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COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCHES

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Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society

Vol. XXXIV

LANSING, MICHIGAN
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PREFACE.

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An important service of historical societies consists in searching for and preserving the records of the past, as well as transmitting faithful annals of the present for the instruction of posterity. Endlessly far into the distance stretch the realms of scientific discovery—even to the testimony of the rocks—but written history began after the invention of the alphabet, which is held to be the beginning of civilization, and the making of readable records. Great has been the work of our pioneers, but the history of Michigan antedates the development of the territory by them.

The original pioneers of Michigan were Frenchmen under the leadership of Cadillac, the founder of Detroit in the year 1701. Almost all of volume 33 of the Collections of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society is devoted to the "Cadillac Papers," copied from the archives in Paris, France, and those relating to Michigan for the first time translated and published in this country. The conclusion of these papers appears in the present volume. These may properly be called the fundamental documents of Michigan history. On the Michigan shore of Detroit river, more than two centuries ago, we find the beginnings of written history, descriptions of scenery, accounts of political intrigues, of traffic and treaties with Indians, of rivalries between France and England for the rich fur trade, and at the founding of this French colony in the heart of the continent Cadillac is the central figure. It is greatly to the credit of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society that it has been the agency for making public these important documents, most of which have rested undisturbed for two centuries in the French archives.

The public, this Society, and historians generally, are indebted to Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit, our president, for these valuable papers. From a document obtained in Montreal, Canada, it is made clear for the first time that Judith, the eldest daughter of Cadillac, who remained

in Canada after her father came to Detroit, was sent to the Ursuline Nuns at Montreal under a pension from Cadillac, and there is no evidence that she ever visited Detroit.

Some of the old documents obtained by Levi Bishop in the early days of this Society, in whose behalf he was an earnest worker, have been copied, as they present certain details of Cadillac's life and public career. The first land grants in Detroit appear in this volume, and a remarkable thing connected with them is that most of the present boundaries are the same as they were then. Sales of considerable Detroit property are mentioned in the Cadillac records collected by Mr. Burton from the archives in Quebec. The Montreal papers were copied from the originals loaned by Father Jones of St. Marie's College, Montreal, and they verify some of the early Cadillac records.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Burton's paper on the early French rulers, or governors, of Detroit. This historical work is presented in a continuous form for the first time. An important correction is made in the case of Governor Celoron, generally called "Blainville," and by some historians confounded with Bienville. Sketches of nineteen of these governors are given, beginning with Cadillac and ending with Bellestre, the last one in office at the time of the surrender of Detroit. The end of French sovereignty came with the victory won by Wolfe over Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham before Quebec, September 13, 1759. In 1760 Sir Jeffrey Amherst, with the title of major general and commander-in-chief, became the first successor of the long line of French governors.

The thoughtful reader of these papers can hardly escape the conclusion that to the paternal idea of the functions of government may be properly credited the failure of French colonization on this continent. There was a constant and persistent interference by the home government with the work of Cadillac in founding and developing the colony at Detroit. It is a notable fact that English colonies were permitted to enjoy greater freedom of growth and development, with the result that they became self-reliant communities, and when the British crown attempted too much interference with their familiar rights they rebelled. Cadillac himself was hampered in his plans and purposes by too much and too minute governmental regulation. But, in spite of all this, he was one of the indomitable heroes of the time in which he lived. Sad, however, was his fate. Deprived of his property, fought by the Jesuits, he returned to his native France and the end of his life was a pitiful disappointment.

The "Orderly Book" of General Wayne, from 1792 to 1797, part of the time with General Wilkinson as commander-in-chief, furnishes additional original material for this volume. It is accompanied by short sketches of military officers, their enlistment and final disposition, together with extracts from a diary of Lieutenant Boyer, who took part in Wayne's expedition; and also some interesting correspondence of Col. Hamtramck and Gen. Wilkinson. The originals have been carefully followed in spelling, capitalizing, and the use of obsolete terms. Then, as now, there were many desertions from the army. These old papers and military orders should be read by the soldiers of the present time. They reveal what real suffering and privation were—musty flour, few vegetables, no shoes, without grog or tea and coffee, huts for tents, all for the miserable pay of three dollars a month, although this was slightly increased afterwards. Nevertheless, the services of Gen. Wayne and his soldiers were of inestimable value. The savages were aided and abetted by the British, and this made them more formidable enemies. If Wayne and his men had not been able to overcome these foes who can tell what the effect upon Michigan might have been?

The committee of historians take pleasure in calling special attention to the recent valuable work of the Society in the field of historical research, accomplished largely by the painstaking efforts of President Burton, to whom American historians and the public are under lasting obligations for the obtainment, translation, verification and publication of these fundamental documents relating to the beginnings of Michigan history.

L. D. WATKINS, *Manchester, Chairman,*
EDWARD W. BARBER, *Jackson,*
EDWARD CAHILL, *Lansing,*
PETER WHITE, *Marquette,*
JUNIUS E. BEAL, *Ann Arbor,*
Committee of Historians.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

FRONTISPIECE.—A corner of the Pioneer Museum showing the Patrick Henry desk and chairs of Territorial Governors.

Page

General Anthony Wayne 340
Lucius E. Gould, Owosso 773

PROCEEDINGS.

Annual Meeting 1
Address of President C. M. Burton 5
Report of Secretary 6
Treasurer's Report 9
Gifts and loans 10

CADILLAC PAPERS.

Le Marche buys Detroit 11
Tonty asks for the command at Detroit 16
History of the founding of Detroit 18
Cadillac's claims against Tonty 28
Quarrel between Cadillac and Tonty 33
Claims of Cadillac examined 36
Petition from Detroit citizens to recover their rights 38
Replies of citizens to Intendant 40
Tonty's reply to Dupuy regarding the petition sent him by Detroit settlers 44
Tonty commanded at Detroit eleven years 46
The Hurons ask for free trade at Detroit 49
Beauharnois asks that Tonty be recalled 51
Petition to appoint Antagniac commandant at Detroit 54
Improper restrictions on trade at Detroit 55
Tonty is removed and the trade monopoly at Detroit abolished 59
Beauharnois explains the recall of Tonty 61
A Jesuit Missionary is sent to the Detroit Hurons 63
Death of Alphonse de Tonty at Detroit 64
Deschaillons declines the command at Detroit 65
War between the Fox and Illinois Indians 67
Plans to prevent the English from trading with the Indians 70
Notaries' Records copied and the copy sent to France 72
State of Canada in 1730 73
Importance of breaking the trade relations between the English and the Indians 85
Lidius is punished for trading with the English 87
Report of trade for 1732 90
Boishebert proceeds against the Fox Indians 104
The widow and sons of Cadillac ask permission to go to Detroit 106
Boishebert's report on the Indian trouble 108
Report of a battle at Fort Chartres 109
Conditions in the conveyances of land at Detroit 111
Lands granted to settlers at Detroit 113

Page
Preservation of notarial records ... 116
Deschaillons meets with misfortune ... 118
Chabert de Joncaire and his character ... 119
List of lands granted at Detroit ... 120
War against the Fox Indians ... 122
Confirmation of land grants at Detroit ... 128
The French surrounded and beseiged by the Fox Indians ... 130
Iron works at St. Maurice ... 133
Paupers sent back to France ... 135
De Muy Governor of St. Joseph ... 137
Lands granted to encourage settlers at Detroit ... 138
Memorial of Madame de Boishebert ... 141
Account of the life of Capt. Boishebert ... 142
Discoveries of Verendrye in the West ... 143
Commandants for the Western Posts to be relieved every three years ... 146
Sieur de Bienville ... 147
Noyan chosen commandant at Detroit ... 148
Detroit disturbed by the quarrel between the Hurons and Ottawas ... 150
Council of the Indian tribes at Detroit in 1738 ... 151
Indian troubles at Detroit ... 154
Efforts to reconcile the Indian tribes at Detroit ... 155
Noyelle's term expires and Noyan's begins ... 157
A permanent commandant at Detroit ... 161
Noyelle goes to Sandusky to meet the Indians ... 163
Rigaud is proposed as commandant of Detroit ... 164
Michel refuses to pay the Detroit garrison ... 165
Explanation of the methods of paying the soldiers ... 167
Noyelle says the Hurons will not settle at Detroit ... 169
Noyan replies to Taschereau ... 170
Father Richardie wants the Hurons to settle on Grosse Isle ... 172
Michel explains method of-keeping accounts in the military department ... 173
The Hurons and Ottawas at Detroit in 1739–1740 ... 180
Troubles of Noyan, Taschereau and Michel regarding the payment of the troops ... 185
The state of Noyan's health ... 186
Father Richardie seeks advice from Father St. Pe ... 189
Words of Beauharnois to the Hurons ... 190
Secret Council ... 191
Indian affairs at Detroit in the years 1738–1741 ... 195
Beauharnois to Father Richardie ... 203
Hurons and Ottawas invited to leave Detroit to go to Montreal ... 205
Celoron commandant at Mackinac ... 206
Beauharnois report on the Indian tribes ... 207
Indians from Detroit visit Quebec ... 208
Beauharnois seeks to make peace between the Indian tribes ... 209
Father Richardie goes to Sandusky to meet the Huron Indians ... 210
Expenses of maintaining Detroit ... 211
Letters from Jesuits suppressed ... 212
Joseph de La Mothe Cadillac asks for the property left by his father ... 213

CADILLAC'S RECORDS.

Arbitration of Cadillac ... 215

MONTREAL PAPERS.

Troubles with the five Iroquois Nations ... 277
Opinion of Provost, Mayor of Quebec, regarding the Indian troubles of the Five Nations 280
Duchesneau's opinion of the trouble with the Five Nations ... 281
Frontenac's advice regarding the trouble with the Five Nations ... 283
Cadillac's troubles with the Jesuits at Missilimakinak ... 285
Cadillac's second letter to Father Maret ... 286
Third letter from Cadillac to Father Maret ... 290
Vaudreuil reports promotion of officers ... 291
Judiciary records of the District of Quebec ... 294
Marriage certificate between LaMothe Cadillac and Angelique Furgole ... 297

Page
Baptism of de LaMothe Cadillac.... 298
Commission as Mayor of Antoine de LaMothe Cadillac.... 298
Election of municipal officers.... 300

DETROIT RULERS.

French Commandants in this region from 1701 to 1760.

Antoine de LaMothe Cadillac.... 303
Pierre Alphonse de Tonty, Baron de Paludy.... 305
Etienne Venyard, Sieur de Bourgmont.... 306
Charles Regnault, Sieur Dubuisson.... 307
Francois de La Forest.... 308
Jacques Charles Sabrevois, Sieur de Bleury.... 311
Alphonse de Tonty.... 313
Louis de La Porte, Sieur de Louvigny.... 316
Francois Marie Picote de Belestre.... 317
Jean Baptiste de St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons.... 318
Louis Henry Deschamps, Sieur de Boishebert.... 320
Ives Jacques Hugues Pean, Sieur de Livaudiere.... 321
Nicolas Joseph Desnoyelles.... 323
Pierre Jacques Payan de Noyan, Sieur de Charvis.... 324
Pierre Celoron, Sieur de Blainville.... 327
Paul Joseph Le Moine, Chevalier de Longueuil.... 334
Jacques Pierre Daneau, Sieur de Muy.... 334
Jean Baptiste Henry Beranger.... 335
Francois Marie Picote, Sieur de Belestre.... 336

GENERAL WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK.

Introduction by C. M. Burton.... 341
1792–1797 General Anthony Wayne's General Orders.... 346
George Will's letter dated May 25, 1842, pertaining to Wayne's Campaign, taken from the American Pioneer.... 502
Daily Journal of Wayne's Campaign by Lieutenant Boyer.... 539
Brigadier-General Wilkinson's Orders.... 660

LETTERS OF COL. JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRAMCK.

Pertaining to Wayne's Campaign, taken from the American Pioneer.... 734

EXTRACTS FROM B. VAN CLEVE'S MEMORANDA.

From the American Pioneer.... 741

MEMORIAL REPORT.

Barry County.... 747
Bay County.... 755
Branch County.... 756
Chippewa County.... 762
Ingham County.... 763
Ionia County.... 765
Macomb County.... 766
Oakland County.... 771
Ottawa County.... 772
Saginaw County.... 772
Shiawassee County.... 773
Washtenaw County.... 775
Wayne County.... 777

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MICHIGAN

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 1-2, 1904.

SENATE CHAMBER.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society was held in the Senate Chamber, Wednesday, June 1, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., President Burton in the chair.

After America had been sung by the audience, Rev. William Putnam offered prayer. The president delivered an oral address followed by reports of the secretary and the treasurer. The vice presidents present gave written reports. The Boys of the Industrial School favored us with music which was highly appreciated by the audience.

Owing to feebleness consequent to old age, Mr. P. Dean Warner was unable to be present and give his paper. After another chorus by the Industrial School choir, Hon. Dwight Goss of Grand Rapids, read a paper on the Indians of the Grand River Valley.

Miss Frances Jones of Owosso, took the place of Mesdames Curry and Christian, and gave us a very quaint old ballad of long ago.

Mr. Burton gave a short account of early maps including those of 1650.

Judge C. C. Fuller of Big Rapids, read an article entitled Pioneer Days in Mecosta County.

Owing to Rev. Mr. Scott's trip to the Holy Land he was unable to deliver his paper. Mrs. Webber his grandmother, and three great aunts, Mrs. Marion Turner, Mrs. Harriet Longyear and Mrs. Dr. Turner, occupied seats on the rostrum and were introduced as the four Munroe girls. Miss Frances Jones closed the exercises with a vocal solo, with

Miss Bassett as accompanist. The president appointed as nominating committee for officers for the ensuing year, Hon. Geo. W. Thayer, Grand Rapids, Edward W. Barber, Jackson, George Howe, Port Huron, Mr. Byron Finney, Ann Arbor, and Judge Edward Cahill, Lansing, requesting them to meet Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening, 7:30.

Meeting was called to order by the president. The Universalist Church Choir, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Miss May Ross, Mrs. Chas. Smith, Mrs. Rork, Mr. Wagenvoord and the Rev. H. B. Bard, favored those present with a selection, "The Miller's Wooing."

This was immediately followed by the paper on Michigan State's Rights, prepared by Mrs. Annie Reid Knox of Sault Ste. Marie. A telegram from the Ontario Historical Society was received extending their greetings and best wishes, and upon a motion, which was unanimously adopted, the following message was returned:

"C. C. James, President of the Ontario Historical Society:

"Resolved, That the greetings of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society be extended to the Ontario Historical Society, and that we extend to them the hand of friendship and wish them success in all their efforts.

(Signed) C. M. BURTON,
"President."

The choir of Capitol Grange, under the leadership of Miss Maude Staley, rendered "Old Columbia," in a very pleasing manner.

The order of the program was changed by Mr. Barber's paper preceding the solo by Rev. Mr. Bard, "The Mighty Deep." A motion made by Mr. Thayer was carried, thanking Mr. Barber for his valuable and interesting paper.

A chorus in costume from some of the members of Capitol Grange followed: "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm."

The closing paper of the evening, a history of the life and labors of the Rev. Geo. N. Smith, was given by his daughter, Mrs. Etta S. Wilson. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Emma Glicman finished the program of the evening with a very pleasing solo.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30.

Miss Grace Lundy of Lansing, opened the session with a very fine piano solo. Reminiscences were indulged in by John N. Bush of Lansing, Hon. Joseph Greusel of Detroit, Mr. John W. Dewey of Owosso, Mrs. Harriet Williams of Lake Odessa, Mr. George Howe of Port Huron, the president, and Mr. Finney of Ann Arbor.

The committee on nominations, through the chairman, George W. Thayer, made their report as follows:

President, Clarence M. Burton, Detroit.

Secretary, Henry R. Pattengill, Lansing.

Treasurer, Benjamin F. Davis, Lansing.

For executive committee, Daniel McCoy, Grand Rapids; Mary C. Spencer, Lansing; George H. Cannon, Washington.

Committee of historians, L. D. Watkins, Manchester; Judge Edward Cahill, Lansing; E. W. Barber, Jackson; Peter White, Marquette; Prof. Claude H. Van Tuyne, Ann Arbor.

A poem composed by Rev. Riley Crawford, on The Pacific Coast was read by him. Mr. Le Clear requested the privilege of photographing the society and this was done at the close of the meeting.

A chorus of 63 voices from the Lansing Public Schools, under the direction of Miss Grace Ferle, gave some excellent music, closing with a flag song.

A paper prepared by the Rev. Mr. J. A. Ten Broeck of Calumet, on Old Keweenaw, followed.

A chorus of pupils from the Lansing schools of a higher grade gave a very fine chorus. Early Surveys of Michigan, by an old Surveyor, came next on the program, written by George H. Cannon of Washington, Mich., and read by John E. Day, and maps were shown of the country described. Mr. H. S. Hart of Lansing, sang a solo, "Out Where the Breakers Fall."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30.

Meeting called to order and program opened by Mr. Homer Warren singing "Annie Laurie," and responding to an encore with, "The Sword of Bunker Hill." The first paper of the afternoon was read by the Right Rev. Frank O'Brien of Kalamazoo, concerning The Right Rev. Monseignor Joos. A letter from Mrs. Gilbert was read by Hon. G. W. Thayer, expressing regret that she could not be present at the meeting.

A picture taken of a room in the house of Judge Howard Wiest of Lansing, and showing two old pioneers taking comfort at an old fireplace, was displayed and attracted much attention and praise. This picture was afterwards exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition.

Miss Grace Gauthier, formerly from the School for the Blind, and a member of St. Mary's Church Choir, sang two fine solos.

The pioneer life in that section of Barry County known as Yankee Springs, was then described by Mrs. Mary M. Hoyt, a daughter of one of the first settlers. The sketch of William W. Gibbs, was read by Mr. John E. Day, in the absence of the author, Mr. D. N. Lowell. As Prof. King from the Agricultural College was necessarily detained until a later hour, Mr. Griffith of Detroit, filled the time with a very interesting talk on Art as exemplified in American institutions, using the Flag and coins as illustrations. Homer Warren then favored us with two selections. An exhibition of the old spinning was given by Mrs. Henry Everett of Lansing Township. A duet by the Misses Ryan closed the meeting for the afternoon.

Thursday Evening, 7:30.

Meeting called to order and two bouquets were presented by Mr. F. M. Cowles. One was given to Mr. John W. Dewey, who had lived in the State 82 years, the other going to Mrs. H. D. Bartholomew, who has had a residence in Michigan of 73 years. The Glee Club from the College opened the exercises of the evening with music and responded to an encore. Prof. Claude Van Tuyne of Ann Arbor read a paper. Music, "Still, Still with Thee," by Homer Warren brought out an encore, "My Dearest Heart," and by request Annie Laurie and the Sword of Bunker Hill. Prof. Griffith then addressed the audience on "The value to the State of a Museum," which gave much pleasure to all and brought out some discussion. Music by Homer Warren was succeeded by a large number of views of Early Detroit owned by President Burton, and displayed with the aid of a lantern kindly loaned and operated by Prof. Frank S. Kedzie, to whom was extended a vote of thanks for his assistance. After music by the College Glee Club the benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. C. Crawford, thus closing this most successful series of meetings.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT C. M. BURTON.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Pioneer and Historical Society:

The materials selected for the 31st volume of our society were so voluminous in the historical department as to occupy the pages usually devoted to the pioneer portion of our work. While this was much to be regretted, it was thought best to put the "Cadillac Papers" as closely together as possible and occupy a larger portion than usual of the succeeding volume with pioneer reports and statistics.

I feel that Michigan can feel proud of our society, and of the good it is doing in presenting to the young people of the State through the school libraries, authentic information regarding our early history. I do not know of another state in the Union that is doing so much in the way of popular education. The society's publications, issued at the expense of the State, are placed within the reach of every person who feels inclined to consult them, without cost.

Our gratitude to the Legislature was expressed in the volume just issued, and attention is called to that expression in confidence that the next Legislature will look upon our work with eyes wide open to the good we are doing, and will encourage us by a somewhat larger appropriation next year.

Our work is growing and the necessity for more help—larger accommodations and a larger appropriation must be apparent to every one who visits our rooms in the Capitol. I would like to urge upon the Legislature the provision for our society of much larger rooms so that we might receive and keep newspaper files, both old and new, for much of the history of the State is to be found in the local papers, and at present there is no place where such files can be kept. Whether such a system should be maintained in connection with the State Library is a matter for the Legislature to determine, but the providing of such a room is a consideration much to be desired. One of the valuable parts of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and of the Iowa Historical Society, is the great list of newspaper files. Proprietors of newspapers are elected members of the society upon their agreeing to furnish a copy of such papers as they print, for preservation. Thus, at very small expense, files of both old and new papers find their way to the Historical Society, and frequently the only file in existence is in the Society's rooms.

The great State of Michigan is full of historical literature, unpublished, or if in print, inaccessible to most readers. Open rooms in the Capitol, adequate in size to contain these documents, and they will soon pour in for preservation and for display. I hope the Legislature can be brought to look upon us in this light, and that they will do what they can to assist us in our laudable work.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Nothing but a daily diary would show the work of this society the last year. There has been no phenomenal growth, but steadily, step by step, we have advanced, instead of merely marking time. The Board of State Auditors ordered two fine cases which gave us safe and proper provision for displaying articles and documents which would not otherwise have come into our possession. Several rare and interesting gifts have attracted considerable attention. One of the most encouraging features is that people are more and more coming to see what a safe depository is provided for curios and relics through this pioneer museum, perpetuating, as can be done in no other place, the names and labors of the early settlers, and picturing them to us as in life and during the period of their usefulness.

Volume 33, while it will have greater historical value than any of our papers since the Haldimand and Bouquet documents, will require greater time and care in its preparation. Our debt to the president, for the knowledge how to do this work, and the grit to keep at it, and the sacrifice of time to arrange for it, can not be adequately estimated by those unacquainted with historical and editorial work. A minister wrote a book, and was introduced by its title as the Rev. Mr. Bryant, author of The World to Come; so we can point to our chief officer and say, C. M. Burton, Creator of Michigan Cadillac. He handles Early Detroit and Michigan beginning as the typewriter strikes the responsive keys; his valuable library is so well equipped that it, too, becomes an active servant, fulfilling his desires. We should be indeed ungrateful and unappreciative did we not give him fitting praise for his efficient labor.

So much space having been given to these rare and historic records, many papers read at previous meetings were necessarily postponed.

One of our ideals is to reproduce the old kitchen and bed room of

pioneer times—to have a room for the display of domestic and agricultural implements of long ago. Would not you like to pull the latch string and walk over the puncheon floors, and almost touch the beams o'erhead, and view the settings of fifty or one hundred years ago? With the co-operation of all this could soon be accomplished. Can not each of you arrange for some memorial of your grandparents' time?

Volume 3 was reprinted, and 5 and 7 will soon be completed. A curator is much needed to procure and secure articles *now*. Each good business man depends on his agent, and with increasing influence and work we must be properly represented.

Societies and schools are engaged in looking up early history, and very valuable testimonials have come to us of the great assistance derived from our collections. It may be necessary for the coming teachers to pass an examination on Michigan history and not let a pupil, as in Oakland county, prove to the teacher that this State once had a crowned king.

Death has been very busy, taking from us members whose services and enthusiasm can never be replaced. Dr. I. P. Alger, Coldwater, George Wheeler, Salem, Hon. A. H. Owens, Vernon, E. H. Whitney, Lansing, Rev. Manasseh Hickey, Detroit, Morgan B. Hungerford, Lansing, John A. Barnes, Mason, Joseph Shoemaker, Amsden, Bradshaw Hodginson, Canton, and M. D. Chatterton, Lansing. Some of these were very helpful in this work, and all filled a place hard to be supplied by the younger generation.

Attention was called in the Upper Peninsula to the aim of our work, with the result of two papers for this year and promise of more in the near future. Proposals have been made to the teachers and pupils of our public schools to donate, by small contributions, sufficient money to obtain a marble or bronze bust of John D. Pierce, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan. The same course has been outlined with the Grange for a bust of Lewis Cass, the pioneer of Michigan Agriculture. These would start a Hall of Fame creditable alike to these heroes and to the State. Papers have been sent to each Woman's Club urging co-operation with the historical work of our State, asking them to assist by sending any local records which might appear in their meetings or their local papers, to protect all historic spots in their vicinity, and, so far as possible, to have them appropriately marked. Thus we can follow scriptural injunctions and do things decently and in order. Legislative action is necessary for the protection of Indian mounds, battle fields and historic buildings. Such bills

have been introduced in legislative halls but died before they were fairly started in life.

The Index of the first fifteen volumes will soon be ready for circulation, and will prove a key unlocking wonderful treasures. This work has been thoroughly and excellently supervised by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, our former secretary. The visitors to the museum are increasing so rapidly that a suitable register should be procured, and names kept for a mailing list, keeping in touch with people all over the State, and advertising the society to an almost unlimited extent. Last year about three or four thousand were thus notified of our program.

If we could print many of the letters or repeat many of the complimentary things that come to us, you would see a reason for the faith that lies within us that our progress is so vast that it must result in more means being devoted to this important work for the State, and the provision of adequate quarters, so that the exhibits may be properly classified and catalogued, the military museum and this being combined, and the plaudit so often heard of the most interesting place in the Capitol made even more general, the place more accessible and the museum better enabled to grow.

HENRY R. PATTENGILL,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

May 31st, 1904.

Report of the Treasurer of the Michigan Historical and Pioneer Society, from July 1st, 1903, to the close of business, May 31st, 1904.

Cash on hand July 1st, 1903	$144.87
July 18, 1903, received from State Treasurer	2,000.00
May 19, 1904, received from Reichman & Co. (roof contractors)	15.00
Received for membership	18.00
	$2,177.87

July 18, 1903, paid J. E. Hammond for J. H. Edinger (Indian relics)	$500.00
Paid Rob't Smith Printing Co.	250.47
Paid miscellaneous orders	159.04
Cash on hand June 1st, 1904	1,268.36
	$2,177.87

($100.00 additional in special account.)

Respectfully submitted,
B. F. DAVIS,
Treasurer.

GIFTS AND LOANS.

Early Mackinac, pamphlet, Rev. Meade Williams, St. Louis, Mo.

Four coins of early date, Mrs. Scheff, Lansing, Mich.

Indian celt, Henry Lovejoy, Lansing.

Old musket, W. F. Allen, Okemos.

Specimens iron ore, Cleveland Cliff Co., Ishpeming.

Specimens iron ore, Oliver Mining Co., Ishpeming.

Chair, 130 years old, iron mortar and pestle, hetchel, wool-cards, and old books, Mrs. Ellen Westcott, Lansing.

Ox-shoe, E. H. Richey, Vassar.

Foot-stove, trammel and pot-hooks, E. T. Huntington, Benzonia.

Lock of Old Mission House, Mackinac Island, presented by S. R. Frank, proprietor.

Musket and bayonet, presented by State Military Board through a resolution offered by Col. George H. Turner.

Sewing-bird, given by Representative Reynold's mother, Inland.

Three registers of visitors at Pan-American Exposition, Hal. H. Smith, Ionia.

Picture of incomplete Capitol Building, W. H. Spielman, Lansing.

Foot-stove, mounted deer horns, moose horns, beaver's head and work of the beavers, natural graft of wood and copper knife, George H. Cannon, Washington, Mich.

Indian ceremonials, Joseph H. Edinger, Hillsdale.

Carpet-bag, Angelo R. Palmer, Brooklyn, Mich.

Piece of the old ship "Porcupine," commanded by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, W. R. Patterson, Spring Lake, Mich.

Picture of fire-place in Judge Wiest's home, Howard Wiest, Lansing.

Snow-shoes, A. E. Newman, Grayling.

Fourteen specimens of Indian spades etc., J. H. Reeder, Calumet.

Bust of Gov. John J. Bagley, Board of State Auditors.

Album of the pictures of the second law-class of the U. of M. and 7 city charters, presented by Judge Albert E. Cowles, Lansing.

Pewter sugar bowl, Mrs. George Stone, Lansing.

French paper La Canadien-Courier.

CADILLAC PAPERS.

[CONTINUED FROM MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, VOL. 33.]

LE MARCHE BUYS DETROIT.

Endorsed Colonies, MM. de Vaudreuil[2] and Begon.[3] 14th Octr., 1723.

Monseigneur

We have received the letter which you did us the honor to write to us on the second of June last, with the petition from the settlers of Detroit and two petitions from the Sr. de la March.[4]

We will apply ourselves to carrying out the decree of the 19th of May last year concerning M. de Lamothe de Cadillac, and the orders contained in the King's memorandum about Detroit.

We have not been able to give a decree specifying a piece of land for those who command at this post to serve them as a poultry yard and for cultivating vegetables, because the lands cleared by M. de la Mothe, the ownership of which is granted him by this decree, are not yet marked out, and we do not know either their situation or their extent; and we are also unaware of the same particulars as to the lands of those to whom he granted concessions, who are to have possession of them and pay him the dues.

As M. de Lamothe has only been allowed two years from the date of that decree in which to have the boundaries of the latter lands marked out and to forward a report of their boundaries, we shall—if he complies with that,—be able to issue our order and forward it next year.

We will inform M. de Tonty,[5] who is at Detroit, of the rules which are to be observed in future to prove any contraventions which may occur prejudicial to the monopoly of the trade, granted to the Commandant, and to enable the Intendant to adjudge the effects seized to be confiscated, and that for his profit, when there is reason for doing so.

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[1] From the Burton Library, Detroit, Vol. 9, p. 1856.

[2] See Detroit Rulers, by C. M. Burton.

[3] See sketch Vol. 33, p. 42.

[4] Baudry, Joseph, Sieur de la Marche, *dit* Lamarche, married Francoise Leclerc in Three Rivers, Nov. 15, 1706, and was the father of 14 children, all born at Three Rivers.—C. M. B.

[5] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

For this purpose, the Sr. Begon will send the almoner an authority to act as deputy, with instructions as to everything he will have to do regarding seizures.

Oblige him to choose a domicil at Quebec and put an agent there for all the affairs he may have there, and if he does not comply, relieve him from his post, for it is not the King's will that it should not be possible to obtain justice on an officer at a distance who has control of the trade at a post and may oppress people there.

The Sr. de Vaudreuil will write to M. de Tonty with regard to the property seized from the men Peltier[1] and Perthuis[1] settlers of Detroit, to induce him to put an end to this matter and do them the justice which appears to be due to them. If he will not carry that out the Sr. de Vaudreuil will make him choose a dwelling place in this town and put an agent there, so as to enable the Sr. Begon to try the case.

Next spring we will send a commissioner to the spot, not suspected by the parties, to obtain information as to the facts stated in the petition from the settlers of Detroit against M. de Tonty. The Sr. de Vaudreuil will send orders to M. de Tonty to come down here with his wife as soon as he receives the order. We will report on the matter next year.

We have examined the petitions of the Sr. de Lamarche. We know that M. de Tonty had a mill of timber work constructed within the fort which is turned by a horse; but we have no knowledge of his having demolished the mill of M. de la Mothe as the Sr. de la Marche states; nor of the other injuries of which he complains.

The commissioner we are going to send will also be authorized to hear the representatives of M. de Tonty and the Sr. de la Marche upon the demands of the parties respectively, and as to the wrongs of which the latter complains, and to verify the facts; also to hear the settlers to whom concessions were granted by the M. de Lamothe, to make them produce their titles and the receipts for the dues which they paid: to be present at the measurement and delimitation of the lands which are to belong to M. de Lamothe and to those to whom he granted concessions, of which they are to have possession; to have a valuation made of the buildings and of the injuries which may have been done to them, together with an inventory of the cattle and other movable property now in existence; also to have the fort measured and a plan of it drawn up, to make thereon the piece of land which is to be specified by our decree for those who command there to raise vegetables on it and to serve them as a poultry-yard.

As regards the proposal of the Sr. de la Marche to become respon-

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

sible for the expenses of that post on the same conditions as it was granted to M. de la Mothe, if His Majesty consents to grant the command to M. de Lignery[1] or M. de Sabrevois[2]—

The Sr. de Vaudreuil has given orders to M. de Lignery to go up to Michilimakinak next spring, there to succeed M. de Beaujeu[1] who is going to France on account of his ill health. He had orders two years ago to send M. de Lignery there, who is wanted by the missionaries and by the savages, being a good officer and highly esteemed there.

M. de Sabrevois has this year received a new order to command at Chambly[2] for three years. The Sr. de Vaudreuil thinks he is by no means suitable for the command of Detroit, and that he is not sufficiently master of the skill necessary for managing the savages, as he found out during the time when M. de Sabrevois was in command there.

He is convinced, on the contrary, that this post cannot be put in better hands for controlling the savages than those of M. de Tonty because of the authority and influence he has over their minds.

The request of the Sr. de la Marche that he may be permitted to send twelve men to Detroit, to do the necessary repairs to the mill and other buildings, with 1,000 livres worth of goods each for their voyage, appears to us premature. The representative of the Sr. de Lamarche must first be put in possession, for this purpose the lands must be marked out, and all the disputes must be settled.

The Sr. de Vaudreuil will permit the representative of the Sr. de Lamarche to go up to Detroit next spring with the number of boats necessary for him and for the Commissioner we select, his registrar, a land surveyor, and the boatmen they will require; and to take a suitable quantity of goods for this journey.

Lay before M. le Duc.

Approve sending this commissioner & registrar provided the whole is not done at the King's expense, who will not bear any expense in regard to this. His Majesty wishes this expense, which is caused by the Sr. de Tonty, to be taken out of the trade of the post; and if this expense has been paid by the King, forbid the granting of the thousand weight of powder, until it has been repaid.

We have the honor to be, with the deepest respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and obedient servants,

Vaudreuil

Begon.

Quebec, 14th Octr. 1723.

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

[2] Fort Chambly is on Richelieu river, south of Montreal.

LE MARCHE BUYS DETROIT.

Endorsed Colonies, M. de Vaudreuil, 25th Oct., 1724.

Monseigneur,

M. Begon and I had the honor of sending you word last year that we would permit the agent of the Sr. LaMarche to go up to Detroit in the spring, with such number of boats as might be necessary for him and for the commissioner we were to choose, in order to enable him to take possession of the lands of which he has become the owner at this post, by the Sr. de La Mothe having sold them to him. This could not be carried out; for, the agent of the Sr. de La Marche had no order to defray the proper expenses of this journey, and the said Sr. de Tonty could not be made to bear them without injustice and it did not seem right that he should be obliged to advance sums which would have left him unable to keep up the expenses of his post. You are sufficiently aware, Monseigneur, of his obligations, and that he is responsible for all the expenses of that post; moreover, such a thing was never seen as to compel a man—against whom it is intended to bring an action—to advance the money for it, which would have amounted to more than 12,000 livres[1] for the commissioner, his registrar, a surveyor and the boatman who would have taken them up.

The Sieur de Tonty has never refused the agent of the Sr. LaMarche, —as he falsely states—to let him go up with workmen to make the necessary repairs to the mill and other buildings, nor to permit him to take the goods proper for providing for their subsistence, and to enable them to work.

Nor did it appear to me just that he should have to advance money for information being obtained as to the facts alleged in the statement of the complaints of the settlers who are all men of no standing, against whom he could have no remedy, if they had the worst of the inquiry, as would infallibly have happened.

When the Sr. de Tonty was informed of the accusations made against him, before he received my letter in which I sent him word that he had to clear himself of the imputations, and that the Sr. de la Marche had presented two petitions to me as full of falsehoods as the one you had already received, he came down to Montreal, after setting the

[1] See foot-note, Vol. 33, p. 296.

affairs of his post in order, for the purpose of going to France to clear himself in person. As soon as he arrived he presented a petition to me regarding this, in which he begged me very urgently to permit him to proceed that he might go and confound his enemies; but I did not think it advisable to grant it, because of the necessity that existed for his returning to his post, for there is no officer more capable of restraining the savages and finding a remedy for the position of affairs which seemed somewhat bad, and which the Sr de Tonty was able to obviate by discovering that the Iroquois[1] had spoken to the savages by belts, which the English had incited them to give to induce them to join them in destroying the French people in the upper country, beginning with those at Detroit, giving as their reason that the lands belonged to the Blackheads, that is, the savages, and not to the King. As this matter was of the utmost importance to the Colony, he returned to his post to continue his services there.

He is sending you, Monseigneur, a copy of documents, the originals of which I have seen, which will serve to clear him fully and entirely, from which you will learn that he is quite innocent. I could not refuse to sign a memorandum of them, that credence may be given to them. I venture to assure you that there is not a settler at Detroit who has not retracted and said much good of Sr. de Tonty, and that he has no knowledge of what he is accused of; and this shows me that these settlers only acted from the motives of hatred and jealousy, which have induced them to seek every opportunity of ruining the Sr. de Tonty, although he has never given them any occasion to carp at his conduct. The strict accounts he has rendered me on all occasions when he has been employed, and his zeal in His Majesty's service, have induced me to certify a memorandum of his services, and to represent to you that he deserves that His Majesty should honor him with the cross of St. Louis. I have the honor to ask you for it for him, and to be, with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Vaudreuil

Quebec, this 25th Octr., 1724.

[1] Iroquois was a name given to the five nations inhabiting New York, and is said to be derived from a name meaning snake. They were idolaters worshiping nature, and very eloquent and poetical in speech. They cultivated land, were governed by chiefs, very warlike, generally allies of the English and enemies to the French, but keeping treaties. They were noted for their organization and ability.

TONTY ASKS FOR THE COMMAND AT DETROIT.

Endorsed. Colonies M. Begon 2nd Novr. 1724.

Monseigneur,

M. de Vaudreuil having told me that he has replied to the two letters which you did us the honor to write to us on the 30th of May and 26th of June last,

I have the honor to inform you that he told me that he was surprised at the request of the Sr. de Tonty that he would grant him an order from the King to command at the post of Detroit, for he did not think it befitting that either he or the other officers who are at posts, should ask for orders from the King to command there, since His Majesty consents to leave the disposal of them to him.

Commencing from the first of January, 1717, I have had two thousand weight of powder a year supplied to the Sr. de Tonty, in accordance with the orders given on this matter in 1716 in favor of the said Sr. de Tonty, for which he pays only at the rate that it costs the King; he has received the whole of this gratuity for next year, which is a considerable assistance to him, and he ought to be content with it.

No commissioner has been sent to Detroit to obtain information as to the complaints made against the said Sr. de Tonty, whether by the Sr. Baudry de la Marche or by the settlers of Detroit, nor for carrying out what we sent word last year that this commissioner would do there.

In order to provide fully for the expense of the journey, without paying the commissioner, the Procureur de Roy, the registrar and the land surveyor anything for their services, the Sr. Begon had proposed that the Sr. de Tonty should be made to grant permission to trade at his post as regards the cargo of the two boats which would be necessary for taking these four persons there and to convey their provisions for the journey there and back, on the condition that, if the said Sr. de Tonty were cleared of the accusations made against him, the said Sr. de la Marche and the settlers of Detroit should repay him the value of the permissions which he had had to grant for this journey at the rate of five hundred livres.

The Sr. Andre,[1] Lieutenant Général of the provostship of this town,

[1] Andre, Pierre, Sieur de Leigne, Secretary of Intendant Bochart, civil and criminal Lieutenant-General of Quebec, was born in 1663, married Claudine Fredin 1690 and was buried in the church at Three Rivers, March 7th, 1748.—C. M. B.

whom we had selected to make this journey, had consented, as well as the people he was to take with him, to be paid by the parties who should be sentenced to pay the cost of the journey. I had sent off all the orders and instructions on this matter.

M. de Vaudreuil has changed his mind about this journey, and told me he did not think it right to compel the Sr. de Tonty to advance the money for this expense since that tended to cause an action to be brought against him. I therefore contented myself with sending the almoner a commission as sub-delegate.

As regards a domicile, the said Sr. de Tonty has sent his power of attorney, with reference to the affairs he has against the Sr. de la Marche and Madame de la Forest,[1] to the Sr. de la Cettiere,[2] who has informed me of it; and he has appointed his house as his domicile, as regards these two matters only.

He came down here at the beginning of last September; and the Sr. Grandmesnil,[3] agent to the Sr. la Marche, having served him with a summons to appear before me to be questioned as to the facts, the Sr. de Tonty would not comply with it, making the excuse that he had an order in writing from M. de Vaudreuil to go up to Detroit speedily, because it was necessary that he should conciliate the savages and prevent them from making war on one another.

The Sr. de Grandmesnil, agent of the Sr. Lamarche, yesterday declared to me that he would have nothing more to do with this affair, and would so inform the said Sr. de La Marche, as these disputes were not at all befitting a merchant.

I believe that none of the affairs connected with Detroit will be settled so long as M. de Tonty remains in command there, unless he is ordered to answer here, in person, to the complaints which have and may be made against him.

I have the honor to be, with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Begon.

Quebec, the 2nd Novr. 1724.

[1] See Detroit Rulers, La Forest, by C. M. Burton.

[2] Cettiere, Sieur de la, probably Florent de la Citiere, Judge of Beauport, royal notary, was born 1668. He married Jeanne Pluchon and they had one daughter. He was buried at Quebec, Oct. 30th, 1728.—C. M. B.

[3] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

HISTORY OF THE FOUNDING OF DETROIT.

Replies to the answer of M. Dupuy,[1] Intendant of Canada, of the 21st Octr, 1726.

Extract from M. Dupius' letter of the 21st October 1726 as to the affair of M. de la Motte Cadillac.

1st.

The Sr. de la Marche will not reply to this preamble, which in no way concerns him.

M. de Tonty having brought me his paper, I looked out for someone here who could supply the other side of the case; and the Sr. de Grandmenil, who was formerly empowered to act for M. de La Mothe, being here, has likewise brought me some papers, from which I can at least lay before you the position of the questions.

2nd.

It was the King,—not the old Beaver Company which established Detroit in 1701.

The Company of the Colony obtained the monopoly of the trade on condition of their repaying His Majesty the sums he had advanced for this post; and M. de la Mothe was appointed to the rights of that Company. *It is evident that if M. Dupuis was ill informed in the beginning of his reply, he was no less so in all that follows.*

M. de la Mothe was placed at Detroit as Commandant in the year 1700, when this post was established. The old Beaver Company, which had established the post, gave it up to a new company, which was unable to keep it up; and the Sr. de la Mothe asked for it, with the monopoly of the trade and the other conditions this Company had.

3rd.

It is not easy to understand how M. Dupuis maintains that M. de la Mothe was in possession of his goods at Detroit in 1716; and he has not considered how he could himself reconcile this paragraph with the following one, since he acknowledges there that, in 1711, the King appointed M de la Mothe governor of Louisiana from which place he did not return to France until 1717, unless it were [by] this law which says *ille pater est quem nuptiae demonstrant;* if it can be applied to real property, he has some foundation in law.

The Sr. de la Mothe was in possession of it when, in 1716, the King gave a decree by which all the concessions granted by the Sr. de la Mothe, of sites and lands, were revoked as having been informally made, and it was stated that —considering the good faith of the grantees—new concessions should be granted them.

[1]Deputy, Claude Thomas, eleventh Iutendant of New France; at first Master of Requests aud next Imperial Advocate.—(Bilaud—Americains Illustres.)

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

The Sr. de la Marche will not reply to the said paragraphs, since this genealogical succession of commandants in no way concerns him and M. Dupuis is only reopening a wound of M. de la Mothe's which must still be sensitive.

4th.

The Sr. de la Mothe was made Governor General of Louisiana in 1711, and the Sr. de la Forest, a captain in Canada, was sent in his place.

5th.

The Sr. de la Forest left the post; and, in 1715, the Sr. de la Sabrevois was sent there.

6th.

He was not relieved by the Sr. de Tonty until 1717; so that, the first point to be observed from these facts is that the Sr. de Tonty was not the immediate successor of M. de la Mothe at this post; that the M. de la Mothe had two successors before him; and that more than six years elapsed between the time the Sr. de la Mothe had it and the time when the Sr. de Tonty was put in possession.

7th.

This being granted, it must also be observed that, in the year 1722, the Sr. de la Mothe endeavored to obtain compensation from the King for the losses and expenses which he stated he had incurred at the post of Detroit; and that, in furtherance of that object, he set forth to the King that the Sr. de la Forest, when he was sent to Detroit, was unable to remain there on account of his bad health, and made an agreement with the Sr. de Marigny,[1] on his granting the Sr. de la Forest a pension of 600 livres;[2] but that M. de Vaudreuil wished to take advantage of the position in which the Sr. de la Mothe was placed, which was that—on the one hand—he no longer held any post in Canada, for M. de Vaudreuil had given the Sr. de la Mothe's company to one of his sons, and—on the other hand—he found himself urged to depart quickly for Louisiana; and that he [Vaudreuil] had upset the agreements he had made with the Sr. de la Forest,

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.
[2] See footnote, Vol. 33, p. 296.

and had sent other commandants there, and finally the Sr. de Tonty.

8th.

On these statements, he requested that the King would reinstate him in all the concessions which he granted to a large number of private individuals, and a large number of savages, to whom he made grants under the condition that in default of their living on them and clearing them he should reannex the said lands to his domain. And the Sr. de la Mothe, having magnified his losses and expenses up to a total of 150,000 livres, without counting that he still left more than 1,000 leagues of forest land to be granted, requests the King that it may please His Majesty to give up the proprietorship of Detroit to him, or to reimburse him this 50,000 crowns spent, in lieu of which, however, he will be contented with 50 thousand-weight of fine powder, which he is to be allowed to send to the Colonies; and by paying for the 50 thousand weight of powder, the King will settle the matter for 170,000 livres.

9th.

Now the outcome of these representations was that, by the decree given upon the petitions the King decided—1st, that the Sr. de la Mothe is to be reinstated in the receipt of the payments on condition of which he had made these grants; and that, only as regards the lands for which the settlers have taken out new concessions, as directed by the decree of 1716.

10th.

2nd, That he should be given back possession of the lands which he should be found to have cleared himself, by 40 arpents deep; and that he should be allowed to bring actions against anyone he might think fit.

11th.

And in the 3rd place, in order to compensate him for his losses & expenses, the King grants him one single sum of 2,000 livres, to be paid from the Royal Treasury. And that is the end of the compensation asked for from the king.

12th.

That being carried out, the compensation which M. de la Mothe now demands from private individuals, after having endeavored to obtain it from His Majesty, relates to three things; personal property, payments from lands granted, and a private domain which he claims to have brought into cultivation, which has been seized.

13th.

As regards the personal property, when the Sr. de la Mothe left Detroit he had an inventory of it drawn up, which I have seen; and a man named Pierre le Roy[1] took charge of the things, to account to him for them.

14th.

In 1714 another inventory was made of some remaining property; and this inventory is made by the order of the Sr. de la Forest. But he did not take charge of them, nor did any of those who have been at Detroit since the Sr. de la Mothe.

Paragraphs 13 and 14.

M. Dupuis admits having seen two inventories showing the personal property of M. de la Mothe, which proves that the Sr. de la Marche—who has copies of them—is right in demanding them from M. de Tonty, since it is he whom he finds to have taken possession of a good part of the said effects, which he seized upon by arbitrary authority and by violence. He also drew up a statement of them, including the cattle; but that statement was not made until a long time after his arrival at Detroit, from which it follows that it is out of place for M. Dupuis to recite that the Sr. de Tonty was not his immediate successor and that, as he did not take charge of the effects set forth in the said two inventories, he is not bound to account for them. The Sr. de la Marche maintains, on the contrary, that he is in the right to prosecute him criminally. Thirty horned cattle are not like a thing that is picked up, which one is quit of or restoring when it is asked for. M. de Tonty ought to have drawn up a statement of the said cattle when he took them; but he took care not to do so. For, according to M. de Sabrevois, he seized upon everything in general, saying that everything

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

belonged to him; he did the same as regards the mill and the lands. Let him then have his remedy against his predecessors, if he thinks fit. But the Sieur de la Marche, has the right to demand his property only from the person whom he finds to be detaining it, and is right in demanding restitution of the increase, and the value of the milk, and the ploughing and cultivation of the lands.

This paragraph, being the same as the 17th, will be replied to at the same time.

The reply to paragraphs 13 and 14 is sufficient to prove the Sr. de la Marche's right against the Sr. de Tonty; and, as to the man Le Roy, it is evident that the persecution and threats of the Governor General and of the Commandants compelled him—not only to abandon Sr. de la Mothe's interests entirely—but also to quit Detroit and fly into the woods.

It behoves M. Dupuis, as a precaution, to inquire as to whether the old grantees of Detroit, who are said to have abandoned their lands, did so voluntarily or against their will;—whether it was in consequence of persecution, or on account of the war, [or of a] refusal to give them concessions in due form, or whether it was from ignorance the letters patent of the King not having been registered at the Superior Council of Quebec, and not having been published or posted in the 3

15th.

With reference to the payments from the lands granted, they are only given back to the Sieur de la Mothe over the lands which have not been abandoned, the grantees of which have obtained new concessions.

And, regarding the private domain, it is stated [that he shall have] what he has cleared.

16th.

Now, reviewing these points with reference to the Sr. de Tonty, the Sr. de la Mothe does not appear to be in the right in demanding this personal property from him since he is not his immediate successor, and did not have charge of it, any more than his predecessors, Pierre le Roy being the one who took charge of the things, to account to the Sr. de la Mothe for them, more than 5 or 6 years before the Sr. de Tonty arrived there.

17th.

As to the payments from the lands granted, we must see how many of the old grantees are left; and, under the terms of the Council's decision, the Sr. de la Mothe could only keep the payments from the lands which have not been abandoned, the grantees of which have taken out concessions in due form, all the others are lost to M. de la Mothe.

governments. For in that case the grantees of Detroit cannot be accused of giving them up and M. de la Mothe would not have lost his rights over the said concessions. This is probable; for the Sr. de la Marche has in his possession complaints from the settlers of that place of having been harassed by M. de Tonty, which complaints were sent to him by M. de la Mothe.

The reply to this paragraph is deferred until paragraph 24 which is connected with it.

M. Dupuis speaks of a lease at 300 livres which he says he found, but he quotes neither the originator of this so-called lease, nor the name of the farmer who accepted it. The Sr. de la Marche maintains that, if there is one, it is a lease made between persons who had no right to make any, who have apparently divided all the profits and income amongst them, seeing the extent of the domain and the profit from the mill which depends on it,—which when M. de la Mothe left Detroit, were bringing him in more than 10,000 livres rent.

M. Dupuy states that the Sr. de Tonty has renewed this lease at the same rate viz. 300 livres a year. The Sr. de la Marche would think himself very lucky when the commandant of the post had become his bailiff, if he had paid well; and according to this confession of M. Dupuy's, it would still be true to say that M. de Tonty is his debtor, from the day on which he arrived at Detroit and himself took over this so-called lease, up to the present time. But what is the offer which M. de Tonty makes? To account for the increase [in the cattle] on the repairs to the stables, the forage, and the tend-

18th.

As regards the private domain of the Sr. de la Mothe, it must be ascertained whether the Sr. de la Mothe has continued to cultivate it, or whether he has abandoned it—wholly, or in part.

19th.

On this question, all that has appeared to us to be of value is the revenue from a farm, the lease of which was renewed by the Sr. de Sabrevois when he came to Detroit and was in command there before the Sr. de Tonty; this lease was granted at 300 livres a year payable in furs, at the fitting-out merchant's price.

20th.

This farm [lease] was renewed by the Sr. de Tonty, as it had been by the Sieur de Sabrevois; and the Sr. de Tonty offers to account to him for the increase in the cattle, on his accounting to him for the repairs to the stables, and for their forage and accommodation; and is willing to abide by whatever decision may be given on that.

ing being accounted for to him. The reply to this offer is a simple one: the Sr. de la Marche still rejoins, that, if he had not arbitrarily seized on these animals, he would not have been responsible for the repair of the stables; and, as regards the forage it was only required for the animals that he set to work which have compensated him fully by their labor; and the others are grazing the whole year under the care of a single, young servant. This makes the Sr. de la Marche persist in his request that M. de Tonty may be sentenced to pay him for the increase, the milk, the butter, and the labor of the animals in the cultivating and clearing lands, this being a compensation amounting to a sum far in excess of that which M. de Tonty can demand for his pretended expenses.

Para. 21, 22 and 23.

It is to be observed that in the two inventories which M. Dupuis says he has seen, mention is made of the windmill which, M. Dupuis says, fell down and was rebuilt. He also says that it was afterwards destroyed by lightening, and that the Sr. de Tonty produces reports concerning it. But, after a careful examination of the said reports, the Sr. de la Marche has not found that they mention the falling or the rebuilding of the mill at all, but only certain small repairs agreed on between M. de Tonty and the settlers at their joint expense, half of which he undertakes to pay for, and the settlers the other half, both parties to draw full repayment of the sums they advanced, out of the fees for grinding, with the further condition that the Sr. de Tonty should obtain the confirmation and ratification of this report and agreement from M. de Vaudreuil, Governor General.

From an examination of this document, which is dated the 31st May, 1719, to whom would one decide that the mill belonged, to M. de Tonty, or to the settlers?—for there is nothing said as to

21st.

There was moreover a mill belonging to the Sr. de la Mothe. This mill fell, and it was necessary to rebuild it; and the Sr. de Tonty produces reports and deeds drawn up with the settlers for rebuilding it at their joint expense.

22nd.

And this mill having been demolished by lightning after it was built, he produces reports, drawn up with the settlers, of estimates and bargains, and workmen's receipts which show what remained of the machinery of the mill, & what had to be spent to build it. The Sr. de Tonty also offers to give up the mill, although it is necessary at this post, on his being reimbursed the sums which he has expended on it.

23rd.

The only other question therefore, is to ascertain whether there are any other lands of value besides the revenue from the farm which the Sr. de Sabrevois found when he established himself at the post, the lease of which he renewed.

its belonging to the Sr. de la Mothe, who holds the rights of M. de la Mothe. Only one reason turns the scale, and settles the point that the Sr. de Tonty regarded himself as the proprietor, in that he took upon himself alone one half of the expense. From this it follows, as M. de la Mothe has always said, that the commandants of this post and the Governor General had together seized upon all his property at Detroit while he was nearly 1,000 leagues away, on His Majesty's service at Louisiana. The proof of this fact follows from the settlers having required from the Sieur de Tonty that their agreement should be ratified by the Governor-General, which the Sr. de Tonty signed.

It must also be observed that not only were these reports *sued for*, by arrangement between M. de Tonty and the settlers, neither party having any more right than the other to rebuild this mill without the consent of the owner,—which, *ipso facto*, makes them void—but also that it is false that the said mill was ever demolished, or had any injury done to it, by the lightning since M. de la Mothe left, nor since 1708, when it broke, some woodwork of the sails, which M. de la Mothe had put right two days afterwards, and a second time when it only carried a beam away and the old tree on which he had an iron hoop put as a precaution, and without any necessity; and this the Sr. de la Marche will prove by a hundred witnesses if need be. But it is quite true that the Sr. de Tonty, for private reasons, thought it advisable to have another one built, and had the old one pulled down in order to make use of the iron work, which is proved by the statement of the 19th of June, 1724, which the said Sr. de Tonty has had reported to the said Sr. de la Marche. In this M. Dupuis has been deceived, and has allowed himself to be prejudiced by the Sr. de Tonty without having heard any other deposition made in good and due form, for [if he had] he

would have known that M. de la Mothe has never abandoned his domain, nor his mill except because of force and persecution. The complaints which he has made in his petitions and his other writings are indisputable proofs of it.

M. Dupuis is right in saying that the Sr. de Tonty might have let this mill be destroyed and have built another; the Sr. de la Marche does not dispute this. But *quae invidia* [to make use of the same terms] has this magistrate, to approve of an action so criminal that he ought to have punished and chastised it, for no one can appropriate by his own authority a chattel which does not belong to him, except under the penalties laid down by the laws and decrees of His Majesty; and to this the Sr. de la Marche adheres.

Paras: 24, 25 and 26.

The Sr. de la Marche does not acknowledge having abandoned his domain; for M. de la Mothe, to whose rights he has succeeded, continually sued before the Council of the Navy, and in the end obtained a warrant of concession for it from His Majesty, in 1720; and a decree of the Council of State which reinstates him in possession of his domain with an addition [thereto] which decree the Sr. de la Marche has hitherto been unable to get carried out because of the opposition of the Sr. de Tonty, protected by M. de Vaudreuil, then Governor General.

If what M. Dupuis says were true, as he believes it to be,—that the Sr. de la Marche had abandoned his domain—he would have some foundation for saying *quae invidia* to prevent another person from cultivating it. But it is quite the contrary; he is suffering injury and is grievously harassed. For it seems that in this distant land the sovereign power is allowed to sleep when it is a question of carrying out its decrees the force of which seems to diminish by their great remoteness. The Sr. de la Marche has maintained and does maintain that the Sr. de Tonty, either on

24th.

For, if the Sr. de la Mothe has abandoned his domain and has not cultivated it, *quae invidia* that another has done so for him; in the Colonies we must admit those who are willing to cultivate for others. But the Sr. de Tonty does not acknowledge having put the plough into the lands of M. de la Mothe and says that he has made no clearing for him except round the fort, which he was obliged to lay bare in order to put it in a better posture of defence.

25th.

If the Sr. de la Mothe has abandoned his mill, *quae invidia*, that they have had it rebuilt; the Sr. de Tonty might have let it be destroyed and built another.

26th.

The post could not have done without any, and they would have had to build one if there had not been one left.

But there is not time enough, Monseigneur, to push this investigation any further at present. At least, these are the most obvious facts. I shall await the orders which you may be pleased to give me upon this statement.

his own account or for others has had the lands of his domain ploughed and sown; and he offers to prove it. It is on these solid proofs that a Magistrate should give his decision; and not on the mere, negative allegations of an untrustworthy party to the suit, which are generally odious.

This is all that the Sr. de la Marche thinks he ought to say in reply to M. Dupuis. It only remains for him most humbly to beg Monseigneur the Comte de Maurepas[1] to be so good as to interpret the Council's decree of the 19th of May, 1722, which reinstates the Sr. de la Mothe in the possession of his property at Detroit, on two points which, the Sr. Grandmesnil, his agent, writes him word,—M. de Tonty claims to carry out in a literal sense.

The first is, that, according to M. de Tonty, the decree reinstates M. de la Mothe in the possession and enjoyment only of the lands cleared by him [that is, by his own hands]. This nonsense deserves no reply; for it is not to be supposed that, when the King appointed the Sr. de la Mothe commandant, he meant him to turn woodcutter there, and a clearer of lands with his own hands.

The second article of the decree lays down that His Majesty wishes him to be given back the possession of all the personal property and effects belonging to him which may be found at the said Detroit, without prejudice to his right of action against those who may have seized upon his other property.

It follows from the terms of this decree that the Sr. de la Marche is reinstated in possession, not only of the cattle which may be found in the hands of the Sr. de Tonty, but also of all those springing from the cows which belonged to the Sr. de la Mothe but leaving those in whose possession they may be found their remedy against the persons from whom they obtained them. That is an indisputable decision, because of the principle that it is permissible to take one's own property wherever it may be found.

As regards the extent of the domain, there can be no dispute; for the Sr. de la Marche offers to prove that, in 1706, after the Company of the Colony had given up Detroit, M. de la Mothe marked out the

[1]Count de Maurepas, Jean Frederic Phelypeaux, born 1701, became secretary of state at age of 24, remained in office 24 years, when he was compelled to retire to private life. In 1749 he was recalled at accession of Louis XVI., died 1781. He was patron of men of science and aided La Verendrye in discovering the Rockies. See Thwaite's Jesuit Relations.

boundaries of his domain, from the fort of the Hurons along the river up to the dwelling of the Sr. Fafar, called de Lorme.[1]

There are two more essential points, which the Sr. de la Marche has the honor to request of Monseigneur. The first is to order the Governor General and the Intendant to permit such persons as he may choose to go up to Detroit, without placing any obstacle in their way, in order that they may go and take possession of his domain and other property.

The second is to permit him to take to the said Detroit such goods as he may think fit, on paying the Sieur de Tonty the same dues per boat as the settlers of Detroit are accustomed to pay, which dues shall be allowed to the said Sr. de Tonty by the said Sr. de la Marche out of, and as a deduction from the sums for which he is indebted to him by his own acknowledgement and that of M. Dupuis. And, in case any side issue is raised as regards this last point, to permit those who are chosen to make this journey and to take care of his property to carry in their boats provisions and whatever may be necessary for their own personal use.

He begs Monseigneur most humbly to give his orders to M. Dupuis on this subject and, in the appeal which he would have the right to lodge, as to the sufficiency of the inquiry made, he hopes that, aided by the honor of Your Highness's patronage, and M. Dupuis by his knowledge and the fulness of his justice, will make a more serious investigation and inquiry into this affair, so that, when he has made it, the Sr. de la Marche will have every reason to be satisfied with his judgment.

CADILLAC'S CLAIMS AGAINST TONTY.

Endorsed—Canada. M. Dupuy, 21st Octr., 1726.

Extract. Explanation as to the claims of the Sr. de La Mothe Cadillac against the Sr. de Tonty.

Monseigneur.

I will begin by replying to the letters written to M. de Chazel,[2] duplicates of which you have done me the honor of sending me, in order that I may comply with them as de Chazel would have done.

[1] Fafard (Fafar,) Louis, *dit* Delorme was born 1670: married at L'Ange Gardien, Oct. 22, 1696, Marie Ursule Jacob and became the father of six children.—C. M. B.

[2] Sieur —— de Chazel, appointed Intendant of New France and lost at sea in the ship "The Camel" September, 1725.

The occasion of the Marquis de Beauharnois'[1] arrival in this town brought M. de Tonty down here.

I made arrangements to profit by this opportunity, which might not have presented itself so soon considering the distance—nearly 300 leagues—between this place and Detroit, in order to acquaint myself thoroughly—not only with the present condition of the post of Detroit, commanded by M. de Tonty, but also with the private matter in question between M. de Tonty and M. de la Mothe Cadillac, a former Commandant of Detroit, which are the two matters with which you definitely intrusted me with regard to the Sr. de Tonty.

The present condition of the post of Detroit is a subject which requires time to get completely acquainted with, and I am obliged to leave it to my journey to Montreal to get sufficient light on that matter before having the honor of informing you about it.

I will only do myself the honor of seeing that, as regards the gratuity of two thousand-weight of powder granted to the Sr. de Tonty to be paid for at current price, it had been handed over to him from 1716 although he did not take over the expenses of the post until 1717. I have this year completed the stoppage which was to be made.

Nothing more therefore, remains to tell you, Monseigneur, except as to his disputes with M. de la Mothe; [not] to give you a complete idea of them, which can only be formed from a strict investigation between the parties interested, or persons commissioned on behalf of the parties,, but at least to give you a slight sketch of them which will show you how far the matter is of importance.

M. de Tonty having brought me his papers, I have sought for someone here who could supply the other side of the case, and the Sr. de Grandmesnil who was formerly empowered to act for M. de la Mothe, being here, has likewise brought me some papers, from which I can at least lay before you the position of the questions.

M. de la Mothe was placed at Detroit as Commandant in the year 1700, when this post was established. The old Beaver Company, which had established the post gave it up to the new company, which was unable to keep it up, and the Sr. de la Mothe asked for it with the monopoly of the trade and the other conditions this company had.

The Sr. de la Mothe was in possession of it when, in 1716, the King gave a decision by which all the concessions granted by the Sr. de la Mothe, of sites and lands, were revoked as having been informally

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

made, and it was stated that—considering the good faith of the grantees—new concessions should be granted to them.

The Sr. de la Mothe was made Governor General of Louisiana in 1711, and the Sr. de la Forest, a captain in Canada, was sent in his place. The Sr. la Forest quitted the post; and in 1715 the Sr. de Sabrevois was sent there.

He was not relieved by the Sr. de Tonty until 1717; so that, the first point to be observed from these facts is that the Sr. de Tonty was not the immediate successor of M. de la Mothe at this post; that the Sr. de la Mothe had two successors before him, and that more than six years elapsed between the time the Sr. de la Mothe had it and the time when the Sr. de Tonty was put in possession.

This being granted, it must also be observed that, in the year 1722, the Sr. de la Mothe endeavored to obtain compensation from the King for the losses and expenses which he stated he had incurred at the post of Detroit; and that, in furtherance of that object, he set forth to the King that the Sr. de la Forest, when he was sent to Detroit, was unable to remain there on account of his bad health, and made an agreement with the Sr. de Marigny, on his granting the Sr. de la Forest a pension of 600 livres; but that M. de Vaudreuil wished to take advantage of the position in which the Sr. de la Mothe was placed, which was that—on the one hand—he no longer held any post in Canada, for M. de Vaudreuil had given the Sr. de la Mothe's company to one of his sons, and on the other hand—he found himself urged to depart quickly for Louisiana; and that he [Vaudreuil] had upset the agreements he had made with the Sr. de la Forest, and had sent other commandants there, and finally, the Sr. de Tonty.

On these statements, he requested that the King would reinstate him in all the concessions which he granted to a great number of private individuals, and a great number of savages, to whom he made grants under the condition that in default of living on them and clearing them he would re-annex the said lands to his domain. And the Sr. de la Mothe, having magnified his losses and expenses up to the sum of 150,000 livres, without counting that he still left more than 1,000 leagues of forest to be granted, requests the King that it may please His Majesty to give up the proprietorship of Detroit to him or to reimburse him this 50000 crowns spent in lieu of which, however, he will be contented with fifty thousand weight of fine powder, which he is to be allowed to send to the Colonies, and by paying for the 50 thousand weight of powder the King will settle the matter for 170000 livres.

Now the outcome of these representations was that by the decree given upon the petitions the King decided—1st., that the Sr. de la Mothe is to be reinstated in the receipt of the payments on condition of which he had made these grants, and that only as regards the lands for which the settlers have taken out new concessions as directed by the decree of 1716;[1] 2nd. That he should be given back possession of the lands which he should be found to have cleared himself, by forty arpents[1] deep; and that he should be allowed to bring action against any one he might see fit.

And in the third place, in order to compensate him for his losses and expenses, the King grants him one single sum of 2000 livres to be paid from the Royal Treasury; and that is the end of the compensation asked for from the King.

That being carried out, the compensation which M. de la Mothe now demands from private individuals, after having endeavored to obtain it from His Majesty, relates to three matters, personal property, payments from lands granted, and a private domain, which he claims to have brought into cultivation, which has been seized.

As regards the personal property, when the Sr. de la Mothe left Detroit, he had an inventory of it drawn up, which I have seen, and a man named Pierre le Roy took charge of the things, to account to him for them.

In 1714 another inventory was made of some remaining property, and that inventory was made by the order of the Sr. de la Forest; but he did not take charge of the property nor did any of those who have been at Detroit since the Sr. de la Mothe.

With reference to the payments from the lands, they are only gone back to the Sr. de la Mothe over the lands which have not been given up, the grantees of which have obtained new concessions.

And regarding the private Domain it is stated [that he is to have] what he has cleared.

Now reviewing these points with reference to the Sr. de la Tonty, the Sr. de la Mothe does not appear to be in the right in demanding this personal property from him, since he is not his immediate successor, and did not have charge of it any more than his predecessors Pierre le Roy being the one who took charge of the things, to account to the Sr. de la Mothe for them, more than five or six years before the Sr. de Tonty arrived there.

As to the payments from the lands granted, we must see how many

[1] French arpent equals in value about 192 English linear feet.

of the old grantees remain; and under the terms of the Council's decision, the Sr. de la Mothe could only keep the payments from the lands which have not been abandoned, the grantees of which have taken out new and regular concessions. All the others are lost to M. de la Mothe.

And as regards the private domain of the Sr. de la Mothe, it must be ascertained whether the Sr. de la Mothe has continued to cultivate it or whether he has abandoned it wholly or in part.

On this matter, all that has appeared to us to be of value is the revenue from a farm, the lease of which was renewed by the Sr. de Sabrevois when he came to Detroit and was in command there before the Sr. de Tonty. This lease was granted at 300 livres a year, payable in furs at the fitting out merchant's price.

This farm was continued by the Sr. de Tonty, as it had been by the Sr. de Sabrevois; and the Sr. de Tonty offers to account to him for the increase in the cattle, on his accounting to him for the repairs to the stables and for their forage and tending, and is willing to abide by what may be ordered on that matter.

There was moreover a mill belonging to the Sr. de la Mothe. This mill having fallen it was necessary to rebuild it; and the Sr. de Tonty produces reports and deeds drawn up with the settlers for rebuilding it as their joint expense.

And this mill having been demolished by lightning since it was built, he produces reports drawn up with the settlers of estimates and bargains and workmen's receipts, which show what remained of the machinery of the mill and what had to be spent to rebuild it. The Sr. de Tonty also offers to give the mill, although it is necessary at this post, on his being repaid the sums which he expended on it.

The only other question, therefore, is to learn whether there are any other lands of value besides the revenue from the farm which the Sr. de Sabrevois found when he established himself at the post, the lease of which he renewed.

For if the Sr. de la Mothe abandoned his domain, and has not cultivated it, *qua invidia,* and another has done so for him, in the Colonies we must admit those who are willing to clear or cultivate for others. But the Sr. de Tonty does not acknowledge having put the plough into the lands of M. de la Mothe, and says that he has not cleared land for him except round the fort, which he was obliged to lay bare in order to put it in a better position for defence.

If the Sr. de la Mothe abandoned his mill, *qua invidia,* which they have had rebuilt, the Sr. de Tonty could have let it be destroyed and built another.

The post could not have done without any, and one would have had to be built if there had not been one left. But there is not time enough, Monseigneur, to push this investigation any further at present. At least, these are the most obvious facts. I shall await the orders you may be pleased to give me upon this statement.

I have the honor to be, with the deepest respect,

Monseigneur,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Dupuy.

Quebec, the 21st Octr. 1726.

QUARREL BETWEEN CADILLAC AND TONTY.

Endorsed. Signed on the 28th January, 1727.

La Mothe Cadillac. Tonty.

to communicate it to M. de la Mothe Cadillac when he asks for it.

Canada.

On the disputes between M. de la Mothe Cadillac and M. de Tonty.

Commandant at Detroit.

The claims of M. de la Mothe Cadillac come under three heads.

1st. He claims the return of the personal property which he left at Detroit when he gave up the command.

2nd. He claims to continue the possession of the rights he has over the lands granted by him.

3rd. He demands the restoration of a private domain, which he claims to have improved, and which has been seized.

M. Dupuy, the Intendant of Canada, who was ordered to inquire into this matter and to report upon it, States that he has heard on the other side M. de Tonty and M. de Grandmesnil who was formerly intrusted with power of attorney by M. de la Mothe Cadillac.

L. of 21-8-1726.

Case.

The Post of Detroit was established in 1700, by the old Beaver Company which resigned in favor of a new Company, and this not being able to keep it up, M. de la Mothe then a captain in Canada obtained it,

Vol. 3, p. 667.

with the exclusive right of trading and the other terms granted to that Company.

In 1716 the King issued a decree declaring that all the grants made by the said M. de la Mothe of sites and lands were revoked, not having been made in due form; and it was stated that, in consideration of the good faith of the grantees, new concessions would be granted to them.

M. de la Mothe had left the command of this post from the year 1711 to go to the governorship of Louisiana. He had as a successor M. de la Forest, a captain, whom M. de Sabrevois, also a captain, relieved in 1715; and M. de Tonty succeeded the latter in 1717. That it should be observed that M. de Tonty was not the immediate successor of the said M. de la Mothe.

It must be observed that, in 1722, M. de la Mothe presented a petition to His Majesty's Council, asking to be indemnified by the King for the losses and expenses which he stated he had made in the Post of Detroit. He concluded from this that His Majesty should put him in possession again of all the grants he had made to a large number of private persons to whom he had made grants on condition that failing residence and clearing he should take back the said lands into his domain; he made his losses and expenses amount to 150#, without counting that he still left more than 1000 leagues of forest to be granted.

The decree interposed, on that Petition, declares

1st. That M. de la Mothe shall re-enter on the enjoyment of the rights on condition of which he had made grants, and that only as regards the lands for which the inhabitants had taken concessions at the instance of the decree of 1716.

2nd. That he should be put back in possession of the lands which he is found to have cleared himself by 40 arpents deep, permitting him to sue against whomsoever shall seem good to him.

3rd. He has been granted one sum of 2000# from the Royal Treasury to indemnify him for his losses and expenses.

It is presumed that the said M. de la Mothe having found this indemnity too small, has recourse to the demands he now makes. The first consists of his personal property. The reply to this demand is, that when M. de la Mothe left Detroit in 1711 he had an inventory of his goods made, which M. Dupuy has seen, and the man named Pierre le Roy took charge of it for him to keep an account of them.

In 1714 another inventory was made of some remaining goods; M. de la Forest, who had it made, did not take charge of them; nor [did] any of those who have been at Detroit since the said M. de la Mothe.

The 2nd consists in his rights over the lands [he] granted.

The reply is that these rights are returned to M. de la Mothe by the decree of 1722 only over the lands not abandoned, of which the grantees have got new concessions made to them conformably to the decree of 1716.

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The 3rd is the restoration of his private domain.

The reply is that the decree of 1722 puts him back in possession of the lands which he shall be found to have cleared himself by forty arpents deep, with permission to sue against whomever shall seem good to him.

Taking these three points again as they refer to M. de Tonty, 1st M. de la Mothe does not appear right in demanding his personal property from him since he is not his immediate successor, and was not put in charge of it.

2nd. Regarding the rights to the lands granted we have to consider how many there are remaining of the old grantees; and, under the terms of the decree of the Council of 1716, M. de la Mothe can only keep the rights over the lands [which have] not [been] abandoned, the grantees of which have taken out regular concessions; all the rest being lost to M. de la Mothe.

3rd. Concerning the private domain of the said M. de la Mothe, it must be ascertained whether he has continued to improve it or whether he has abandoned it [either] wholly or in part.

This domain, by the report of MM. de Tonty and de Grandmesnil consists of a farm which had been leased in the time of M. de la Mothe at 300# a year, payable in skins at the price of the outfit merchants. This lease was continued by M. de Sabrevois, the predecessor of M. de Tonty at the same price, and afterwards by M. de Tonty who offers to hold himself accountable for the increase of cattle, according as he may be ordered, if the repair of the stables, the forage and the care of the cattle are accounted for to him.

There was also a mill belonging to M. de la Mothe; but this mill fell down and was rebuilt at the joint expense of M. de Tonty and the inhabitants according to the official report which he refers to concerning it.

Since this re-building the thunder has thrown it down; he reports the proceedings which show what remainder of the machinery of the mill and what it was necessary to spend to rebuild it.

M. de Tonty offers to give it up, although it is necessary for this Post, on payment to him of the expenses he has incurred for it.

It remains to learn whether there were any other lands in cultivation besides the matter of the farm which M. de Sabrevois found when taking up his residence at the post, the lease of which he removed.

If M. de la Mothe abandoned his domain and has not cultivated it, what does it matter to him that another has done so for him? In the colonies, those who wish to clear or cultivate must be admitted in default of others.

But M. de Tonty does not allow that he has set a plough to the lands of M. de la Mothe, and says that he has cleared only round the fort which he was obliged to clear in order to put it in a better state of defence.

M. Dupuy adds that it has not been possible for him to push this inquiry further; he will await orders on that [point].

CLAIMS OF CADILLAC EXAMINED.

Endorsed—Copy of the documents.

Memorandum from the King to the Marquis de Vaudreuil and the Sieur Begon, the governor general and Intendant of New France.

His Majesty has caused a report to be made to him of all the claims of the Sr. de La Motte Cadillac concerning Detroit, and they have been adjusted by a decision which was given on the 19th ultimo, the substance of which the Srs. de Vaudreuil and Begon will find annexed hereto.

They will see that His Majesty has decided that the said Sieur de la Motte is to have all the payments which have been fixed there on the lands granted by him at Detroit except that of ten livres which was fixed on the said concessions for permission to trade.

His Majesty's will is that this trade shall belong to the Commandant of the post, and that at the same [time] he shall be responsible for all the expenses of the said post, both as regards the officers and soldiers who may be in garrison there for whom only the Montreal rates of emoluments and pay shall be issued by His Majesty, and the clothing for the said soldiers delivered at the Stores of the said town—and that he should also be chargeable with the presents which have to be made to the Savages, and that His Majesty should not be bound to share in it, in any way.

His Majesty includes in the cost of the officers and soldiers, which the Commandant is to bear, that of the almoner and the surgeon; of the

Vol. 10, p. 1892.

remedies necessary in sickness; the conveyance of the clothing and apparel of the officers and soldiers. Also, in the cost of presents to the savages, the missionary, the blacksmith and the armorer who must also serve to repair the arms of the troops. In fact, His Majesty will not have it cost him anything for this post.

The Commandant shall only have the trade so long as he is in command of this post; and shall have no claim to any right of proprietorship over the said post.

He will grant no concessions of lands there; it is for the Governor General and the Intendant of Canada to grant them in His Majesty's name, but His Majesty does not wish the said settlers to be permitted by the said concessions to carry on trade except in provisions grown on their lands.

These concessions will not, at most, be of more than four arpents' frontage by forty deep, and are to be granted in socage. If the Commandant wishes to make a settlement there, he shall be obliged to take a concession from the Governor General and Intendant of Canada in the same way as the other settlers and subject—as regards the said concession—to the same conditions, and shall in no case have any right to claim—on account of the said concession—any permission to trade there after he has ceased to be the Commandant of the said post.

It appeared right to His Majesty that a certain piece of land should be set apart for the Commandants of the said post, for raising vegetables and to serve them as a grazing-ground [or poultry yard]; and His Majesty desires that the Srs. de Vaudreuil and Begon will give a decree in which they shall assign a piece of land for that purpose, and shall state therein that the Commandants of this post shall have possession of it, one after another, but shall never be able in any case to acquire the ownership of it. They will forward this decree for confirmation by His Majesty.

Given at Quebec, the 15th of June, 1722.

Signed "Louis" and in the margin is written—"Seen and approved," signed

Philippe D'Orleans.[1]

[1]Phillipe d'Orleans, regent of Louis XV. of France and nephew of Louis XIV.

PETITION FROM DETROIT CITIZENS TO RECOVER THEIR RIGHTS.

To Monseigneur the Intendant of all New France, the settlers and traders of the post of Detroit Humbly Pray, who venture to take the liberty of representing to you, Monseigneur, with all possible submission, that they find themselves shut out from a little ordinary trading with the savages which was formerly granted to them, the licenses for which they paid for, by M. de Tonty; having sold the right of trading—to the exclusion of everyone else—to MM. La Marque, Thiery Nolan[1] and Gatineau,[2] all three co-partners in the possession of the privilege of the said trade with the savages; and this does them a very great injury, since they are deprived of all the profits and the provisions which they were accustomed to obtain from the savages for the subsistence of their families, with whom most of them are heavily burdened: That, moreover, they find themselves very far from the lower Colony and from the places whence they could obtain what they need, nor are they at a place suitable for gathering in and storing up wheat and other necessaries of life because they are destitute of everything suitable for that purpose and cannot obtain it without having permission to go to Montreal for it themselves, as well as for the other things necessary for their families: that they see no means by which they can obtain it from those who have the whole trade exclusively without running the risk of reducing themselves and their families to absolute beggary because of the strange and extraordinary dear price at which they have put their goods as soon as they arrived in order to take from the said settlers and traders, your petitioners, every means they might adopt to try and maintain this small trade, which has scarcely provided them with a living and that nothing may slip through their hands. It is true, however, that when three boats arrived, laden with goods for them, they induced M. de Beletre,[3] the commandant of this post in M. de Tonty's absence, to call the said petitioners together in the house of the Rev. Father Bonnaventure,[4] the mis-

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

[2] Louis Gatineau, Sieur Duplessis came to Detroit June 21, 1706. He was married Jan. 22, 1710, to Jeanne Lemoyne, at Batiscan. He is described as a merchant of Quebec.—Detroit under Cadillac, C. M. Burton.

[3] See Detroit Rulers, by C. M. Burton.

[4] Louis Marie Bonaventure Carpentier. He ministered there from 1738 to 1754; recalled to Quebec, he spent twenty-two years more in missionary work there and in neighboring places and died in 1778.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXX. p. 308.

sionary of the said post, in order to offer them the goods they might have need of at, as they say, the most reasonable price possible, so as to prevent anyone from making any complaints on this score, as the Sr. Gatineau was expecting at that time to go down on business,and foresaw that complaints might be made about it. But it was not the time then for the petitioners to accept them, seeing that the great bulk of the trade with the savages was over, there being only three days of that; and hence the said petitioners refused to accept the goods, which would only have remained on their hands, as they saw no chance then of getting rid of them, in the hope that they would obtain from you Monseigneur, the favor of possessing for themselves the privilege which they formerly had which will always be sweeter to them than to have it from these gentlemen. The savages themselves seemed most displeased with such a restricted trade, in that they used to have the satisfaction of looking for their bargains in twenty or thirty places, whereas now they can only find them in two which can supply them with what they want, for there is not one of the petitioners who is able now to supply them with powder to the value of a beaver skin; and this has given them occasion to say that they would abandon their fire and go and light it elsewhere, where they would be treated more kindly and be left more free. As for them, the only point to which the petitioners draw your attention, Monseigneur, in this last head is simply to let you know the constraint placed upon them and the want which they stand in danger of. They continue to address their just complaints to your Lordship and High Mightiness on their having been deprived of their little trade, which they could have enjoyed—as they had been accustomed to do—to the detriment of two or three alien merchants, strangers to the place, without any injury to the payments due to Monsieur de Tonty. Having regard, Monseigneur, to the most humble representations of the Petitioners, they beg of you the favor to consent to aid them as to this application.

Having considered this, Monseigneur, may it please you to grant the Petitioner such favor as you may think fit upon this present statement, which they take the liberty to make to you concerning the exclusion of their small trade, without which it is impossible for them to live with their families in a place where they can expect no help except from that direction; submitting themselves to all that it may please you, Monseigneur to decide and order concerning it; and this they expect from your great equity, your great mercy and your good justice.

Signed Chesny,[1] Henry Campau, Desruisseau,[2] Bienvenu,[3] Louis Campau,[4] Desmarsac,[5] Jean Bineau,[6] and Pierre Reaume,[7] Picard,[8] Roubidon, Olivier, La Deroutte, de Gaudefroy,[9] and St. Connue who have made their marks.

REPLIES OF CITIZENS TO INTENDANT.

Replies given before Monseigneur, the Intendant, by Louis Gatineau, both for himself and for and in the names of Francois la Marque, Thierry Nolan and Joseph Gouin,[10] his partners in the trade and commerce of the post of Detroit, to the petition from the settlers of the said post, of the 21st of October last.

The Respondents have taken from M. de Tonty on lease the exclusive right of trading at the said post of Detroit, to hold it as M. de Tonty may do himself. M. de Tonty has, by a grant from the King, the exclusive right of trading at the said post, in consideration of the expenses he is obliged to incur for keeping up the fort, for a missionary, for paying an interpreter, for a surgeon, for the presents to be made to the savages, and for bringing up the clothing of the soldiers of the garrison at his own expense. In consequence of this privilege, the settlers of Detroit have no right to trade with the savages unless they get permission from M. de Tonty to do so, and they cannot bring to the said post, on their own account, anything but commodities, provisions and goods for their own use, and can bring no goods there for trade purposés except by the leave of M. de Tonty.

[1] See Vol. 33, p. 493.

[2] Alexis Trotier *dit* Desruisseaux (born in 1688) came to Detroit in 1708, where he became a prominent merchant. In 1735 he married Marie Louise Roy, who died within the year. In December, 1739, he married Catherine Godfroy, by whom he had four children; his death occurred in 1769.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXX. p. 305.

[3] François Bienvenue *dit* Delisle was one of Cadillac's colonists; he died in September, 1751, leaving at Detroit a large family.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXX. p. 306.

[4] Campau, Louis, son of Jacques, married Mary Louise Robert, widow of Francois Pelletier, and daughter of Pierre Robert and Angelique Tholme, Jan. 7, 1724.

[5] Jacob de Marsac, born at Poitiers in 1667, was an officer of the French troops, and came to Detroit with Cadillac, afterward becoming a merchant there. By his wife he had three children.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXX. p. 308.

[6] Bineau, Jean, *dit* Lajeunesse, soldier of Blainville, was born 1675. He was the son of Jean and Marie Binet de Buisson. He married Marie Anne Pothier Dec. 5th, 1705, at Lachine and was buried at Detroit, Nov. 18th, 1747.—C. M. B.

[7] Pierre Reaume, early Detroit settler who died in 1766, leaving a large family at Detroit.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXIX. p. 310.

[8] Alexis Picard came as bargeman to Detroit May 30, 1705. He was born 1681 and died at Montreal April 22, 1728.

[8] François Picard came to Detroit as voyageur May 30, 1705. His wife was Anne Farreau. He died at Detroit October 7, 1728.—Detroit under Cadillac, C. M. B.

[9] Gaudefroy, de, see Detroit under Cadillac, C. M. Burton.

[10] See Detroit under Cadillac.—C. M. Burton.

M. de Tonty had sold several permits to the said settlers, to bring goods for trading and to trade in them with the savages; but, as he could not obtain payment from the said settlers, and as he recognized that these permits were ruining the post—because the settlers were not able to supply a sufficient quantity of goods for trading,—he decided to farm out his privilege to the Srs. Gatineau and Gouin. The partnership, which was entered into for three years, was broken up before the term expired by private differences between my said Sr. de Tonty and the said Srs. Gatineau and Gouin which had nothing to do with the said settlers; and M. de Tonty leased his privilege to the Srs. de la Marque and Thierry Noland, with whom the said Srs. Gatineau and Gouin have associated themselves so as to be able—by the favor of this partnership—to wind up the affairs of the first partnership, of which several debts remained to be recovered.

The complaints of the settlers reduce themselves to the statements that they are shut out from the ordinary trade with the savages, formerly granted to them; that this exclusion deprives them of all the profits and the provisions which they were accustomed to obtain from the savages for the subsistence of their families, with which most of them are heavily burdened; that, moreover, they are far away from the lower colony and from places where they could obtain what they want, nor are they at a place suitable for raising corn and other things necessary for life, lacking as they do everything necessary to aid in that, which they cannot obtain unless they are at liberty to go to Montreal themselves for all that is necessary which they cannot get from those who have the exclusive right of trading because they charge them exorbitant prices for goods, which would ruin them; that, although the Sr. Gastineau once made a pretence of offering them what goods they wanted, on the arrival of their boats from Montreal, at more reasonable prices, that was only in order to prevent their complaints, and that even this offer he only made when the time had gone past for accepting them because the trade with the savages was almost over; and lastly, that the savages themselves are discontented at this exclusion for this reason [that they] are obliged to take what they want from only two places and that they used to be at liberty to choose from twenty or thirty warehouses.

To dispose of these complaints, it will be sufficient to point out that neither M. de Tonty nor those who have exercised his rights have ever prevented the settlers of Detroit from coming to Montreal for provisions, commodities, tools and goods for their own use, nor from sending for them on their own account. What really prevents them is that they

are not in a position to do so, and that they get no credit at Montreal because they owe money there and do not pay. The privilege of M. de Tonty is restricted to preventing them from bringing goods for trading. Moreover, they may send for what they want for their private needs; but, when they are unable to do so, and are obliged to buy from the Respondents, it is not just for them to claim to get the goods at the same price as at Montreal, for it costs the Respondents a great deal for bringing these goods up to Detroit, and it is right that they should get a profit on them, beyond the expense, since they bear the risks connected with the said goods.

The settlers at Detroit have never been prevented from selling to the savages any provisions which may be obtained by cultivating their lands; that is all the trade that they ought to be allowed, so as to compel them to cultivate them and thus secure the settlement of this post. They have only their own idleness to blame if they are in want of corn and provisions; the lands themselves are profitable and, if they do not neglect to cultivate them, will yield them in abundance, not only enough to live on but also to sell to the savages. It might be said, without fear of making too strong a statement, that even if M. de Tonty had not the exclusive right as to goods for trading, it would be necessary for the settlement of the post to prohibit trading by the settlers, for as long as they have resource of trading with the savages they abandon the cultivation of the land. No other proof of this is necessary than the excessive dearness of grains; wheat has sold there, and is now selling at twenty to twenty-five livres per minot, peas ten to twelve livres, Indian corn fifteen to eighteen livres, tobacco forty to fifty sols per livre, eggs twenty to twenty-five sols a dozen, onions five livres a hundred, a cow up to a hundred livres and a calf up to thirty livres. If the settlers were willing to cultivate their lands, would they not be able to give provisions to the *voyageurs* and the savages at more reasonable prices, and thereby enrich themselves? Whereas, if the trade they ask for is granted them, they will continue to neglect the cultivation of the lands and the post will certainly have to be abandoned—they will be obliged to leave it themselves for want of provisions.

Moreover, they are not in a position to carry on the trade they ask for, because they all owe money at Montreal which they do not pay, and consequently they have no credit there. They would therefore be obliged to buy goods from the *voyageurs* and then they could only get them at the prices which they would receive for them if their request were granted.

The excessive price which the settlers say that the Respondents have put upon their goods, is imaginary on their part. The Sr. Gatineau is prepared to prove, by a bill signed by a man named Perthuis, a settler at Detroit, that he sold powder to him at forty sols per livre when it was being sold at thirty at Montreal; swanskin, at a hundred and ten sols an ell; knives for sale, at four livres ten sols per dozen; and similarly with other goods delivered three hundred leagues from Montreal, on which the risks of the journey have been borne.

In the assembly when M. Belestre and Father Bonnaventure were present, referred to the petition from the settlers, the Sr. Gatineau only repeated the offers of the goods they might need. It was not to anticipate complaints; he would have made them the same offers on his arrival at Detroit, and they were then at the right time for accepting them. The bill, signed by the said Perthuis nearly two months before, in the said assembly, is a proof that he had given the goods to the said Perthuis at this time, at the same price. In the same way he would have given them to all the rest.

The discontent of the savages is likewise an unfounded allegation; for, as the settlers can only buy goods for trading from the *voyageurs,* they could only sell them to the savages at higher prices than the *voyageurs* themselves sell them; the savages will, therefore, always find it more advantageous to trade at first hand than with the settlers. And, even if the savages had in fact made the complaints which the settlers represent them as making, the only conclusion that could be drawn would be that the settlers had suggested this talk to them, and that the savages were doing nothing more than repeating it, contrary to their own interests.

The settlers cannot reply, to the solid arguments which the Respondents have just stated, Monseigneur, that if they were allowed to transact this trade they could put themselves in a position to keep it up by themselves; for it is not possible, for men who ought to be busy nearly all the year in cultivating their lands, to leave that occupation to come to Montreal for goods. It would therefore be necessary for them to give up their lands in order to devote themselves to trading, and then it would be necessary to abandon the post itself and the trade as well as the lands. For it is not sufficient, for keeping up the post and the trade, to have goods there to trade with. Provisions are also necessary for the subsistence of the savages who come to trade, while they stay there, and for that of the French people. The Indian corn which the savages grow is not sufficient for their own food; consequently it is absolutely necessary to cultivate the lands there, and that the settlers should be

compelled to devote themselves to cultivating them. It is equally necessary to prohibit them from doing any other trade.

For these reasons, Monseigneur, may it please you, not to have regard to the petition of the said settlers of the post of Detroit, but to order that the Respondents, as holding the rights of M. de Tonty, shall be upheld in the exclusive right of trade and commerce in goods for trading with the savages, and that the said settlers shall only be permitted to trade with the savages in commodities proceeding from the cultivation of their lands, and to send to Montreal for goods, tools and commodities necessary for their own use, prohibiting them from sending there for any goods for trading.

[Signed] Gastineau.

TONTY'S REPLY TO DUPUY REGARDING THE PETITION SENT HIM BY DETROIT SETTLERS.

Representation from the Sr. de Tonty to Monsieur Dupuy, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance throughout New France, as to the petition sent to him by settlers and people of no standing of Detroit, dated the 21st of October, 1726.

The Sr. de Tonty very humbly represents to you, Sir, that the settlers living at Detroit, and other men of no standing who are not settled there nor in a position to do any trade there, unadvisedly complain that they are debarred from doing any by the agreement he made with the Sr. de la Marque for carrying on the trade of the said post, since pursuant to the memorandum of the King addressed to the Marquis de Vaudreuil and M. Begon, dated the 15th of June, 1722, it is stated that His Majesty's will is that the trade should belong to the commandant of the post of Detroit, he being charged with the expenses to be met there, His Majesty declaring that he will not bear the cost of any expenses for this post; and that the settlers are not to have the power, on account of any concessions they may have there, to do any trading except in provisions yielded by their lands: which it is easy to verify, Sir, by the King's memorandum. However, although by this memorandum he grants the trade to the Commandant of the place exclusively, your Petitioner thought it advisable to have regard to His Majesty's exclusion of the settlers of the

Vol. 10, p. 1892.

place from doing any trade there except in their provisions. To this end he summoned all the settlers to his house, where in the presence of the Revd. Father Bonnaventure, the missionary, and the Sr. Linetot,[1] an officer of the garrison, after having had the King's memorandum read to them, he told them that, although it granted the trade to him alone, in consideration of the charges stated in the said memorandum, he was quite willing to put a profitable thing in their way, in order to give them the means of maintaining themselves at this post, by leaving it open to them to buy permissions for trading with the savages; and to allow those who were unable to get away, to go to Montreal, five or six in a boat, for what they needed for the maintenance of their families. What, therefore, can the settlers complain of, Sir, since the same freedom is granted them that they formerly had to carry on trade with the savages.

The Petitioner will always be ready to grant permissions to the settlers of the place who ask him under the power which he granted them of carrying on trade, without the said Sr. La Marque opposing it in any way, as soon as they are in a position to carry it out; or the goods they want will be supplied to them on the spot, whether for their trade or for their own needs, at 10 per cent, to pay the expenses of the journey.

These settlers have tried, Sir, to impose upon your equity, in stating to you that the Sr. Gastineau and other partners had induced the Sr. de Belestre,[2] commandant in the said Sr. de Tonty's absence, to call them together at the house of the Revd. Father Bonnaventure, the missionary of the said post, in order to offer them the goods they might require at the most reasonable price possible, pretending by that, that the said partners were afraid lest complaints should be made against them—which is entirely contrary to the truth.

It is quite true, Sir, that, upon certain disputes on the part of the settlers against the Sr. Gastineau and his partners on the matter of the trade, the Revd. Father Bonnaventure and the Sr. de Belestre induced them to meet together at the presbytery to agree with the said Sr. Gastineau and his partners on the price of goods, but they had no share in that as is proved by the certificates of the said Revd. Father Bonnaventure and the Sr. de Belestre; and whereas they state that his proposal was made to them at the wrong time, as the loans of goods to the savages had been made three days, it only depended upon themselves to take goods in the course of the summer, as the man Perthuis, a settler of the said place, did.

As for the other arguments which these settlers put forward, they are

[1]Linctot.—C. M. B.—See Vol. 33, p. 399.
[2]See Appendix, Vol. 33.

so absurd that the Sr. de Tonty does not deign to reply to them, for it concerns the King's service and his own interest to keep the savages there, for the maintenance of the post and the advantage of the trade. It is sufficient for him to assure you, Sir, that it only rests with them to do the trade together with him by the power he has granted them, if they are in a position to keep it up. But, Sir, the strange thing is that of all those who have signed the petition there are only the men Marsac & Philis[1] who are inhabitants who settled at the said place in the M. de la Mothe's time; some of the others have stayed there only since the said Sr. de Tonty has been in command of Detroit; and the rest are only hired men. This should show you, Sir, that the petition which has been presented to you is captious, and drawn up by seditious people; and Your Petitioner hopes that you will pay no regard to it seeing the just representation he makes to you against the unjust demands which the said settlers have so unadvisedly made.

[Signed] De Tonty.

Quebec, the 22nd of April, 1727.

TONTY COMMANDED AT DETROIT ELEVEN YEARS.

Endorsed—Canada M. de Tonty at Detroit 8th August, 1727.

Colonies. M. de Tonty. TONTY.

My Lord.

This is the eleventh year that I have had the honor of commanding at this post where, by my diligence, I have ever maintained it to the satisfaction of my superiors. Yet, although I left the trading free to the inhabitants, they have always murmured against [the fact] that the letters patent of the King of the month of April, 1726, annulled the concessions which M. de la Mothe has granted them (although there were only two of them of his time), always claiming to avail themselves of them for the same payments; and the Court having been informed of this, the King excluded them from the trading, with the exception of the commodities which they gathered from off their land, by his memorandum of the fifteenth of June, 1722. However, after having had notice given to them [of it], I admitted them all to the training, which [per-

[1]Desmoulins, Jacques, *dit* Philis. His wife was Marie Charlotte Sanarias. Their nine children were born in Detroit.—C. M. B.

mission] still holds good. But, having found that I was running deeper and deeper into debt on account of the expenses to be defrayed for keeping up this post which amount to at least three thousand six hundred livres each year without taking into account more than eight thousand livres, which it cost me to build a new fort, to prevent our savages from going to war three times with their neighbors. and to stop them for nearly seven years from going and taking their skins to the English: I resolved last year, in order to pay off twenty two thousand livres which I now owe, to transfer my trade to certain upright men for five years, to whom I give up the present of powder which the King gives me, on the terms of seven thousand livres a year. The inhabitants, instigated by the man named Derocher, an arrant mutineer, formerly sergeant of the troops, who claims that the right of trading by permission cannot be taken away from them if they pay one pistole a year according to the contracts of M. de la Mothe, sent to these gentlemen last autumn, in order to take advantage of their uprightness, a request in which they demand the freedom of trading so as not to be obliged to take goods from those who have them on hand; but as they knew that no regard would be paid to it, because the King had excluded them from it, they induced the Huron[1] chiefs (who were invited in an underhand manner by people at Montreal to go down) to demand from the Marquis de Beauharnois that trading should be free to all Frenchmen by not permitting the merchandise to be in the hands of one man only, that there should be several warehouses, and that he should grant them another commandant, pretending that by this change they would enter on the rights which M. de la Mothe had granted them. The inhabitants caused the general to be imposed upon. Not having seen there out of those who are in a position to trade [one] who has not his warehouse of goods coming from those who have the trade in hand, who grant them to them at a reasonable price; but they are so infatuated by what this Derocher has thrust into their heads that they would not accept the goods at ten per cent, which is not enough to pay for half the expenses. They proposed to take over the trade; but, seeing so little stability in their judgment and knowing that they were not in a condition to keep it up on account of the smallness of their means, at least forty thousand livres worth of goods being required every year, in order to get rid of them, I offered

[1]The Hurons, which also included the Wyandots, lived near the great lakes. They were the most powerful and populous tribe, but were malicious, intriguing, and made trouble between the whites and other Indians. They were very shrewd and persistent but fickle. They had a distinct language. They wore their hair short because it gave less advantage to their enemies. They were very industrious, raised many crops, and rarely danced. They were the most loyal nation to the French, and were very brave, and very neat.

them to give a hundred pistoles as a contribution to the building of a new fort and fifteen hundred francs for the office, in case it should be necessary to keep it.

It is to observed, My Lord, that the Hurons alone entered into this project: the chiefs of the other tribes having assured me that they had no part in it and no knowledge of what they were going to Montreal to do, which they would never have dared to do if they had not been supported by some person of influence, for it is without precedent in all the time that the savages have known the French that they have been bold enough to demand the changing of a commandant however discontented they might be with him.

Not having been warned of this business, by a trustworthy person, until too late, I was unable to warn these gentlemen in time of the stratagem which was employed to make the savages speak, wherefore I cannot learn what the Marquis de Beauharnais[1] has decided regarding their demands. As I can in no way be reproached as to my administration of the affairs of this post, the savages being well pleased with the manner in which I govern them, I ask you, My Lord, that I may stay here for the three years remaining to complete my agreement, so that I may be able to pay my debts. I can assure your greatness that so indignant am I at seeing myself—in spite of the services I am rendering to the Colony—exposed to the attacks of certain persons whose sole purpose is to thrust me from this [post] in order to put novices in it, that but for the unfortunate condition of my affairs I should have demanded to retire some time ago. You are too just, My Lord, not to have me indemnified, if I quit it, for what it has cost me to keep up the interests of the King; it will be easy to prove it through the Governor-General and the Intendant. I have reason to hope from your equity, My Lord, that you will grant me the justice due to me, for which I shall be completely grateful all my life, and continue my prayers for the health and prosperity of your greatness, of whom I have the honor to be, with very deep respect,

My Lord
Of your greatness
The very humble and very obedient Servant,
Tonty.

At Detroit
The 8th of August 1727.

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33

THE HURONS ASK FOR FREE TRADE AT DETROIT.

Reply to the Hurons of Detroit.

I repeat here, my children, my thanks for the way in which you have concerned yourselves in my appointment; and I shall report to the great Onontio the devotion and fidelity of his children the Hurons of his service.

I was informed on my arrival of your affection for your late Father. I hope you will feel no less affection for me, and I shall seek to show you all my fondness for you by the special care I shall take of you.

You must reflect, my children, that your father was not aware of the bad treatment which you say you suffered at Detroit. I will attend to your complaints, and in future you will be treated more kindly. I am very glad to see that you apply to me with confidence.

I was very sorry to learn that the trade of Detroit was leased out. I will take steps to arrange matters as they formerly were. I hope you will be satisfied; and I am going to endeavor to obtain for you entire freedom of trading.

I know, my children, that you complained to M. de Longueuil[1] last year that the people with whom M. de Tonty had arranged respecting the trade of his post, sold you goods too dear; and that these same people went to meet

Words of the Hurons from Detroit on 9th August, 1727.

My father, we told you yesterday that we had come here on behalf of the whole of our village to testify to you the joy we feel at your arrival, and we repeat that to-day. We thank the King, our Father, for having sent you here to rule over so many nations, savage and civilized.

My Father, it is not we who are here that speak to you, it is on behalf of our whole village. They told us to beg you to be a true father to them: and that is the way to draw all the tribes to you. You know, my father, that the Huron tribe has ever been strongly attached to you. We beg you, my father, that the land may always be stable, and that you will have pity on us.

My father, we have no sense, we do not reason now like our old men: but I beg you to tell us whether it is by your orders that we are dealt with at Detroit as we are. You will pardon us, my father, for the liberty we take in asking you this; but children may properly complain to their father.

My father, if we ask you why we are so badly treated at Detroit, it is because we should like to know why there is only one house now, and why trading is not free, as it was in the time when there were several houses. If we did not find what suited us at one house, we used to go to another; but now, everything is confined to one, and that troubles our minds.

At the time when everyone traded at Detroit, goods stood at various prices there.

Now that they are all in one and the same hand, they sell them to us at what price they like. Moreover they

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33

the savages when they were coming back from hunting, and took from them the furs they brought back at whatever prices they liked. I will look into this matter, and will give such good orders that it will not happen any more.

I promise you, my children, to endeavor to re-establish freedom of trading among you.

Upon the complaints that were sent to me, I had already thought of recalling the Commandant whom you ask me to withdraw. It is not, however, possible to bring him back this autumn; but I will take steps to bring him down next spring; and I will send you another to whom I will give the necessary orders for re-arranging matters on the old footing. He will see that goods are given to you at reasonable prices, and will obtain for you all the indulgencies possible, provided that you are obedient to him, and act according to his word, which will be my word.

The establishment of the Sioux[1] was the reason why a Missionary was not sent to you. We are expecting some

[1] See Appendix Vol. 33.

make a practice of going a league out to meet the hunters, and they take from them all the furs they bring so that those who are settled at Detroit cannot get any, and this compels them to sell us the little things we require at a dearer price.

When M. de Tonty came, he called us four tribes together. He said to us— My children, you are going to have great pleasure; your Father has charged me to pour out some brandy for you. He poured some out for us, but all that consisted of three demiards[1] of brandy, with three pounds of tobacco, to each tribe: and these were the presents which he told us came from you.

All that we ask of you, my father, is that trading should be free at Detroit, as it formerly was.

My father, we have yet another favor to ask of you, that is to withdraw the Commandant at Detroit. He is a man who meddles with affairs, whether good or bad; he makes us all furious. We know not whether it is his age which is the cause of that; but we beg you to give us another commandant, for he might very easily create some mischief, and we should be blamed for it.

My father, we have already dwelt at Detroit for many years, but never have we been so unfortunate. We have had Commandants there with whom we have got on well, and they have remained only two or three years; whereas this one, with whom we cannot live has been here nine years. Therefore, my father, if you will not remove him, we shall hold a council when we arrive at the village, and we shall withdraw. It was we who lit up the fire [i. e. started the settlement] at Detroit; if you will not give us another Commandant, we will take it elsewhere.

My father, you know the reason which brought us [here] last year, with regard to a missionary, and changing

this autumn, and one will be sent to you next spring. But I do not advise you to move your village, because you will find everything to suit you in the old place from the arrangements I shall have made there.

I am very glad, my children, that you approved of the plan of the Commandant of the Miamis; for the land where he wishes to settle is more healthy and more convenient than that where he now is.

our village. It still exists now, and we await your reply as to that.

The Commandant of the Miamis[2] has informed us of the intention he had of moving their village, and going nearer to the Miamis on the coast of the Lake; and this seemed to us to be most advisable.

BEAUHARNOIS ASKS THAT TONTY BE RECALLED.

Endorsed Canada Colonies 25th Sept. 1727.

The Marquis de Beauharnois.

Monseigneur

You have seen from many of my letters, and among others from those which M. Dupuy and I have the honor of writing you regarding the war with the Fox[3] Indians, and the settlement of the English at Choueguen,[4]

[1]The Sioux were the most numerous tribe of Canada. They warred with the Chippewas. They seldom buried their dead but exposed them on scaffolds or trees, and a horse was generally sacrificed, to convey the dead to their future place. They lived in swampy places and were skilful with canoes. They are vigorous, vigilant and real warriors. They may be said to sleep with one foot in the air, having always a dagger hanging from the wrist. Their bows and arrows serve them as pillows. They are said to have the gift of tears and weep loudly for their dead.

[2]The Miamis were of the Algonquin tribe, and were enemies of the Iroquois, but often united with them in war on other tribes. Their principal settlement was on the Miami river in Ohio, but they had two other large villages, one at St. Joseph's River, the other on the Ouabache River, where there was a portage to the Mississippi. Here they were known as Ouyatanous. They were very brave, but untruthful, ignorant, vain and selfish; very industrious and hardy, and such travelers that they were called Metouscepriniouekes, which is their term for "Walkers." They seldom used canoes, but were among the Land Indians. They were very jealous of their wives. They made war on Detroit, but were allies sometimes of the French in their war with other tribes.

[3]The Fox Indians are also known by their French name, Renards and Outagamies. They were dispossessed by the Black Hawk war. In 1700 they were defeated by the Sioux, who were set on by the Iroquois. Together with the Sacs, or Sakis, with whom they are generally connected, they attacked Detroit May 12, 1712; but after 19 days fighting they retreated but were overtaken at Presque Isle, near St. Clair, where 1,000 were killed. The loss of Indians in this expedition was 2,000. The cost of fighting them in 1715 to 1717 is given by Intendant Begon as amounting to nearly $60,000. They are described as without reason or pity, stingy, avaricious, ferocious, very dirty, and great thieves, stealing with their feet as well as hands. They had from four to ten wives each, and cared little for them and often sold them for a small present. They were enemies of the Iroquois but united with the Sioux and proved a terror to the navigation of the upper Mississippi. They lived in huts made of mats and subsisted by hunting and stealing. They were easy converts to the missionaries but as easily went back to idolatry.

[4]Choueguen. Oswego.—C. M. B.

how we are obliged to humor the savage tribes of the upper posts. The Huron tribe has always been the most faithful, and the one most devoted to the French; but, at the same time, the proudest and most difficult to deal with.

All the tribes of the upper country had sent chiefs and old men from their villages to pay their respects to me, in accordance with former custom, on my arrival in this country. The Hurons, after waiting a long time, at last sent as the others had done; and upon the information which had been given me as to the complaints they had to make to me, as to their trade, against the Commandant at Detroit, I requested the Governor and other chief officers of the garrison of Montreal to be present on the day which I had appointed for giving audience to the Hurons.

After the first compliments had been paid they began by complaining of the excessive price of the goods which the French people at Detroit sold them. They represented to me that trading should be free, and many other things which you will see, Monseigneur, from the copy of their talk which I have the honor of annexing hereto: finally they asked me to withdraw the commandant at Detroit and told me plainly that, if I would not withdraw him, they should go and set up another village elsewhere.

The decision with which these savages spoke to me, and the importance of their request, made me proceed to summon to my study the Baron de Longueuil and the chief officers who had been present at the council. M. D'Aigremont[1] was also there. After I had consulted them as to the reply that was to be made to the demand of the Hurons concerning the recall of the Commandant of Detroit, they all unanimously replied that we could not refuse these savages what they asked for without running the risk of losing that tribe; that in the present position of affairs we ought not to hesitate a moment between an officer who had some years ago begun to be disliked by these savages, and the necessity for keeping a tribe whose resentment was to be feared. To that I replied that, as the officer had been appointed by the Court, it appeared to me that we ought at least to send information of what was going on and await its orders thereupon. But they immediately answered that time and the posture of affairs would not allow of this; and that, if the request of the Hurons were not granted, the refusal would make them take a course which we should have reason to be sorry for; and that, if the plan were carried out, which had been made some time before,—of making war on the Fox Indians,—the Hurons might declare themselves

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

on their side against us. At last I found myself obliged to yield to all the arguments put forward by all these gentlemen, and I promised the Hurons to send them another Commandant next spring. However, by way of not letting them know that it was altogether at their request that the Commandant of Detroit was recalled, I caused them to be told that I had been thinking of withdrawing that officer from the post since last winter, and had other reasons for doing so; but that, as it was not possible for him to be ready to come down this autumn I could not avoid leaving him there until next spring, when, I would send another officer in his stead. They appeared to me to be pleased with this reply, and told me through the interpreter not to forget the promise I gave them.

The course I took in this matter, Monseigneur, was a very necessary one; moreover, the expenses of this post, for which the Sr. de Tonty was responsible, will not fall upon the King because of the licenses and permits which will be granted for the post, and the two thousand weights of powder which the King gave the Sr. de Tonty every year. It is true that this officer has a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the savages; but whatever qualifications an officer may have, when once he ceases to please them, it is very hard to make them throw off their prejudice.

I hope, Monseigneur, that you will do me the justice of thinking that in this matter I have looked to nothing but what might be for the interests of the King and the Colony, and that although I did not do myself the honor of asking for your orders on such a delicate matter, it was because I knew *Periculum in Mora*.

I have the honor to be, with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 25th of Sept. 1727.

PETITION TO APPOINT ANTAGNIAC[1] COMMANDANT AT DETROIT.

To Monseigneur the Comte de Maurepas, minister and secretary of state.

Monseigneur

As the Marquise de Vaudreuil has heard that you are taking away the command of Detroit from M. Tonti, she takes the liberty, Monseigneur, to ask you for it for M. Adémars de l'Antagniac, grand nephew of her late husband, whose birth is known to you, and who has a gentle and obliging disposition, suitable to fill that post well. By granting him this post, Monseigneur, you will enable him to rear a large family with which he is burdened. The Marquise de Vaudreuil knows that you like to do good to people of rank; she and her children will be infinitely grateful Monseigneur for what you may be good enough to do for M. de l'Antagniac.

She also begs you Monseigneur to have regard to the memorial which she has the honor of laying before you from M. Chartie de Lotbiniere,[2] her kinsman, one of the senior and most capable judges of the Superior Council of Quebec, who, being a widower, with five children, became a priest last year, whom M. de Quebec has made chief archdeacon. She asks you as a favor, Monseigneur, not to refuse him his pay as ecclesiastical judge, nor yet the pension granted to the seniors, which he needs for bringing up his family, otherwise he would be obliged to retire, which would be a loss to the Council for which it is difficult to find persons in the country. He is an upright judge who does honor to his office, and is capable of filling a far higher one, and after M. Colet,[2] he is the most skilled in law and practice. She will be most indebted to you, Monseigneur, for what you might be pleased to do for him. His late father was a man respected in the country, the chief judge of the Superior Council.

The Marquise de Vaudreuil also begs that you will permit her, Mon-

[1] Caspar Adhemar de l'Antagniac son of Antoine Adhemar, governor of Manton in Provence, married Marie Genevieve Martin Delino at Quebec, March 7, 1720, and had 10 children. He died Nov. 7, 1756, at Montreal. He did not receive the appointment here requested for him.—C. M. B.

[2] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

seigneur, to have the honor of recommending the Sr. de Melois, a lieutenant in the troops in Canada, as her kinsman, and to beg you to grant him the post of Commissairie d'Artillerie in that country, the duties of which he has discharged, giving his whole attention to them, since the Sr. Raygaill[1]—who held the appointment, fell into his second childhood. She is convinced, Monseigneur, that there is not an officer in the country better fitted for it; and that he will devote himself to it in such a manner as to make himself more and more worthy of your favor.

IMPROPER RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE AT DETROIT.

Endorsed—Canada Colonies M. Dupuy, 20th Octr. 1727, on the affairs of the Colony generally.

Monseigneur.

* * *

I had not yet formed a proper idea of the post of Detroit when I had the honor of laying before you the representation of the settlers at Detroit, that the exclusive right of trading granted to the Commandant was injurious to the expansion of that place. I thought that from the time the post was established there were a number of families of sufficient importance for the settlers to be able to be divided into two classes, and that some could remain to plough the land while the others, by means of the trade,—which ought in fact to be free in a colony,—went long distances for what the others wanted.

I have abandoned this preconceived opinion, which was too general, in consequence of the information which has since been given me, namely, that in fact there are as yet only twenty-eight or thirty settlements, and that wheat—which is sold at forty sols per minot[2] in the Colony—has been as high as 25 livres per minot in that place, and is now 22 livres, and other things in proportion. As regards the monopoly of trading, it must also be understood that this monopoly extends only to goods for trading with; and by no means to all the other commodities which are included in more general trade, which the settlers might require; in such wise that the settlers are at liberty to come and go and procure them for themselves.

[1] The rest of this name is bound in.
[2] French measure of capacity 1 11-100 English bushels.

One of the grievances which I found in the memorials which were sent me was also that the Sr. de Tonty had sublet his monopoly to several persons, and that it was necessary that he should work it himself and not have it carried on by several people who were so many persons to take advantage of them.

The three points in these representations are therefore:—

The monopoly of the commerce for trading purposes.

The sub-letting of it by the Sr. de Tonty and the commerce in other goods.

As regards the monopoly, it would have been impossible to settle anything about it here.

1st. It was granted by the King, and must stand until it may please the King to revoke it. The Sr. de Tonty holds it on onerous conditions, namely, that he has to bear the whole expense of the post both as regards the officers and soldiers in garrison there, for whom the King will pay nothing but their emoluments and pay and the [cost of the] clothing, drawn from his stores; and that he (De Tonty) has to defray the cost of the almoner and the surgeon and of the presents to be made to the savages, the King not being bound to share in it in any way; this is expressly laid down in the King's memorandum to MM. de Vaudreuil and Begon dated 15th of June, 1722.

2nd. It applies only to goods for trading with, and that has nothing to do with what may aid more or less in establishing settlers there.

These goods for trading, in the hands of the Sr. de Tonty only, could concern no one but the merchants of Montreal, who lose a few [orders for] fitting out [boats] by it; but it is not in their mouths that these complaints should be found; it is only to the personal interests of the settlers at Detroit that this attention ought to be paid. And as the Sr. de Tonty or his lessees must always supply themselves with goods suitable for trading, and even goods of other kinds, from Quebec or Montreal, or must have them brought from France, no wrong is done either to the kingdom or to the Colony.

Whether the Sr. de Tonty works his monopoly, or has it worked, is again a matter of no concern; for, as it is a question of goods for trading with, that is a private matter which concerns the savages only, and not the settlers of the country who are themselves at liberty to supply themselves with all the necessities of life. The point of working a concession oneself or through several sub-lessees is only felt when it is a question of imposts, by which sub-lessees often disturb the administration, harassing the people further by restrictions and expenses than the lessees would have done. There is no question here of a right, the extension of which

to several agents might be detrimental to the public. It is quite the reverse; and it may be said that the number of the sub-lessees of this trading, by making the number of merchants larger, places the goods in more hands and makes them lower in price because a larger number of merchants have a stock of them.

But since, with the opportunity of trading in goods for sale [to the savages], M. de Tonty and his sub-lessees have it in their power to carry on trade in the other goods required at Detroit, we must pause at this point and see whether they do not take an unfair advantage of that; upon which there is this reflection to be made:

Either the people of Detroit can conveniently carry on trade for themselves, and go long distances for goods, or they cannot do so.

If they are able they are quite at liberty to do so, provided however that it is only with food-stuffs grown on their lands; the exclusive right granted to the Sr. de Tonty,—I say once more,—is only as regards goods for trading with. Why do they not go and get other goods with the wheat and other products that form their harvests.

If that is not possible, on account of their vast distance from places and their small numbers, is it not to their advantage that someone should get a stock of the goods so as to enable them to get them when they need them; that someone should bear the expenses and run the risks of doing so?

There is nothing more therefore to be considered but the question of the prices at which the goods should be kept, and whether the Sr. de Tonty or his sub-lessees take advantage too far of the fact that it would be impossible or very inconvenient for the settlers at Detroit to go long distances themselves for what they want.

Now, as for the settlers being able to do so, that is not possible; and, as regards the object would even contribute to the opposite [result].

What means is there, indeed, for them,—out of 28 or 30 settlers, at a distance of nearly two or three hundred leagues from the towns of the Colony—to despatch a party from among them to bring provisions, stuffs, material and implements to their fellow settlers, and to do so merely with the productions of their lands, as it was enjoined on them in order that they might not turn aside from agriculture. How will they convey grain for the distance, of at least two hundred leagues, from Detroit to Montreal, across all the portages, to supply themselves with cloths and stuffs and other things to take back with them? That is not possible; it was only intended, by that, to allow them to trade among themselves with their own provisions, to encourage them to make a settlement of Detroit, which has the finest climate in Canada.

That is, however, a thing which they do not do; and we are informed that these people do nothing but sell [to the savages], and are not willing to be subject to the Commandant.

The excessive price of corn in these parts shows clearly how little progress that settlement has made up to the present time, and the impossibilities, on the part of the settlers, of obtaining the things they want for themselves, as well as how important it is that a few settlers there are should not be diverted from cultivating the land.

Invoices have been laid before me of goods as the agents of the Sieur de Tonty sell them. They did not seem to me to be dear, and you will observe, Monseigneur, that the settlers of Detroit agree that they have been offered to them cheaply enough, and only say as to this that they were offered to them at a time when they could not make a profit by them.

I saw no one at Montreal who supported their complaints. But I have learnt that the Governor-General, after my departure from Montreal, relieved the Sr. de Tonty from his post, for reasons which he will doubtless have reported to you.

The agents of the Sr. de Tonty have since come to me to remonstrate upon their being disturbed in possession of their rights, as well as the Sr. de Tonty, saying that they have advanced money for supplies of goods for the post, and that even if the Sr. de Tonty had deserved to be superseded for faults as regards the service, his monopoly ought still to be maintained in the person of his agents who entered upon their engagements on the faith of a privilege which was granted by the King and is dependent on his will only, notwithstanding which licenses have been granted on which as many as five boats have gone up and interrupted their operations.

As the Sr. de Tonty has been superseded, and that makes the case more peculiar, I would not take cognizance of it.

I annex to these notes, in duplicate, the reply which I had the honor of making to your dispatch of the 23rd July 1726, a copy of which M. de Beauharnois sent me without informing me what reply he intended to give. The estrangement between us compelled me to send you separately the ideas which I had been able to obtain in the country as to the trade in horses which was in question.

* * *

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

Dupuy.

Quebec, 20th October, 1727.

TONTY IS REMOVED AND THE TRADE MONOPOLY AT DETROIT ABOLISHED.

Endorsed—Canada. Colonies. M. Dupuy 25th Octr. 1727, concerning the Sr. de Tonty.

Monseigneur

I had the honor of writing to you a few days ago respecting the information which had reached me that the Sr. de Tonty had been relieved at Detroit and the monopoly of the trade revoked by the Marquis de Beauharnois.

I had two difficulties on that head which I took the liberty of laying before you; the first, with respect to the two thousand weights of powder which the King granted to the Sr. de Tonty at the cost at the magazines, in consideration of his being obliged to defray the expenses of the post; and the other with regard to this obligation to bear the expenses of the post,—for I know that M. de Beauharnois had made no one responsible for them when he revoked this monopoly, which put the King to a new and unexpected expense for the various requirements of this post.

I did not know at that time the manner in which this monopoly had been withdrawn, but something has just occurred which has acquainted me with it.

It is this. The Marquis de Beauharnois, having revoked the King's warrant on his own personal authority, seized the occasion to create trading licenses for Detroit over and above the 25 licenses at his disposal, and granted three to three private individuals, one of whom took more boats than the number stated in his license. This led to the seizure of one of his boats at Niagara by the Storekeeper, who sent me this so-called revocation of the Detroit monopoly with his report of the seizure, in order that I might adjudge it to be confiscated.

I have the honor, Monseigneur, of sending you both of these documents.

It will appear to you new and extraordinary—1st that a man should be condemned without hearing him: neither the Sr. de Tonty nor the persons who farm his monopoly have been summoned or have had a hearing.

2nd.—that they should be condemned on the complaint of the savages

Vol. 10. p. 1852.

merely. I consider it a serious matter to admit [as evidence] the complaints of the savages against Frenchmen; they have always been excluded, unless it is a question of well established excesses.

It is the savages only who complain, and covenant for the French [settlers], whose attorneys—so to speak—they constitute themselves.

If the French people had had any complaints to make, they would apparently have brought them forward; and no conclusion can be more easily drawn than this, that since they have made no complaints on this occasion, they have none to make.

The complaint of the savages,—I have since learnt,—was nothing more than this, that the Sr. de Tonty was old and had no spirit left.

In the report of the consultation, only the Sr. de Tonty's farmers are spoken of; but it is he who is relieved, and deprived of his monopoly.

On this statement, which gives no facts in detail, apparently because none had been brought forward, the Governor General constitutes himself a judge as to a warrant by the King, in company with the King's Lieutenant of Montreal and the senior commissary, who cannot act as a judge.

They do more, for they revoke the King's warrant, they destroy it, and set up free trading at a post where the King had granted the monopoly of it because, having regard to its distant situation, His Majesty would not be charged with the cost of food for the garrison of the post, nor bear any expense there.

While thus destroying the arrangement which the King established, they make no one responsible for defraying the expenses of the post, and only bind the three individuals to whom the licenses are granted to subscribe amongst them and give 500 livres to the Sr. de Tonty's farmers.

Hence, if the farmers are willing to rest content with these 500 livres, and give up the post, we shall have a post abandoned, 300 leagues from Montreal, with no provision made for the garrison, the maintenance of which will fall on the King again, contrary to his will.

I will agree that the Governor General might have relieved the Sr. de Tonty if he had had information of any matter or any conduct against the [interests of the] King's service; but when relieved, he does not lose the monopoly for which he holds a warrant, and it should hold goods for his farmers.

But before what court have these farmers been summoned to be deprived?

Had M. de Beauharnois the power to create a court of this kind, and appoint himself to be the judge over the King's warrant, without calling

me, and without hearing the parties concerned, upon a so-called complaint from the savages, the facts of which are not definitely stated; and without having received any complaint from the French people, who form the purpose for which the post was established. I should be false to my duty, Monseigneur, if I did not represent to you the King's interests in that matter.

I would also beg you to observe that no licenses have been laid before me for examination since they have been granted; and that, in order to prevent me from knowing about them, the practice has been introduced of inserting [a clause] in them that they shall be examined by me if I am at Montreal, with the object of exempting those who obtain them from the examination, and preventing me from having cognizance of them when I am not at Montreal, where I have a deputy who can examine them for me or inform me of them.

I have the honor to be, with the deepest respect,

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Dupuy.

Quebec, the 25th October, 1727.

BEAUHARNOIS EXPLAINS THE RECALL OF TONTY.

Endorsed—Colonies. The Marquis de Beauharnois, 1st Oct. 1728.

Monseigneur

I have the honor to reply to what you wrote to me in your letter of the 18th of May last, as to the recall of the Sr. de Tonty, that, far from having acted hastily on this occasion, I did not decide on it until I had consulted MM. de Longueuil and La Corne,[1] and the other officers who had some knowledge of this post, who all gave their opinions in favor of recalling this officer. I had the honor, Monseigneur, of stating, in my letter to you of the 25th of September last year, that as the Sr. de Tonty had been placed at Detroit by the King's orders, I had said that we ought at least to await orders as to his removal from the Court. I beg that you will have my letter re-read. There are cases where it is not

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

permissible to wait a whole year for an answer from the Court without danger of the Colony suffering from this delay. I will avoid, as far as I can, Monseigneur, taking anything upon myself; but I also hope that you will not blame me when I do so with all the precautions which I have hitherto taken.

Although I had the Chev. de Longueuil relieved from Fort Frontenac, it was because his father wished to have him near him; and as the Sr. de Beauvais[1] was proposed to me by the Baron de Longueuil—who is now his brother-in-law, by his marriage with Madame de St. Ours[1]—I thought, on the evidence which he gave me, that I could not replace the Chev. de Longueuil better than by him.

It is not difficult to see, Monseigneur, from what source the complaints proceed which have been made to you about the changes in the officers at the posts (as to which it is said that money is exacted from those to whom they are given, and out of the price of the licenses); the proof of it is annexed hereto in the document which I have the honor of sending you. What is written thereupon hardly deserves any reply; and those who wrote it ought to have waited until they were a little more acquainted with the affairs of the country. The Bishop to whom I had shown the statement showing how the proceeds of these licenses were distributed (a copy of which I am sending to Mons. Begon, who knows the circumstances of all these families and will be able to give you an account of them), and all ranks in the Colony that have seen and known the manner in which I have acted in this matter have generally approved of it. These licenses have only been fixed at prices agreed on by the parties, without any fear of causing trouble in the country, or of sanctioning deception or smuggling. It is an artful trick, for bolstering up arguments which have not a shadow of truth in them; but I am bound to do my duty in that matter. Moreover, I have fixed the prices in proportion to the strength of the posts; I have also largely reduced the prices of these licenses this year on account of the war with the Fox Indians. But I hope that, when you know the truth about all this matter, you will not disapprove of anything I do. When I have decided on anything, it has only been after consulting the people best informed; and M. Dupuy himself, to whom I had spoken about it the first year, had strongly approved of it,—you

[1]Marv Barbara de St. Ours, married in 1694, Reue Le Gardeur de Beauvais, Lieutenant, son of Charles Le Gardeur Sieur de Tilly.

[2]See Vol. 33, p. 41.

will see proof of that in the license of the Sr. de la Gorjandiere,[1] which he countersigned without raising any objection the first year, which I had granted in concert with him. And if he had been at Montreal he would doubtless have countersigned all the rest as he did this one; for I had taken great care to insert this condition in all the permits which I issued.

I have the honor to be, with the deepest respect.

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Beauharnois

Quebec, this 1st Octr., 1728.

A JESUIT MISSIONARY IS SENT TO THE DETROIT HURONS.

Endorsed—Colonies MM. de Beauharnois and D'Aigremont, 1st. Octr. 1728. Canada.

Monseigneur

* * *

The reverend Jesuit fathers have sent a missionary to the Hurons of Detroit who appear well fitted to carry on this mission,[2] and to curb the proud spirit of this tribe.

* * *

The Sieurs de Beauharnois and D'Aigremont have seen what His Majesty has ordered to be written to them regarding the war with the Fox Indians, and they could indeed have wished they had been able to await his orders before deciding to undertake it. But the information which they received from all quarters, of the belts which the English had secretly sent to the tribes of the upper country to get the French people massacred at all the posts; and the war parties constantly raised by the Fox Indians, did not admit of the expedition being put off for a year without risking the loss of the upper posts.

[1]Gorgendière, Sr. de la, Joseph De Fleury, Sieur D'Eschambault, born 1676, married at Quebec, May 11, 1702, buried at Quebec 1755.

[2]The Huron mission was located on the south side of the Detroit river. There were never any Jesuits established in the limits of Detroit City until in modern times.—C. M. B.

We have learnt with regret that the Fox Indians adopted the course of flying before our army reached their country. You shall be informed of the details of this affair, Monseigneur, by a special letter. We shall devote our whole attention to preventing the consequences of this; and we will have a watch kept on the movements of all the tribes which might go to the assistance of the Fox Indians, so that we may not be taken unawares.

* * *

We have the honor, etc.

Monseigneur

Your humble &c &c &c

Beauharnois

Daigremont

Quebec, this 1st October, 1728.

DEATH OF ALPHONSE DE TONTY AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Colonies M D'Aigremont, 15th, Octr. 1728.

Monseigneur,

I have received the letter which you wrote to M. Dupuy on the 24th of May last.

M. de Tonty[1] died at Detroit in the month of November last. The Marquis de Beauharnois sent M. Dechaillon,[2] a Captain, to replace him. If disputes arise from the persons who have claimed that M. de Tonty's recall ought not to interfere with the engagements into which he had entered with them as to the monopoly of the trade of this post, the Marquis de Beauharnois and I will remove them by referring them, together with the estate of M. de Tonty as they may think advisable.

The Marquis de Beauharnois, who was not aware of what M. Dupuy had written last year regarding the two thousand-weight of powder which was delivered to M. de Tonty each year at the price at which it was purchased in France, gave me orders to have one thousand-weight delivered from the King's warehouses at Montreal to M. Dechaillon

[1] Tonty died Nov. 10, 1728, and was buried in the church yard of Ste. Anne's church, the northwest corner of Griswold St. and Jefferson ave., Detroit.—C. M. B.

[2] See Vol. 33, p. 387.

at the same rate. I will comply with your orders; and, in future none shall be supplied to him except at the rate of 112 livres 10 sols, at which it is sold to private individuals.

As regards the proclamation to be made, similar to that of M. Begon, for fixing the time at which the settlers of Montreal are to bring in their title-deeds, in order that the valuation of the lands belonging to them included in the plan of the fortifications may be proceeded with, beyond which time they will not be received for the purpose of requesting repayment for them, I will hand that letter to the Intendant who is to come next year to issue this proclamation, since you say that there is no hurry about that.

Mention this in the memorandum from the King to the new Intendant.

I will comply with His Majesty's wishes as to the distribution of the powder which is given by way of gratuity to the Major's and Adjutant's of places, and of the troops, and will follow the practice that has hitherto prevailed.

* * *

M. Dupuy paid careful attention to carrying out the provisions of the letters patent of the month of October last year, and spared no one who was found infringing them, condemning them to pay a fine of 500 livres each besides confiscating the goods seized. No doubt the Intendant who comes next year will continue diligently to observe the same strictness; and there is reason to hope that by this means we shall succeed in destroying this trade altogether.

* * *

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Daigremont.

DESCHAILLONS DECLINES THE COMMAND AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Colonies. The Marquis de Beauharnois
8th Novr. 1728

Monseigneur,

The Sr. Dechaillons, captain of a company, whom I sent to Detroit to take command there, has requested me to do myself the honor of writing you word that he was not going to that post to take it in lieu

Vol. 10, p. 1904.

of his promotion, for he prefers honors in his corps to everything. You know, Monseigneur, that he is an excellent officer of considerable reputation.

I have the honor to be, with deepest respect,

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Beauharnois

[In Beauharnois' handwriting]

P. S. I was astonished, Monseigneur, that M. Dupuy should have ventured to tell you that he had adopted the course of not sending M. Deschaillons the 2000 weight of powder that used to be given to M. de Tonty, knowing that that officer did not ask him for them, but me, who had promised him them subject to your good pleasure. Also that he should have stated that the other commandants are responsible for the expenses of their posts, for in the whole Colony there is only the single post of Detroit where that is settled on these terms, because of the agreement which M. de Tonty had made for the exclusive right of trading at Detroit.

It is to be feared, Monseigneur, that M. Deschaillons, who has been acceptable to all the tribes to which he has been, and was made responsible for all the expenses of that post on the same conditions as M. de Tonty, will ask to go back to his garrison as soon as he learns that he is not given to two thousandweight of powder which his predecessor had.

Beauharnois

WAR BETWEEN THE FOX AND ILLINOIS INDIANS.

Endorsed Canada.

Copy of a letter written to the Marquis de Beauharnois by the Commandant of Detroit on the 22nd of August, 1730.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a savage who has just arrived from the St. Joseph River[1] reports that, two days before he left, two Mascoutin[2] runners arrived who had come in haste to ask Monsieur de Villiers[3] for help and powder; that they had only taken two days in coming from their place. This is the news which the savage who has come here told me, that the Mascoutin runners brought to the St. Joseph River; namely, Sir, that the Fox Indians were fighting with the Illinois[4] between Le Rocher and the Oniatanous,[5] that, when the Poux,[6] Mascoutins and Quiquapous[7] learnt this, they went there; and as they were going slowly—having a wounded man with them whom they were obliged to carry—a couple of young men went on in front, but when they had gone a short distance these two young men saw the Fox Indians in a plain engaged with the Illinois; that they immediately came and warned

[1]St. Joseph River is to the south of Lake Michigan, and with the Kankakee, reached by a portage of from 3 to 5 miles at the present South Bend, Ind., made the best route from Detroit to Chicago, from which it is about 70 miles distant.

[2]Mascoutins were of the Algonquian tribe, and were allies of the Sacs and Foxes. They were of the Fire Nation, being given this name on account of using fire to smelt copper. Some, with the Kickapous, lived on the bank of a river about 100 miles from Chicago. They greatly resemble the Foxes in manner and language. They were very fleet of foot, frequently running down a stag, and expert with bows and arrows. They warred on Detroit. They were land Indians, and finally became absorbed by the Foxes.

[3]See Appendix, Vol. 33.

[4]Illinois, meaning the Lake of Men, resided both sides of the Illinois river. In 1670 they numbered 1670, and had 60 towns in 1700. They dressed in deer skin, or buffalo, wild cat, beaver or otter. They used a different language from the most of the Indians, but one understood by the Pottawattomies. They tattoed their bodies, and were very fine workmen, using figures to adorn their garters, belts and powder horns.

[5]Also called Weas; one of the Miami tribe.

[6]Poux is another name for Pottawattomies. In 1671 they were located on Noquet Island, in Lake Michigan. In 1681 they were at Chicago. They spoke the Algonquin language, but a much harder dialect than the Ottawas. Their country was around Lake Michigan. They were very war-like, and subsisted by fishing and hunting, but raised some Indian corn. They were idolaters, and practiced polygamy. They were very docile and very friendly to the French, aiding them in the war at Detroit, where many of them settled. For savages they were very polite. They were enemies of the Iroquois.

[7]Kickapous, or Quikuapous, live near the Maumee river, and were scattered over southern Michigan, and on the Fox river, and in Illinois. They were allies of the Foxes and hostile to the Sioux. Some of them settled at Detroit.

the main body of their troops, who fell upon the Fox Indians, who found themselves in this onset shut in on one side by the Illinois and on the other by the Poux, Quiquapoux and Mascoutins; but scarcely had the latter tribes attacked the Fox Indians, counting on the Illinois facing them on the other side, when the Illinois on the contrary took flight. In this first attack there were seven Poux wounded, one of whom is dead, two Quiquapoux from the St. Joseph River killed who were settled among the Sasquis.[1] That will produce a very good effect; for, according to what is said, the Sasquis are incensed against the Fox Indians, and they were far from being so before. There were also several Fox Indians wounded; it is believed there were also some killed. The Fox Indians shouted to the Quiquapous and Mascoutins that they would make their supper off them; but Maudoché, the great chief of the Poux, replied that it was they whom they would make food of for all the tribes. Sometime after the Fox Indians called out that they were not far from the Oniatanous, but they would be dead men before they got there, for they had just seen some people on horseback coming; it is believed that it was Monsieur de Vincenne[2] with his men. The French people of Cahosquia also told the Illinois not to go on the war path because they did not know how to fight, and were women; but that they were going to set out with their negroes to aid their people who were attacked and to defeat the Fox Indians. They already form rather a large party, for the Illinois who had fled have returned and joined the Poux, Quiquapous and Mascoutins. They have made holes in the ground, to place themselves under cover; and the Fox Indians are on a wooded islet, but if they remain there, there is every likelihood that they may be destroyed, for the savage who has arrived from the St. Joseph River says that Monsieur de Villiers is going to set out with all his people, who seems this time to be sufficiently well disposed. He also adds that Monsieur de Villiers has done me the honor to write to me to ask for the assistance of our savages; but these letters have not come yet, and our savages will not set out until they do arrive, rather doubting this news. Father de Richardy told me, however, that

[1]The Sacs, Sauke, Sakis or Saquis, united with the Fox before 1805. They resided mostly in Illinois and on the Mississippi. They had a settlement in Michigan on the Tittibawassee river, which was called Saki country. This tribe were divided into two factions, one joining the Foxes, the other the Pottawattomies, from whom they afterwards separated as neither would be subordinate. They had little intelligence, were brutal and unruly. They were unusually strong and good looking. They were thieves and liars, great talkers, good hunters, and no boatmen. They had no fixed abode, and in times of war were cannibals. Sakis is said to mean entrance of the river. They were enemies of the Iroquois.

[2]See Appendix, Vol. 33.

he received a letter yesterday evening from Father Messager,[1] the missionary at the St. Joseph River, who sends him the same news as that which this savage told me except for a few incidents, which gives ground for thinking that the thing is true. The Poux here seem quite determined to go there, and so do some of the Outaouas;[2] but there are but few Hurons because 80 of them remained out of the party that proceeded this spring. However, five of them arrived a week ago bringing a scalp of the Chicachias; but it is hoped that the others will be able to rejoin the army, because they are now counted on with the Oniatanous, in accordance with the course which they had said they would take; that would be a good reinforcement and a certain one. The Fox Indians also said that they were expecting a large party of Iroquois in a short time, which was to come and join them in order to help them through to withdraw to their homes. They may have said that, perhaps, in order to frighten the other tribes; but it is quite certain, Sir, that the Iroquois who are great scoundrels and are always disseminating belts among all the tribes, are instigated by the English and are very injurious to us. If our people go, I shall be obliged to give them powder and bullets, according to what they have already said to me; but I will do so with all possible discretion. If the news turns out to be true, and any important engagements take place, I will take the liberty of making an opportunity of sending you news about it; for I believe that will be the last news that will leave this place this year.

[1] Charles Michel Mesaiger (Messager) came to Canada in 1722, where he remained twenty-seven years, returning to France in 1749. Little is known of his labors, save that in 1731 he was at Michilimackinac and there went with La Verendrye on his explorations in the wilderness west of Lake Superior, having spent two years thus, he returned to Montreal on account of poor health. Wis. His Coll. Vol. XVI, p. 446.

[2] In 1670 the Ottawas removed from Lake Superior to Mackinaw. In 1820 they numbered 2,800; located in upper lake country, St. Ignace, Montreal and Detroit. They are often called "Nez-Percez," or pierced noses from having an ornament hung from the nose. Some say it is a charm against evil. Their food was Indian corn, fish and squash. They wore short hair but left a lock on top of the head. They attacked Detroit, but were usually allies of the French.

PLANS TO PREVENT THE ENGLISH FROM TRADING WITH THE INDIANS.

Endorsed Canada. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart[1]—15th Octr. 1730.

Monseigneur

We have received the letter which you did us the honor to write us on the 2nd of May last, communicating to us your observations as to the means for preventing the trade of the English with the savages, upon which you are pleased to ask for our opinion.

In order to prevent this trade and put a stop to it entirely, it would be [advisable] to take steps to ensure that the posts of Niagara and Fort Frontenac should always be well supplied with goods for trading, and this will be very easy when the King's ship arrives early, as this year.

As regards the post of Detroit, and also to prevent the trade of the English with the savages, it would be important to pursue the objects which we had when it was first established; and to succeed in that, it would be necessary to set up a good garrison there to begin with, in order that, as intended by the Court, the commandant of that post might be in a position to maintain good order there, and make himself respected by the French people and the savages.

It is certain, Monseigneur, that the objects aimed at when Detroit was established were partly to break off the connections between the English and the savages, and to put a stop to the trade they did with each other. The plan which we find for pursuing these objects, and entirely preventing the dealings of the savages with the English, would indeed be as you do us the honor of telling us,—to compel the Miamis and Onitanous to come to Detroit for what they wanted, by not permitting the *Voyageurs* to take them to them at their villages. But we think that there would be a danger of the English going to these savages, who would receive them thinking that the French had abandoned them. It is indisputable that, if we are now to abandon a single post where there are any Frenchmen, the English would immediately estab-

[1]Chevalier Giles Hocquart was the twelfth Intendant of New France and regulated the system of weights and measures.—C. M. B.

lish themselves there. Therefore, Monseigneur, we think it would be more advisable to strengthen the posts we now occupy, than to weaken them by compelling one tribe to go to another to find what it wants, more especially as it seems to us dangerous to bring different savage tribes together in one place, for fear they should not get on well together.

The Onitanous were taken away to the government of Louisiana by the Sr. de Vincennes, who has entirely withdrawn from this government. In order to compel that tribe to go back to the Miamis for what they required, the Sr. de Beauharnois had at first intended not to allow any *voyageur* to go up in that direction, and his design would have been carried out if he had not been induced to grant that permission to some Frenchmen for taking missionaries to the Tamarois,[1] who took a quantity of goods with them which they disposed of in the old post as usual.

The Sr. de Boishebert,[2] who was urgently asked for as commandant at Detroit, went up there this summer. He does absolutely no trade there, and would not enter into any partnership with anyone. In consideration of the permits that he sells to trade at this post, he has undertaken to bear all the expenses, whether of the almoner, the interpreter, the presents to be made to the savages or the garrison. In this way, Monseigneur, all the *voyageurs* have been pleased; a greater number of them have gone up this year than usual; hence there will consequently be more goods, and they will be sold cheaper. This is one of the greatest means of attracting the savages there and making the place flourish. The Sr. de Beauharnois will make no change until you order him with your orders, more especially as the Sr. de Boishebert is doing no trading, and that appears to be in accordance with your wishes.

One of the ways to make the post of Detroit still more flourishing would be to keep up a garrison of fifty or sixty men there. The commandant would then be in a postiion to make himself respected by the French and the savages at that place, and it would form an important post at the head of the country, which would not fail to make an impression on the tribes, and would sweep aside the designs of the English. But, as it tends inevitably to be a source of expense to His Majesty, we cannot think of it until he has decided upon it, and also as regards Missilimakinac which, however, would not return the same advantages

[1] An Illinois tribe located near Kaskaskia.
[2] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

as the post of Detroit, and could not indeed be established until the latter had been established.

We have the honor to be, with very deep respect

Monseigneur,

Your most humble and most obedient servants

Beauharnois Hocquart

Quebec, this 15th of October 1730.

NOTARIES' RECORDS COPIED AND THE COPY SENT TO FRANCE.

Endorsed. Colonies MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart 19th of October 1730.—Quebec

Monseigneur

We have received the letter which you did us the honor of writing to us on the 28th of March last, to which was annexed the Council's decree of the 25th of the same month commissioning the Sr. Verrier, Procureur Général, to make a general abstract of all the drafts of notaries' agreements throughout the provostship of Quebec. We handed that decree at once to the Sr. Procureur Général, who has accordingly begun the summary with that of the office of M. Lacetiere,[1] the report on which we are sending you, Monseigneur. That is all that it has been possible for him to do up to the present time. During the remainder of this year, and next year, he will look through the offices of the other notaries, one after another, and will draw up similar reports upon them. We cannot help representing to you, Monseigneur, that this work is most laborious, not only in itself, but also because the Sr. Verrier is obliged to go to these offices in the evenings and mornings. He has proceeded with this work with all the industry that could be expected of him. We beg you, Monseigneur, in consideration of this additional work, to grant him a gratuity in proportion. M. Hocquart will have the Sr. du Laurent—whom the Sr. Verrier has taken as registrar—paid 50 livres a month during the whole time he is employed, as this man cannot wait for his pay.

[1]Jean Lacetiere was the son of Jean and Leonarde Bergére. Married Louise Duval at Laprairie June 30th, 1714.—C. M. B.

The said Sr. Procureur Général has communicated to us the letter which he has the honor of writing to you, in which he gives you an account of his work. We have observed in it that in accordance with the custom of the country, and in consideration of the small number of notaries on the coasts, the curés and missionaries receive the contracts of marriage of their parishioners. We can scarcely at present, abolish this custom; but it would be advisable, in order to make sure of the authenticity of such contracts and the security for them, that it should be enjoined on curés not to give back either the draft or the copy of the said contracts to the contracting parties, as they improperly do, and that they should be bound, themselves, to deposit them with the first notary, or at the registry of the nearest jurisdiction within eight days at latest and always before the marriages are celebrated:— this for the future only.

We are with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your humble and most obedient servant

Beauharnois

Hocquart

Quebec, the 19th of October, 1730.

STATE OF CANADA IN 1730.

Endorsed Canada 1730. By the order of Monseigneur the Comte de Maurepas.

Memorandums concerning the present condition of Canada—year 1730 [in pencil] (By Noyan.)

* * *

If I may be allowed to speak of what I foresee that will be prejudicial to our Colony I will add that it is easy for the English to have vessels built at the foot of their fort for cruising on Lake Ontario; and that in time of war they would be able to prevent us from communicating with our posts at Detroit and among the Miamis.[1] What an impression to make on the savages! Already, they see most of our *voyageurs* abandoning the old route and proceeding by the north of the lake; do they

[1] Means of opposing that and putting them out of conceit with the trade.

consider what the reason is? They do not know that the illicit trading of these *voyageurs,* who used to trade for cloths at Choeguen,[1] has brought upon them this necessary order; and these tribes, with no knowledge of our reasons, cannot think otherwise than that fear, or the right of the English, makes us give up the southern side of this lake to them.

a remedy for this evil.

If we go higher up and come into the lands round Lake Erie, we shall find the English *there scattered along the rivers, trading with all* the southern tribes. The Chaouenons,

information as to the Chaouenous.

Miamis, Onyatanous,[2] and [others] up to the sea coast, all devote themselves to this new acquaintance, even to exposing their lives to attack those of the French at the instigation of these envious people who neglect no means of aggrandizing themselves, and pressing in upon us. That is the evil which is going on around us, and increases from day to day. It appears to cease at De-

this post is worthy of attention.

troit, where the Hurons, who are more devoted to the alliance with us, and more enlightened than the others, follow neither of the turbulent ideas of the Iroquois nor the allurements of the English.

But, moreover, what disorder do we not see in the upper part of the country? What are we to think of the Outaouas of Missilimaquinak who, within the last few years took up the tomahawk against Onontio?[2]

What can be expected of the savages scattered round Lake Huron, who know neither chief nor council nor any rank among themselves? What can we think of the Saquis, Maskoutens, Kikapous and the greater part of the Poutouatamis, all of the St. Joseph River, who have only formed an apparent league with us against the Fox Indians,—rather with the object of protecting them than to destroy them. All these tribes together, united by their relationship to one another, are simply held back by fear; and if they abase themselves now, it is in order to draw down supplies which they share with the Fox Indians.

The ways of destroying the Foxes explained below, as regards which I shall produce a special memorandum.

Can this be doubted, and was it not this which caused the failure of the expeditions of MM. Du Buissons,[4] de Villiers, des Noyelles and Detroit? Is it to be believed that these tribes did not know of the retreat of the Foxes? Let us rather say that, although they went [with the ex-

[1]Oswego.

[2]Indian name for French King or Governor.

[3]Ouiatanons, Wawaiatnons, called Weas by the English, were a tribe allied to the Miamis. In the eighteenth century they resided along the Wabash river. In 1791, at the mouth of the Eel river, Indiana, they had a village three miles long.

[4]For sketch of life of Du Buisson see Detroit Rulers.—C. M. B.

peditions] it was only in order to save them. What proofs we do not possess of it? And yet what remedy has been applied?

* * *

As regards brandy, I do not venture to express my opinion about it, as I know that those who prescribe rules of conduct for others have not decided whether it is permissible or forbidden to give them any.

Generally, all savages drink only to intoxicate themselves; and when they have been drinking, these tribes, who are so orderly and peaceable, delight in nothing but vengeance and murder. Yet how deprive them of it entirely? It has become the basis of their religion! These superstitious men can no longer recover from their diseases, unless they make festivals with brandy; their sorcerers or jugglers now know no other remedy. They must have it, at whatever cost; and it appears to me that it will be most difficult to forbid them the use of it altogether. But an expedient can be applied; since our intention is only to divert them from trading with the English, the time for giving them brandy should be only in the spring, on their return from hunting. And as, in this trade, we ought to look simply to the welfare of the Colony which forces us to this unfortunate necessity, it ought to be regarded as a disgraceful thing to make the slightest profit by it. For this purpose and in the interests of good order, 15 to 20 pots[1] of brandy should be placed in each boat that goes to the trading districts, which should be faithfully handed over to the commandants of the posts, and should only be distributed by their orders and according as necessity for doing so arose, with an express prohibition against making any profit by it. In this way the savages would find a little to satisfy their immoderate desire for it, and would have no further reason to complain of the price; they would, moreover, be stripped [of their furs] by having made payment for their debts first of all, and by their purchase of this liquor, and would not undertake the journey to the English any more, especially if they had, at their own place, cloths and pots at almost the same price as among the English.

remedy as to brandy.

it is necessary to depart from the practice at the post of Detroit where it is sold at 14 or 15 livres a pot.

* * *

I have said that in the country round Lake Erie the English are found scattered as far as the sea, trading with the Chaouenons,[2] the

[1] According to English measures this would be 3.29 pints.
[2] Shawnese.

Miamis and the Onyatanous. The first have for some years sought for aid from their first father; they seem to wish for French rule again and to be very weary of the English yoke. It would be easy to attract them to the shore of the lake; but to do that, it would be necessary for the matter to be given into the charge of an officer capable of making them like this migration, and for them to find a fort [ready] built, and wheat for sowing on the land. This tribe is the most industrious and the most peaceable known on this continent. A considerable trade might be done with them, for between Niagara and Detroit is a hunting district, where they would live in plenty. They hate and fear the fierce temper of the Iroquois; and, as they are in their path as they go to the Flatheads,[1] they are often attacked by them, and seek deliverance from them. I have no doubt that we should be well pleased with them. That might also be done without expense, by giving the officer who defrayed the cost, the profit from the trade for three or four years.

they are 80 [leagues] away inland.

The migration of the Chaouenons could not be carried out by the traders we send there.

As to the Miamis and Onyatanous I do not know from what their disloyalty can arise, and the slackness they showed against the Fox Indians. Their country is lost to trade, a result to which it may be said the licentiousness of the French has contributed largely. I see nothing but a strong post at Detroit that would be capable of restraining them; that would keep all the tribes in general in awe, and would bring a lasting peace and indefinite advantages to the Colony.

on Detroit.

Detroit is formed by the [channel] separating Lake Erie and Lake Huron. There they lose their breadth and their confined waters form only a river which flows without change for the 25 leagues which forms the distance from one lake to the other. Two leagues up this strait ["Detroit"] are the settlements of the French and the savages. You begin by seeing the first village of the Poutouatamis on the south side of the river; afterwards, that of the Hurons, near which is another small village of Poutouatamis which is only a few arpents away from the French fort. On the other bank of the river are two Outaouas villages which we may reckon as containing three hundred men. The Hurons number a hundred and fifty, and the Poutouatamis as many or more. All the savages,—who are guided exclusively by the feelings of the Hurons, who may be regarded as the bravest, the most civilized and the most trustworthy

including the Misaissagués.

[1]The Iroquois called the Cherokees and Chickasaws Fêtes plattes or Flat-heads from their custom of flattening the heads, although these were not the only tribes who indulged in this infamous practice.

tribe in this country, and the irreconcilable enemies of the Iroquois,—seem most devoted to our interests. But, whatever the confidence they deserve, it is equally important to make sure of it for ever, as their example would certainly attract all the others, if they came to break away from us. This must be avoided by retaining them by two strong motives,—fear and affection; by forming a post there which will impress them with awe; and by selling to them at a cheap rate. The means for doing this are easy, and I hope to prove it clearly. The post of Detroit brings in to the officer in command there eight or ten thousand livres' income every year; each boat pays him five or six hundred francs to obtain permission to go and trade there, and the number of boats amounts to 18 or 20 a year. The *voyageurs,* who are obliged to lay down this sum, sell their goods—in order to recoup themselves— On Detroit. at very dear prices to the settlers at the place. The latter irregularity which causes bad government there. sell them again to the savages, who are the victims of this trading. Sometimes the commandant gives up the post to 2 or 3 farmers for a fixed sum, at 8000 livres, with certain reservations; and in that case, the trade being in one hand only, the evil is still greater; settlers and savages all suffer from it, and all complain; the officer cannot then remedy it, he is no longer in a position to do justice, his hands are tied by an agreement which gives authority to the greed of the farmers. From that quarrels and disputes with the savages arise; if he wishes to suppress their insolence, he is reproached with being an interested party; he does not dare then to stop them if they adopt the course of going to the English; his word lacks force, and the tribes learn to tell him that instead of a father they have in him a tormentor. Shall I say it? He falls into contempt, and becomes—himself—the source of disturbances.

My knowledge of it makes me say that the commandant of this post—if he is to keep good order there and to make his authority respected—ought to debar himself from all trading, whether with the French or with the savages. As for me, in taking the liberty to ask the Court for this command, I consider that it would be serving the King badly not to begin by submitting myself unreservedly to this rule, without which it is impossible to succeed in the post, for which I offer my most humble services. I beg the court to grant me the command and the seigniory of the place. It ought to be expressly forbidden to every settler or *voyageur* to go and pass a considerable time in the woods with the savages, for from that arise familiarities, licentiousness, contempt, quarrels, etc.

Not only do I promise to do no trading with the savages, directly or

indirectly, but I offer my services still more disinterestedly. I ask for no profit from the trading licenses. The proceeds of these may be better employed for the advantage of the Colony than for that of a private individual; the honor of doing good service is all I care for. Hence there is eight or ten thousand livres at the disposal of the Court for establishing this place; and this is the manner in which I think we must go about it.

The Court will decide as to what I shall need for my subsistence.

as to Detroit.

First, every family—poor or otherwise,—must be allowed to go and settle at Detroit, and each family must be supplied with a boat to take them with their household articles and a few goods for their subsistence. This expense of conveyance and of some provisions which we may be obliged to give them, will be taken out of the licenses for which we shall continue to obtain payment, though not so dearly, from those who may be in better circumstances.

and their dwellings.

The Court will be good enough to observe that, in what I take the liberty of asking for, I am not seeking any advantage for myself except through that which I hope to obtain for the colony.

The advantage of trading will be granted to the settlers; that is, licenses will be sold them preferentially, so that by getting goods first hand, they may be able to sell them more cheaply; and the *voyageurs* of Montreal will only get licenses when the settlers of the place are unable to make use of them.

The price of the licenses, to them, will be reduced because they will also be compelled, without exception, to cultivate and clear a certain number of arpents of land every year. For that purpose, two arpents frontage by 25 deep will be granted to each family, so as not to distribute them [the lands] too widely; the whole justly and equitably: with the excess of the receipts for licenses over the expenditure which might be incurred the first year on account of these new settlers, gratuities might be granted to the officers for their subsistence as the Court might think fit, and in accordance with the reports rendered to it by the Commandant.

which would pay me 20 [livres] per arpent, etc.

their houses.

It is quite certain that, by following this course,—which leaves freedom to trade and all advantages to the settlers—the post of Detroit will very soon become a flourishing Colony, capable by itself of keeping all the savage tribes to their duty, and in awe, and to their alliance with us.

all the "coureurs de bois"—men lost to the colony on account of their debts—will be [induced] to settle there.

We should be in a position to lay down the law for them; and if any of them rebelled against it, the post by itself would furnish sufficient men and provisions to reduce them. I

have not spoken of the beauty and fertility of the land; the country, interspersed with woods and meadows offers certain treasures to husbandmen. Wheat grows better there than at any place in Canada; the air is healthy there, the climate is mild and temperate, promoting health in men and favoring the growth of crops of all kinds. If the Court does me the honor of entrusting this undertaking to me, I flatter myself that in a few years it will permit me to supply the flour required for the garrison and for the trade of Niagara, which will come much cheaper for the King. That will provide a good market for my settlers and will encourage them more and more to cultivate their lands.

Vessels to be built.

But, for this to be done, and in order to obtain still greater advantages from this post, it is necessary to have two flat-bottomed vessels with which we could sail as far as the country of the Fox Indians. By their means, we should be able to do all the trade of the upper countries at small cost and with half as many men; we should be enabled to convey troops with despatch in time of war and fall upon the enemy unexpectedly; to send orders, and see that they were carried out with certainty, and to set everything right without danger. What terror the two vessels would cause to all the savages, when the Iroquois looked upon the two which were built at Fort Frontenac as to the cause of their defeat, although they were only able to sail on Lake Ontario. The truth of this will be maintained by all who have any acquaintance with the savages.

Besides this effect which they will certainly produce, the King and the country may gain considerable advantages from them. I have said that they will serve to take the supplies of flour for the requirements of Niagara. I will add that this will be when they have finished conveying furs, for which I intend them.

Let us begin with those of Detroit, of the Miamis and of the Ouyatanous. These three posts together produce a thousand bundles of furs. It costs the *voyageurs* at least 20 livres a bundle for bringing them down, whether they defray the cost of the journey themselves, or make arrangements with others. Hence, when I offer to take their furs for them to Montreal for 10 or 12 livres a bundle, very few of them will not accept the offer because they are already accustomed to make use of those of Fort Frontenac, and because of the advantage they find in doing so. Hence there is 10000 livres' freight for my vessels from the yield of these posts. That of Missilimaquinak—which serves as an *entrepôt* for the

More than 1,500 bundles.

As to the vessels.

posts of the St. Joseph River, the Folles Avoines[1] on Lake Michigan and those of Michipicoton Point,[2] Nepigon and Gamasettigoya on Lake Superior—will supply me with two thousand bundles every year. It is to Missilimaquinak that the *voyageurs* come from all these places to bring their furs and buy wheat and boats; and that takes place during the month of July and the beginning of August. The vessels will be able to make three voyages there between the month of June and the middle of August. In the first, they will take on board the furs which are traded for in the environs of Missilimaquinak; and in the last two, those which come from more distant posts.

However, it may be that a few traders, doubtful as to the success of this business, will not trust their furs to it the first year. Even if I grant that half of them continue to use the old route, the profit will still be a somewhat large one.

We could experiment with a simple vessel which would serve for Detroit only.

Each bundle pays 25 livres freight from Missilimaquinak to Montreal on account of the distance and the risks of the great river.[3] I shall be able to take them at 15 livres each, which, for a thousand bundles, makes fifteen thousand livres freight and this added to the ten thousand from Detroit will yield me 25000 livres in all.

sums to be advanced.

It is true that there is an advance to be made, in order to secure this income. It will be necessary to begin by building a wooden house, protected by stakes, to receive the furs, above the portage at Niagara at the place where the vessels will be able most easily to approach: and then a road to join that of the portage. From the other end of that portage to the house at Niagara is 3 leagues which are done by water. Hence it will be necessary to have two flat barges to convey the furs and put them on the vessels on Lake Ontario to take them to Fort Frontenac, where the barges of [?] *Le Cent* and others, which will be held in readiness there, will take them to Montreal. It will be necessary to have an agent at Missilimaquinak, Niagara and Fort Frontenac for the loading and unloading of the said furs, and to give bills of lading, in accordance with the practice; moreover there will be expense in keeping up carts at the Niagara portage. There will be other

[1]This literally is wild-oats and is the French name for Menomonees. These Indians were so named because they boiled these oats, which were very abundant along their river, for food. They were the best built men among the savages and would have been quite light complexioned were it not for the grease they used on their persons. The women were very mannerly and especially pretty. They were allies of the French. This tribe was much reduced by constant wars.

[2]Michipicton Point, Michipicoten.

[3]The St. Lawrence river was called "La Grande," the Ottawa "Le Grand." In the French copy this river is spoken of as "la grande rivierre,"—so "great river" has simply been a translation. It must refer to the St. Lawrence.—C. M. B.

expenses which it would take too long to detail here; but I assure you that, whatever they may be, the 2 vessels will yield more than 12 to 15 thousand livres profit a year.

advantage of the Vessels.

The most suitable place for having them built is at about six leagues above the portage of Niagara. I could not say exactly how much they might cost, but at all events they will not exceed 15000 livres each. The cost of keeping them up will be that for a master of the vessel and four sailors, to whom soldiers can be added when it may be necessary: I ought not to forget to say that there are young men among the troops capable of keeping accounts whom we must make use of in preference [to other persons] since they will not cost much, likewise that it may please the Court to send orders that I may be allowed to employ soldiers for all the works, and to choose them as occasion requires. It would also be very necessary that the garrison of Detroit should consist of forty men, both in order to maintain the authority of the Commandant, and to serve for all needs; but chosen men are necessary there—and I beg the Court to have regard to this.

8 or 10 thousand livres.

The Court will decide whether we should begin by building the vessels, as to which there will be no further doubt if it thinks that my scheme is worth its advancing the sums necessary. If, on the contrary, it does not intend to advance any money, it must not be thought of until the migration of settlers to Detroit has been carried out. After that, from the licenses which will continue to be sold, we shall accumulate in four years the means to provide the cost of the undertaking. And if the memorials which I have the honor to present to the Court seem badly-reasoned, whether as regards the vessels or the increase of settlers at Detroit, and in fact the Court wishes things to remain in their present position—yet I continue to ask for the command under the conditions, not only of doing no trading there, but also of handing over to the Court the proceeds of the licenses, without diverting or retaining any part of them save what it may think fit to order for my maintenance; and moreover I am convinced that, besides the glory of doing good service for the King, I shall thereby obtain my own advancement. I am sure of the confidence and esteem both of the settlers and of the savages who have given belts on this matter; and that is a guarantee to me of the progress I shall make there and that I shall re-establish good order there through the obedience they will yield to me, I will say further,—before I quit the subject of Detroit and the vessels,—that by this

I have letters from the missionaries who ask for me. The savages last year gave belts concerning me, and will come in the spring for the same purpose.

means of transacting the trade of the upper countries, two-thirds of the *voyageurs* will be kept at Montreal, and, as they will no longer have that occupation,—in which licentiousness plays a larger part than anything else—they will be obliged to apply themselves to cultivating the lands. For, by the same means that will serve for bringing the furs, goods suitable for trading will be sent back. This is the manner in which that will be done. Each owner of a boat, or *"bourgeois"* as he is commonly called, will appoint a partner or a servant and will commission him to look after the furs he puts on the vessel. This agent will embark on the vessel and will produce to the correspondent at Montreal the bundles forwarded to him, together with a statement of the things he will be asked for, for the following year.

When the time comes, the said correspondent will send back what he has been asked for by the same agent or another; and all the goods for the upper country will be taken to Fort Frontenac at the same time; there they will be taken by the vessels, &c—
and so up to Missilimaquinak where they will be handed over to the persons to whom they belong.....

This is a means of selling goods more cheaply, and in that way of securing the savages to us.

Although I limit my ideas to the post of Detroit, and that command is sufficient to satisfy my wishes, I cannot omit mention of the post which might be formed in the country of the Fox Indians; for, whether we grant peace to that turbulent tribe, or whether we continue to compass their destruction, nothing could give us greater certainty of getting a lasting peace, nor could serve better to maintain the peace with the Sioux.

Against the Fox Indians.

It is necessary to show ourselves powerful to these restless tribes, and we must not count on their fidelity except in so far as we make them fear us. The Folles Avoines are the only ones on whom we can count for the Poutouatamis of the St. Joseph River, the Saquis, the Mascoutins, the Quicapoux, and Puants[1] deserve as much punishment as the Fox Indians. They have not slain any French people, but they have supplied corn and stores for the purpose of slaying them. They have marched with us against them; but it was only in order to save them. That, indeed, proves

Poutouatamis are now their enemies.

[1]The Puants were commonly known as Winnebagoes; they were also called Otchagras. They lived near Green Bay, Wis., and were almost exterminated by the Illinois. The name Puan siginifies foul-smelling. Their river was very muddy and wonderfully full of fish, which rolled round their cabins and poisoned the air. They were great braggarts, well built, fearless, crafty and subtle in war. Their women were very neat about their homes but disgusting regarding their food. They were considered friends of the French.

that it is useless to form expeditionary parties [i. e., of Indians] and to count upon them; and we must consider that when they urged the Commandants of the posts to do so, it was only in order to persuade them by causing the failure of their attempts, that it would always be a fruitless endeavor to pursue the Fox Indians.

Yet is it possible that three or four hundred men, wanderers without any place of refuge, for the most part without arms, and burdened with women and children, cannot be overtaken if we care to devote ourselves to doing so? How would they escape if, in the first place, the matter were entrusted to the charge of an officer well disposed and capable, beloved and esteemed by the savages, who would never desert him. If, instead of these doubtful tribes, we took 300 men from the savages settled at Montreal and 100 good soldiers; if, proceeding to Detroit, 100 Hurons were raised there, and the same number of Outavas; if this party of six hundred men, already well armed, resolved to pass the winter in the country where the Fox Indians have retreated; if it went and encamped between the Fox Indians and the St. Joseph River; if they cut off all communication from them, and by harassing them and following them close prevented them from hunting, how could they escape from the hunger that would pursue them, and from the arms of their enemies. For my part I do not see that any better measures can be taken; and, in order that it may be carried out without expense, it would be necessary that the party should appear to be raised by the officer himself. Three or four belts would do the business:—My brothers I am setting out, I am going to avenge the death of the chief of Le Saut whom the Foxes formerly slew. I count upon you, but I warn you that I shall not come back without having seen the enemy. You have Indian corn and fat, my soldiers; take no other provisions. The Governor is only giving me powder and bullets, which I will share with you. The savages would supply themselves with provisions and transport, and this war would therefore be carried on at small cost. It would be necessary to reject all the savages of whom I have spoken, when they wanted to join the party, for the mixing of so many tribes could not but cause trouble.

If the court sees the necessity of extirpating that tribe, and thinks me capable of doing it, I will produce the calculation of the expense which I have made; this will not amount to 20,000 livres which will be obtained both from the revenues from Detroit and from the licenses for all the other posts.

means of destroying the Fox Indians.

I am setting it forth at greater length in a special memorandum.

I will conclude by informing you that. at Missilimaquinak, in 1728, I saw a piece of copper weighing six livres.[1]

discoveries of mines.

[1] Equal to 6.6 pounds avoirdupois, English.

The man who had it told me that it had been brought by a Frenchman from Lake Superior; that it had been cut off with an axe—(which appeared to be so) from a mass of that metal which stood ten feet high on the margin of a river, and that there was reason to believe that there might be a rich mine there. That appeared to me to be worth reporting. Several people of whom I have made inquiries about it have assured me that they have seen it and have cut off some. The vessels which I have proposed would be useful for profiting by this discovery.

There is known to be another very rich mine in the Ouichkousiro River,[1] but it is only a lead mine. I would not venture to say more about them as I have not seen either of them.

I ought not to omit to say that one cannot be too careful in choosing the officers that are sent to command at the posts of Niagara, Detroit, the Miamis of St. Joseph River, Missilimaquinak and the Point, for all the good order and prosperity which we aim at depends upon that. A capable commandant makes himself beloved and feared. A man of ability understands the temper of the savages and knows how to deal with them, and he guides them as he wishes. He discovers their secrets and their intrigues, and upsets them. With them one must always be true, pleasant and firm, and above all, generous. We should never have had war with the Fox Indians if that had always been carefully followed. But men are often employed through favor in places for which they are not fitted, whilst others' talents remain unused. If it were forbidden, as it should be, to any officer to carry on trade at the posts, they would very soon cease to intrigue for them so, and the welfare of the service would alone be kept in view.

I have omitted to state that there are two posts on the north of Lake Superior under the command of two officers. The first is called Nepigon, with Michipierton under it; the trade done there is so profitable that it has brought in, this year, more than 12000 livres profit. The other is Gamunettigoya, from which are obtained 100 bundles of dry beaver-skins and 50 of fresh skins every year which, in spite of the expenses, which are considerable, amounts to nearly 20,000 livres profit. The officers at these posts do no service except for their own private interests; hence, if the King reserves the trade of these posts for himself, and deputes an officer if that he thought needful with two agents, one in each place, His Majesty will obtain more than 20,000 livres a year from them.

1,000 bundles, 50 of which are fresh, by the confession of the officer in command there, without reckoning martens and (loup leveriers) grey wolves.

[1]Ouichkousiro River, Wisconsin.

[Added in autograph of Noyan to copy after "20,000."]

The Court may rest assured that, as I have never done any trading, nor had command of any post of this kind, I shall not begin to do so at Detroit, especially when I am pointing out the drawbacks to doing so.

Noyan.

[The lower part of the signature is cut off.]

IMPORTANCE OF BREAKING THE TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE INDIANS.

Endorsed 13 Feb. 1731.

Canada.

A letter was written to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, on the 2nd. of May 1730, as to the importance of breaking off the trading relations between the savages and the English, as it is to be feared that, if they resort much to them, that may detach the savages from our interests, by their taking their furs to the English: stating

That the settlement of Detroit was formed partly with that object:

That, however, the Miamis and Onyatanous, among whom we keep up garrisons, take the greater part of their furs to the English, which arises from the difficulties which the French *Voyageurs* meet with in going to these tribes, on account of the various portages; that it might, therefore, be advisable not to keep on these posts, that of Detroit being sufficient because the savages, to whom the difficulty is of no importance, could go there:

That, in order to obtain from the post of Detroit the advantages which it was intended to obtain, it was advisable to take away the trade of that post from the Commandant, in order to make his authority respected:

To give him the strictest orders to prevent any Frenchmen from traversing the backwoods under the pretence of trading or hunting, which would draw upon them the contempt of the savages and be the cause of disputes between them.

That, by way of compensation to this commandant, when making the trade free, it would be necessary to make every boat convey a considerable weight free, for food; also, to grant him something on each license, part of which might be assigned for the cost of the almoner and the in-

Vol. 11, p. 1958.

terpreter and of the presents to be made to the savages. That this would not fail to be productive, because, instead of granting licenses for the posts among the Miamis and Onyatanous, it would be necessary to grant them for Detroit only, and make, also, some reduction, so that the *voyageurs* could let the savages have their goods more cheaply.

That it appeared that the post of Michilimakina could be dealt with in the same way; and they were to forward their opinions as to that. They reply—That it would be necessary, in order to stop this trade altogether, for the posts of Niagara and Fort de Frontenac to be always well stocked with goods for trading, and this will be quite easy when the King's ship arrives early, as it did this year:

Letter of 15th Octr., 1730: As the supply of what is asked for is sent regularly M. Hoquart can stock these two posts well.

That, as regards the post of Detroit, and in order, also, to prevent the trade of the English with the savages, it would be important to pursue the objects with which the post was first established, beginning by setting a strong garrison there, so that the Commandant may be in a position to keep order and make himself respected by the French and by the savages.

That the means to prevent the savages and the English having dealings with one another would be to compel the Miamis and the Onyatanous to go to Detroit for what they want, by not permitting the *voyageurs* to take things to them. But they think that there would be a danger that the English might go to these savages, who would receive them thinking that the French had abandoned them; and it is indisputable that, if we now abandon a single one of our posts, the English would immediately establish themselves there. They think, therefore, that it would be more advisable to strengthen the posts which we hold, rather than to weaken them by making one tribe go to another to get what it wants; more especially as it seems to them to be dangerous to bring different savage tribes together in one place, for fear they might not get on well together.

The Onyatanous have been taken away into the government of Louisiana by the Sr. de Vincennes, who has withdrawn altogether from the government of Canada. M. de Beauharnois had at first intended, in order to compel that tribe to come back to the Miamis for what they needed, not to allow any *Voyageurs* to go up in that direction. That would have been acted on but for the fact that he was induced to grant permission to some Frenchmen to do so, for the purpose of taking some missionaries to the Tamavois, and they have taken a quantity of goods which they will dispose of in the old post as usual.

Approved.

The Sr. de Boishebert, who went up to Detroit as commandant last summer, does absolutely no trade there, and would not enter into any partnership with anyone. In consideration of the permits which he gives for this post, he has undertaken to bear all the expenses of the almoner, the interpreter, the presents to be made to the savages, and the garrison. In that way the *Voyageurs* have all been pleased, and more of them have gone up there this year than usual; hence goods will be cheaper. That is one of the best ways to attract the savages to the post, and to make the place flourish.

good: let them see to it.

M. de Beauharnois will make no change in that without fresh orders, especially as the Sr. de Boishebert is doing no trading and that appears to accord with Monseigneur's intentions.

One way to make Detroit continue to flourish would be to keep up a garrison of 50 or 60 men there. The Commandant would then be in a position to exact respect from the French and the savages. That would form an important post at the head of the country, which would make an impression on the tribes, and would put an end to the designs of the English. The same thing might be done for Missilimakinac, which, however, would not produce the same advantages as Detroit, and it could not indeed be established until the latter had been.

cannot be done.

LIDIUS IS PUNISHED FOR TRADING WITH THE ENGLISH.

Endorsed—Duplicate—Canada.

Gentlemen,

I have received the letters which you wrote me on the 15th Octr last, with the papers which were attached to them.

Upon the report which I made on the subject to the King, His Majesty was well pleased that you had brought the man Lidius to trial, who kept up illicit trade with New England, and with the course which both of you took in dealing with that matter; and he approved of the decision which you arrived at, to remove that individual from the Colony, where his presence could not but be most dangerous. On his arrival at Rochefort, he was made prisoner in default of payment of the fine of 3000 livres to which he had been sentenced by the judgment of the Superior Council of Quebec; but, upon the reply which he made, that he was unable to pay

Vol. 11, p. 1950.

it, and that he had left goods to the value of 12000 livres at Montreal, and moreover that you made no mention of the payment of this fine in your letter, His Majesty consented to permit him to go to Holland, but on condition that he is never to return to Canada. You will find annexed the recognizance which he entered into on this point, and his answer to the order which had been served upon him to pay the fine.

It is, however, His Majesty's will that his accomplices should be most vigorously prosecuted; and he expressly orders M. Hocquart, to whom the Superior Council has relegated the conduct of the affair, to do all in his power to discover them in order that such an example may be made of them as may deter all who may have any inclination for a trade that is so injurious to the Colony. For the rest, upon the testimony you have borne to the good conduct and the zeal of the Jesuit Father Lauzon,[1] His Majesty is convinced that everything that Lidius said against that missionary, whom he accused of carrying on foreign trade, is unfounded. It is advisable, nevertheless, to clear the matter up so that no doubt as to his conduct may remain.

His Majesty was also well pleased with what you say with regard to the considerations which I put before you as to the means of interrupting the trade of the English with the savages. It appears that it would really be inexpedient not to keep on the posts among the Miamis and the Onyatanous, because if they were abandoned the savages, instead of going to Detroit for what they needed, might on the contrary receive the English, who would not fail to prejudice them themselves and to establish themselves in these posts.

Hence, in order to put a stop to all trading between the English and the savages absolutely, one of the best things is—as you say—to keep the posts of Niagara and Frontenac well supplied with goods for trading; and it will be easy for M. Hocquart to provide for this, since all the consignments he asks for are sent most regularly.

The post of Detroit may also contribute to stopping this trade without its being necessary to establish for that purpose, as you propose, a garrison of 50 or 60 men. We can obtain from that post all the advantages that we anticipated when it was established, if the commandant is able to command respect there: and he will always succeed in this purpose if he has no private interest in the trade and gives his attention solely to the interests of the service, and makes justice and good order paramount there.

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[1] Rev. Father Pierre de Lauson or Lauzon, Superior Canadian Missions from 1732 to 1739 from the Province of Aquitaine, was born at Potiers, Sept. 26, 1687, entered the order at Limoges Nov. 24, 1703: arrived in Canada 1716; died at Quebec Sept 5, 1742.—See Jesuit Relations, Vol. 71.

His Majesty learnt with pleasure that the Sr. Boishebert, who had been in command there since last summer, has fallen in with these views. He approved of his bearing all the expenses, both of the interpreter, and the almoner, and of the presents to be made to the savages, and of the garrison, in consideration of the trading permits which he sells for this post; and he recommends you to look to it that this arrangement is adhered to, without abuses and in due order.

As regards the explanations which you send as to the scheme for bringing Islinois oxen into Canada, His Majesty was pleased with it and was good enough to approve of your having granted a gratuity of 2000 livres of powder and 4000 livres of lead to the Sr. Cugnet[1] who has undertaken to bring some there this year. But as His Majesty has accepted the Colony of Louisiana which has been surrendered to him by the Company of the Indies, and it will now be administered under his orders, and as it will be easier to carry out His Majesty's intentions on this matter in that province, it is useless to continue this grant to the Sr. Cugnet. You will, however, take care to report as to the success of his undertaking.

His Majesty has approved of your having given grenadier guns to the recruits, and having sent back into store the fowling pieces which had been issued to them. He recommends you always to pay the same attention to see that all guns are duly returned to store. It appears to me that the 200 which were sent last year will be sufficient for a long time to make up for the number that are worn out.

Upon the testimony you have borne as to the pains which the Sr. de la Richardiere takes in piloting His Majesty's ships and those of the merchants, I have obtained a gratuity of 300 livres for him; the purpose for which it is intended is shown in the statement of the expenses for the present year; and as I am satisfied that he will continue to show the same zeal, I shall always be pleased to assist in obtaining for him a reward for his services.

He has been pleased to grant one, of 250 livres, to the Sr. Rocbert de la Morandiere[2] in consideration of the pains which you tell me he has taken in the repair of the stake forts on the coast.

I am very glad to hear that the Sr. Lefevre[3] had launched the ship which he has had built, and that he is busy equipping it for sending to

[1]Cugnet: Francois Etienne Cugnet, born 1688, came to Canada as early as 1720. Was member of Supreme Council in 1730 and farmer of revenue for post of Michilimakinac 1736. Was for many years farmer for posts of the King's domain. Was interested in opening up resources of the country, and wrote a memoir on "the trade in the wool of Illinois cattle." Died in 1751. (See Thwaites' Jesuit Relations.)

[2]See Appendix, Vol. 33.

[3]French ship Captain.

France. I cannot but think that the success of this merchant will induce other private individuals to follow his example.

I was pleased with your assurance that you would allow no opportunity to escape for building a range of barracks. I cannot exhort you too strongly not to lose sight of this matter, of the full importance of which you are aware.

M. de Beauharnois did well to repeat the warning to the Sieurs de St. Castin[1] to be of good behavior. If any complaint of their conduct reaches you, I charge you to report it to me.

I am also very glad that the 20 thousand-weights of powder, which the company of the Indies sent, were of good quality.

I am, ever

Gentlemen

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Maurepas.

Versailles, the 10th April, 1731.

MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart.

REPORT OF TRADE FOR 1732.

Endorsed—Canada. 1st Octr. 1732. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart.—Reply to the King's memorandum.

Monseigneur,

The Sieurs de Beauharnois and Hocquart have received the King's memorandum dated Versailles, 22nd of April last.

They have fully carried out the orders which His Majesty gave them, to maintain harmony between them. They feel more and more how important it is for his service and for the peace of the Colony to preserve that good understanding; and this reason is sufficient alone to keep them to it.

With regard to the coadjutor, although we have held different opinions on certain matters which have concerned us jointly, nothing of that has ever been apparent from the outside; and, in justice, he cannot but be satisfied with the consideration and deference which we pay him, and are always disposed to pay him.

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

They have received the decree of the King's Council of State reducing the sum payable by nuns to the Church on taking the veil, to 3000 livres, and it has been recorded in the Superior Council.

The Lady Superiors of nunneries have been informed of it, and we will look to it carefully that the dower covenants are examined by us before those who are admitted to them take the vows.

We do not think that this reduction in the dower is capable of prejudicing the increase of the Colony, where persons of both sexes have little inclination or taste for the cloister. For three years the Recollets have received no one into their order as a monk; and there have been only two or three women who have taken the veil in the convents of this Colony. The cause of this has been the love of natural liberty as much as the lack of property.

We have informed the nuns of the general hospital that His Majesty has assigned the sum of 1500 livres to them for four years, the remainder of the 3000 livres formerly granted to the general hospital of Montreal. These 1500 livres will enable this order to discharge a large part of the debts it had contracted. We will report in a special despatch upon the matter of the estate of M. de Saint Vallier which specially concerns this order.

We have also informed the nuns hospitalers of Montreal and Three Rivers of the increase of 200 livres which His Majesty has granted them for their medicine chests. These nuns have kept up the same care and the same services to the sick; we most humbly beg His Majesty to grant them the same favors next year. We have given the Sr. Vallier, priest, the warrant which His Majesty addressed to us, by which he appoints him to the office of theologian of the Church of Quebec. This ecclesiastic is a man of good habits; and, although young, he is well versed in matters of theology.

Abstract of this paragraph with the general abstract of requests.

We reported to His Majesty last year as to the qualifications of the officers of justice forming the Courts of this Colony; and we hoped that, after we had informed him of the necessity that existed for filling the Superior Council with capable men, he would have been good enough to make provision for it. We cannot avoid representing to him again how few we have to fall back upon, among people of all conditions in this Colony, from whom to select judges capable of carrying out His Majesty's will in the administration of justice.

Most of those who might have an aptitude for becoming skilled in the science of the law, hold aloof because they find little or no income from

appointments in the Judicature: and this forms an insuperable difficulty to finding suitable persons to fill the vacant posts. And there is now no one except the Sr. Gaillard who has asked for an appointment as Counsellor since there have been vacancies. We will report as to his ability in a special communication. Generally speaking, in a country so poor as this people set but little value on an honorable post in which there is no profit.

The Sr. Verrier, Procureur-Général, will willingly consent to give assistance in French law. But he will have no audience if they have flattered themselves with the hope that their labors would lead them to some profitable post. We cannot leave His Majesty in ignorance of all these facts.

His Majesty will be able to judge how scarce suitable persons for the judicature are, from the fact that the Sr. Hocquart found himself obliged to fill the post of Registrar of the jurisdiction of Montreal by a citizen of Quebec whose sole merit consists in being an honest man and knowing how to write fairly well. The seigniors of Saint Sulpice,[1] who are the proprietors of the registry and have the right of appointment, gave up the right of nomination to him on this occasion for want of people to appoint, and preferred to leave it to the said Sr. Hocquart.

The law books, the cost of which His Majesty was good enough to bear, are in existence—in the Council chamber. They are referred to pretty often in difficult cases; but they are very far from being capable of being used for the instruction of those who may wish to devote themselves to the study of jurisprudence. We should only require from them, at present, that they should know the code, and the elements of French law. It was with that object that the Sr. Hocquart this year had twelve copies of Argon's instructions brought over which he has issued to the registries of the jurisdictions and to the judges, who often stand in need themselves of the most ordinary instructions. We most humbly beg His Majesty to have regard to all the representations which we had the honor of making to him last year on this subject. If His Majesty bears some expense in the way of salaries for sometime, he will be able to dispense with them afterwards by assigning charges and fees to the officers.

For the rest, the Sr. Hocquart has, up to the present time, devoted all his attention to dispensing justice, and he will continue to do so; he is too strongly convinced of the importance of this, to relax the care which he ought to give to it.

Extract from this paragraph.

The Sieurs Beauharnois and Hocquart have received the decree which it has pleased His Majesty to have published,

[1]St. Sulpice—Montreal Branch of the Seminary at Paris (see Thwaites' Relations).

in which he prohibits all seigniors and other landowners from selling any lands with the timber standing. This decree was necessary in order to prevent sales which are so injurious to the progress of settlements. It has been recorded at the Council and made public in the towns and parishes of this Colony; the Sieurs de Beauharnois and Hocquart will take care that it is carried out. With regard to the proclamations of the month of July 1711, although strict attention has not been given to re-annexing to the King's domain all manors of which no part is yet in cultivation, no injury has thereby been caused to the welfare of the Colony, as most of the manors which are in this condition are of little or no use for forming settlements on, such as those of the lower part of the river as far as Gaspé.[1] His Majesty would have made no use of them, and they would have fallen to other owners who would have been no more able to turn them to account. His Majesty is aware that from Le Bic up to the lower part of the River the lands are generally poor: and it is only one by one, and after a considerable lapse of time that we can hope to make settlements there.

As regards the second proclamation which refers to grants made by seigniors to private persons, the Sr. Hocquart has made orders for more than 400 re-annexations to seignioral domains, since he has been in Canada, in default of the inhabitants keeping house and home on them. It is true that, before ordering these annexations he has granted the inhabitants who were in this position 6 months or a year's time to comply with the said decree. These delays, which were not minatory merely, have brought some of these inhabitants into compliance with the law, and have prevented the others from complaining.

It was not until the middle of September that the Srs. de Beauharnois and Hocquart received the statute issued by His Majesty as a remedy for the abuses which have crept into the flour trade in this Colony. As the trade with Isle Royal, and the Islands was almost entirely over, and most of the flour had been shipped and sold, it would not have been possible to put His Majesty's statute into operation for this year. That was why we decided not to have it proclaimed until the end of September. It will be carried out with full effect next year. We will report, in a joint despatch certain observations which we have thought it our duty to make upon several sections of the said statute.

Consider together with their letters of 15th Oct. on the same subject.

Trade has been carried on this year with Isle Royal, with the same freedom as in previous years, and we hope that it will be carried on next

[1]Gaspe—district on gulf of St. Lawrence.—C. M. B.

year with almost the same advantages, in spite of the great heat and continual drought, which lasted from the beginning of June to the end of July last. During all this time, the people were in fear of a general famine, and urgently demanded public prayers to which they betook themselves fervently. The corn merchants would have profited by these circumstances and the common people would have suffered from them had we not taken the precaution to have wheat and flour secretly brought to market by trustworthy persons in quantities large enough to reassure the public on the score of the supposed scarcity. This device met with the success which we anticipated from it, and served as an answer to the petitions which were presented to us to prevent wheat from leaving Montreal.

In fact, according to the report which has been made to us of this years harvest, there will be nearly the same quantity of wheat as last year although, apparently, there should be much less; the straw is very short, but is not mixed with grass or other grains. The grain is large and heavy, and three or four sheaves will be enough to yield a minot whereas, even in good years, it takes from ten to twelve or even more.

The Sieurs de Beauharnois and Hocquart will continue, as far as it lies with them, to urge the merchants to trade in wood of all kinds for Isle Royal and the Windward Islands; and they hope this trade will increase largely from year to year. This spring, from 76.—to 130.— tons left the port for the islands, and 20.— vessels and boats for Isle Royal, whose cargo consists, in great part of planks, spars, oars and shingles. We annex a special paper, the statement of the vessels; another of those that have been built this year with the names of the owners, their ports and destinations.

They are annexed.

There is only one which has been sold at the Islands, and stands in the position of deserving the gratuity which His Majesty is good enough to grant to those who have ships built. We beg His Majesty to modify the conditions under which he grants these gratuities, in the orders he sends us next year, and to permit us to have these given to those who build vessels and boats without compelling them to sell them at the Islands or in France. Before His Majesty has continued these gratuities three or four years, people will be more and more disposed to carry out His Majesty's intentions in this respect,—as we hope—by the large number of vessels they will build.

Extract, together with what they say on the same matter in the letter of the 15th.

They have the honor of assuring His Majesty that they give the fullest possible attention to preventing foreign trade, and they hope to succeed in extinguishing it entirely.

The establishment of the fort at La Chevelure point has largely interrupted it in that direction; and the new orders which they have given at Fort Frontenac and Niagara, to seize and detain the goods of the *voyageurs* who pass without permits going up or coming down, by the foot of Lake Ontario, will prevent Frenchmen from doing any trade at Chovaguen. There remains only the savage settlers who have always engaged in illicit trading. We have explained to them distinctly His Majesty's will on this matter. They replied by a large belt and gave their word that they would strictly comply with His Majesty's orders in future, and that we should receive no more complaints against them on this head.

As regards the porpoise fishery in this river, the ill-success which the Srs. de Boishebert and Peyre have had with posts they established has put them entirely out of conceit with him. Although they have had the two fisheries carried on, this year and last, at the Pointe á la Roüelle and the Pointe aux Iroquois, they have not captured a single porpoise; nor have any of the settlers, who undertook these fisheries towards the south, but have abandoned them. There are only a few settlers left, towards the north, at the little river in St. Paul's Bay, who keep on these fisheries. Last year they captured 14 porpoises. We do not know what success they will have this year, the porpoises do not come to this coast until autumn.

The Sr. de Beauharnois has taken the same care this year as in former years to send an adjutant of the troops to the coasts to drill the militia. He will continue to do the same every year, and to admit none but the most capable men to the list of officers.

The Sr. de Beauharnois had the honor last year of reporting the reasons which had compelled him to discharge the number of soldiers who have left the companies; and, although he confined himself strictly to the instructions which His Majesty gave him on this matter, it was not possible for him to reduce this number, for not one of them has been discharged except by orders from the Court or in case of marriage or medical unfitness. He ventures to beg His Majesty to be satisfied that he devotes special attention to guarding against the abuses which might creep in with regard to invalid soldiers; and, although the Srs. Sarrasin[1] and Benoist are not to be suspected of being influenced by favor or by any personal regard in matters concerning the service, the Sr. de Beauharnois looks into these things personally, and he has not found that any certificate of medical unfitness has been given without the causes being known to him.

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

Out of the hundred recruits which His Majesty was so good as to send here this year, only 45 men have been handed over to this Colony, and they have been distributed among the companies. The almost universal sickness which spread among all the crew of the King's ship, compelled M. de L'estenduere to put back to Isle Royal to leave his sick men there. He buried the dead there, but this did not include 42 recruits whom we are expecting from day to day. If they have escaped the sickness they will also be enrolled in the companies, like the others, on their arrival.

In a special despatch, we are reporting what has become of all the recruits and the prisoners.

M. de Lestenduere will have the honor of informing you, Monseigneur, of the grievous plight in which he found himself, having only about 34 of his crew left who were capable of working the ship.

The works on the enceinte of Montreal have been carried on this year as vigorously as possible; we annex to this despatch a plan of what has been done, and a statement of the funds that have been used for it. But it has not been possible, yet, to use up all the money assigned for it because of the lack of carts, some of which are necessarily in use during the summer for the harvests and other agricultural work, which the settlers cannot leave for any sum which could be offered them for their carts. We do not think that his Majesty meant us to force them to do otherwise. For the rest, we will see to it that all the funds that are set aside for these works next year are made use of, or, at least that they are carried forward one year to another.

This plan is in a box.

The Sr. Hocquart had the honor of forewarning His Majesty that he could not hope for conditions so advantageous to the King in the new award, which he made during his stay at Montreal, for the year 1733, 1734 and 1735. In fact, the prices are much higher than those of the last award, but also lower than those of 1729 and previous years. This difference arises, either from the prices of the 1730 award having been taken too low—as there is reason to believe—in comparison with the usual prices for masonry work, or because the works which have to be done these three years are more difficult to carry out, having regard to the greater distance of the quarries and to the establishment of several timber-yards since His Majesty granted increased funds. Further, during our stay at Montreal, we often visited these works, and we saw that they have been executed with all proper care and solidity. However, as all that remains to be done is the river side, which is the only one exposed to the violent concussions of the ice which in this country they call "refoulements"

this award is annexed.

[ramming], the Sr. Deléry[1] will redouble his care to have the largest and best stones selected so as to make this side of the fortifications as solid as the violence of the floods and ice of spring require. We can assure His Majesty that we will take special care that these works are constructed in accordance with his wishes.

The Sieurs de Beauharnois and Hocquart have fixed [the total of] the tax-list for this year at 5000 livres, as His Majesty directed, and this not including the 2000 livres that are paid annually by the Seminary. These 5000 livres have been collected, within a little while, by the diligence of the Sr. de Covague[2] whom the Sr. Hocquart had orders to commission for this purpose; the remainder will be recovered in a short time.

Consider together with the savages.

The Sr. de Beauharnois has the honor, Monseigneur, of giving you an account, in a special letter, both of the conditions to which the Fox Indians have been reduced, and of the attack which the Hurons and the Iroquois of the Lake of the Two Mountains[3] have made upon that tribe since that of the Sr. de Villiers. He ventures to flatter himself that His Majesty will be satisfied with the course he took upon this occasion and with the expedient which he has chosen for setting the savages in motion without giving the other tribes reason to think that it was by his orders, or at least that he was aware of the action of the Hurons and Iroquois. This policy appeared to him all the more necessary as he had granted the remainder of the Fox Indians their lives on condition that they sent him 4 of their most important men this summer. He was very glad to make known to them that he was keeping his word with them, until they should carry out their promise. They have failed to do this, and this has induced the Sr. de Beauharnois to send them back the hostage he had, whom he ordered to tell the rest of his tribe that, as they had not kept their word with him, he left them to the mercy of the savages who are in the field, and resolved to wipe out their race.

The Sr. de Linetot wrote to the Sr. de Beauharnois this year that the establishment of the post among the Sioux was completed and that these savages had shown great satisfaction at receiving the French there.

[1] Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, marine engineer, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, was the son of Gaspard de Léry, royal engineer, and of Anne Vidal. He was born in 1682. Married Marie Rénee Le Gardeur, at Quebec, Oct. 13, 1717, and was the father of eleven children. He was buried at Quebec March 23, 1756.—C. M. B.

[2] I think this is intended for De Couague.—C. M. B.

[3] The Lake of Two Mountains is an expansion of the Ottawa river near its mouth; its length is 24 miles and varies from one to six in width. The Sulpitians early began a mission for the Indians on its banks. There were two Indian villages, one Algonquin the other Iroquois, but they were practically made one and called Oka.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LVIII, p. 295.

He adds that there are already 62 huts set up and that he expects a larger number when those who were hunting are informed of his arrival. His Majesty may rest assured of the care that the Sr. de Beauharnois will take to keep these savages on the side of the French, and to profit by all the advantages to be obtained from that.

The Obenakis[1] of Saint François have shown no desire, since last year, to go and settle with their brothers at Narantzouacz,[2] and we hope to keep them in their village, without difficulty.

The Sr. de Villiers also wrote to the Sr. de Beauharnois that the Sakis had returned to the Bay, and had rebuilt their village there. *Voyageurs* have gone up there this year to take them what they want, and the Sr. de Beauharnois will continue to send there every year, as peace is no longer broken in that direction.

The Sr. de Beauharnois has the honor of reporting to you, Monseigneur, in a special letter how the Sr. de Joncaire's[3] journey to the Chaouanous succeeded. He will leave nothing undone to maintain the present inclination of these savages not to permit the English to come and trade in those parts. The Sr. de Joncaire has orders to devote all his attention to this.

The Sr. de Beauharnois will give his attention to the matter of the post at the pointe à la Chevelure, and he has charged the Sr. de la Perrière[4] who is now in command there with the duty of informing him of the movements of the English, and of the methods they might adopt to interfere with that post, and to form one in some part of Lake Champlain. Although he had anticipated His Majesty's wishes on this point, he was much gratified that His Majesty stated explicitly the course he is to take in case the English should attempt anything; and if conciliatory methods should be useless, he will carry out His Majesty's orders and will absolutely not permit them to settle in that place. No information has yet reached him that they have shown any intention in this matter; but, in order to be constantly on his guard, he will increase the garrison by ten men this winter, if necessity requires it.

As the King's ship did not arrive in this roadstead until the 24th of August, on account of having put back to Isle Royal, the Sr. Hocquart was unable to send to the posts the goods required for trading as soon as

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[1] Obenakis, Abenakis, were in Maine until 1754, migrated to Canada. In 1689 they numbered 200 men and in 1780, 150. They had five villages; at St. Joseph or Sillery, St. Francis de Sales, and one each on the Kennebec, Androscoggin and Saco rivers.

[2] Headquarters of Abernaki mission in Maine.

[3] Daniel Chabert de Joncaire, Lieutenant of Infantry in the Service of the King of France, was born 1716. Married Marguerite Rocbert Jan. 19, 1751, at Montreal, and was buried July 5, 1771, at Detroit.—C. M. B.

[4] Governor of Louisiana.

he could have wished; and it may be that they will remain at Fort Frontenac during the winter, as it is very dangerous for boats to navigate Lake Ontario when the season is so far advanced. He has, however, taken the necessary steps to enable these stores and goods to be taken to Niagara at any rate early next spring. We beg His Majesty graciously to continue to give orders for the King's ship to be sent off early.

We have only kept one boat sailing on Lake Ontario this year, and we shall only keep one there next year also, unless necessity requires that both of them should be kept in use, which we do not anticipate.

The news of the so-called retreat of the English from Chouaguen had been communicated to the Sr. de Beauharnois by the savages; but it had no foundation but the lack of goods for trading, the English having sold all that they brought, which made the traders at this post decide to go back to Orange[1] very early last year. But they returned in the spring, and they continue to trade with the same success because of the excessive quantities of brandy or rum which they sell to the savages. We are informed, however, that they have raised the price of their goods and reduced the price they gave for the beaver-skin.

The Srs. de Beauharnois and Hocquart will continue to keep the savages of Ristigouche[2] in the doctrines of Christianity and on the side of France; they have enjoined on their missionary to keep them to their present good inclinations.

Upon the representations which were made to the Sr. de Beauharnois last year by the Tabitibis[3] savages, that the English had built a house above the lake of that name, and that they were not disposed to put up with it, the Sr. de Beauharnois approved of their determination, and of the step which these savages had taken of burning them there, taking care nevertheless that only the savages were concerned in it, and to make it appear that the French had no hand in it.

The watch which these savages have kept on the proceedings of the English since they have seen them building on their land, has prevented the design of the latter from being carried out. The same savages have promised that, if the English extended their boundary any further and encroached upon their land, they would not put up with it.

The Sr. de Beauharnois has seen what was written to him as to the subjection of the country of the Illinois; and neither he nor the Sr.

[1] Albany.
[2] This river formed one of the boundaries of the Gaspe district which extended from the St. Lawrence to Bay of Chaleurs.
[3] Otherwise known as Abittibi Indians.

Hocquart has anything to add to the reasons which made them think, last year, that it was advisable in the interests of the two Colonies that these savages should be subject to the government of New France, which included—among other things—[the fact] that that tribe had come to the Sr. de Beauharnois two years ago on purpose to request this.

The Sr. de Beauharnois had anticipated His Majesty's intentions with regard to the Chicachas,[1] against whom he has made the tribes, who are near enough to harrass them, declare war.

The Oniatanous who went there last year, lost two men in the attack which they made upon these savages, and should be in the field to avenge their dead.

The Sr. de Beauharnois wrote, this year, to the commandants with the Illinois at Fort de Chartres[2]; the Oniatanous, and the Miamis, to induce their savages to attack Chichachas whom they should look upon as the common enemy of all the tribes.

He has likewise had the Hurons of Detroit sounded by the Sr. de Boishebert; they have raised a war-party to attack what remains of the Fox Indians, being unwilling that a single one of them should be left, and they might also turn their arms against the Chicaches. Although the Sr. de Beauharnois was not informed of His Majesty's wishes as to the course it was advisable to take to reduce that tribe and obtain peace for those parts, he considered that one of the necessary means was to create divisions among the tribes, as he has done. It is certain that the small parties which will from time to time, fall upon the Chicachas will harrass them greatly, and reduce them to such a condition as to keep them quiet; in addition to which being harrassed in another direction by the people under M. Perrier to whom the Sr. de Beauharnois has sent word of the methods he was employing from this side, they will be easier to reduce to subjection, and there seems no more suitable means of compassing it. The plan of making the savages proceed to the attack at the same time as those M. Perrier sends, would be a good one, if the difficulty of bringing these tribes together in one and the same place did not prevent it from being carried out. Another point is that savages do not behave like disciplined troops; and moreover, if it were possible to chose this method, it would involve His Majesty in great

[1]The Choctaw legends say their ancestors came from the far west and located in Mississippi. Here they separated, and the part which went East were known as the Chickasaw nation.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXVI. p. 343.

[2]Fort de Chartres, built in 1720 was about sixteen miles N. W. of Kaskaskia, and a mile from the Mississippi.—C. M. B.

expense which would perhaps effect no better result than that of leaving the savages to act.

The Sr. Perrin wrote to the Sr. de Beauharnois this year that only about a hundred men were left of the Natchez tribe, and they had taken refuge with the Chicachas. It appears, Monseigneur, that he was mistaken; but although there may be more of them, we shall be able to succeed in subduing them if the assistance, which he wrote the Sr. de Beauharnois that he was expecting, be sent to him, and if the orders which the Sr. de Beauharnois has sent to the various posts are carried out. For the rest, he will give all his attention to this matter, and will prosecute it in the least expensive way and that most advisable for the object we have in view, to subdue that tribe.

There arrived, at the end of the Island of Montreal, three Englishmen only, furnished with pass-ports from the Governor and Commandant of Orange. One of their pretences was, amongst others, to bring back a fine black slave who had deserted from them, and in the meantime had gone down to Quebec. M. de Beauharnois replied that he would not prevent them from taking this slave back if they could persuade him to return with them; but that, as he acquired the right of asylum when once he reached the King's territory, he could not compel him to return to them.

The second pretence of these three Englishmen was to collect old debts in the ordinary way. From the scrutiny which the Sr. Hocquart had made of them, he saw that they consisted of one or two notes of very old date, signed by persons now insolvent. Upon this information, we caused it to be suggested to these three foreigners that they should go back to their homes, and they remained at Montreal only three or four days. We had a close watch kept upon their proceedings and we have reason to believe that they were unable to do anything in the way of trade. The Sr. de Beauharnois has given orders to the commandants of Fort Chambly and the fort of the Pointe á la Chevelure to watch carefully and to seize all goods which these foreigners may bring and the furs they may be found in possession of on their return.

We have nothing to add to the observations which we had the honor of making to His Majesty last year with regard to the true limits of Acadia, and we shall content ourselves, as we have done up to the present time, with persuading the savages through the missionaries to oppose, so far as in them lies, the extraordinary claims of the English. But the feebleness and timidity of the neighboring savages, who are few in number, will make of no effect the opposition which they intend to

offer. The presents and favors with which the English load these savages do not indeed destroy the affection which they have for the French, but they make them diplomatic enough to keep in with both. Thus His Majesty will not stop the course of the English usurpation except by conciliatory methods or by force.

The Sr. de Beauharnois has received the twelve medals which His Majesty directed to be sent to him. He takes the liberty of assuring him of the care he will take to bestow them only on those chiefs who have deserved them by important services; and he has the honor, Monseigneur, to inform you of the reasons which induced him to beg you to give orders for some more to be sent to him next year.

The savages came down to Montreal this summer and bought brandy there as usual. The trading was, however, carried on without disorder, and has been less extensive than in the preceding years, most of the savages,—aware of the obstacles we put in their way as regards that trade,—having gone to the English for it. At Niagara and Fort Frontenac, the storekeepers have continued to give it out to them with all proper precautions; but as the savages are not pleased with these precautions, they have had recourse to Chouaguen where they have found it in abundance. Hence the trade in this liquor has been so small at these posts that M. Hocquart has sent none this autumn, what they have left being enough for next year. The Sr. de Boishebert, commandant at Detroit, informed the Sr. de Beauharnois, in a letter dated the month of January last, that the missionary had refused the sacrament of penitence generally to those who had sold brandy to the savages, even in exchange for provisions and that had led to such a great scarcity of victuals, which was all the more injurious to the settlers at Detroit since they had only corn enough left,—French and Indian,—for two months, the drought having greatly diminished their harvests, and the savages had refused to go hunting because they had been refused this liquor. We, on our side, informed the Coadjutor of this difficulty, and he told us that he would write to the missionary to give way on the subject of his order in view of the necessity of this trade to the French people of the place for their living, and of the course which all the savages were taking of going to the English. The storekeeper of Fort Frontenac came down this autumn in order to receive the expected case absolution at Quebec. Upon the statement made by this official in our presence to the Coadjutor, that the almoner of the fort had refused for four years to confess him, he merely gave a written permission to a confessor to absolve him. The Coadjutor has moreover

Extract of the whole paragraph as to trading.

charged the Superior of the Recollets to instruct the priest at Fort Frontenac as to the course he is to follow in future. Those are all the steps, that we are aware of, that the Coadjutor has taken in this matter. But if his conscience would allow him to leave confessors at liberty to give absolution to those who may fall into any sin in connection with this sale, we believe this arrangement would calm uneasy consciences and remove the difficulty which the confessors find themselves in every day to decide what may be rightly done with regard to the sale of this liquor, and what may not. We are speaking only of the intelligent confessors; for those who are not so take the terms of the Coadjutor's order and explain them most strictly and with the narrowest interpretation. As this is an arrangement which refers to a purely spiritual matter, it would be for the Coadjutor to put it into operation if he thinks fit. He has given us no definite explanation about it, although we have conferred together thereon. As he will have the honor of seeing you this year, Monseigneur, he will communicate to you his whole opinion in respect to that. However we shall look to it, as we have done hitherto, that no abuses take place in the brandy trade and its distribution. We will not repeat, what we had the honor of telling you last year, that the diminution of it that has made up the present time, has made some of the savages at the various posts go to the English to buy some, and take their furs there. It is not to be doubted that, if this trade is suppressed altogether, the savages will gradually be estranged from the French, and the English will succeed in making themselves masters of all their trade.

The passion that the savages have for brandy is too strong for us to flatter ourselves that we shall succeed in breaking them of it. They do not consider whether it is out of kindness that it is given to them; and all that we can say on this matter is that we hold to the opinion that, if we cease to give them any, they will break away from the French more and more, and the whole profit of the trade will fall to the English. The savages retort, to everything we say, that if we will not give them any they will find it amongst our neighbors.

The decree which His Majesty wishes us to publish as to the large number of horses in Canada will be as difficult to carry out as the one he had planned for a tax of one minot of wheat on each horse. The Srs. de Beauharnois and Hocquart would, however, have issued that decree had they not found objections to it which appear to them deserving of His Majesty's attention. There are a number of settlers who

Extract together with what they say on the same subject in a special letter of 15th Oct., 1732.

have only two oxen and one horse, which are sufficient for them to begin the cultivation of a piece of land with; others have 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 or 11 oxen. What proportion of horses may these settlers keep, and what sum are they to pay for any they may have beyond that? Moreover, horses are more necessary to settlers in the neighborhood of towns, than in more distant places, because of the frequent transport of firewood and other commodities which are there conveyed by land, for which horses are more suitable than oxen. We should think that His Majesty might exempt from the general rule, inhabitants who are within three leagues of the towns. We beg him to signify his wishes definitely on these points, and himself to decide by a decree upon the penalty and how the fines are to be applied which he may decide upon in this matter. We will comply with his orders strictly.

As soon as the vessels have left we will, in accordance with His Majesty's wishes, publish the decree which we proposed to issue prohibiting the slaughter of calves between the 20th of May and the end of June, and of any, whether before or after that period, of less age than 5 or 6 weeks. It would have been useless to issue this decree any sooner because the season for killing these animals ended from the beginning of September.

We are with the deepest respect, Monseigneur,

Your humble and most obedient Servants

Beauharnois Hocquart.

Quebec, the 1st of October, 1732.

BOISHEBERT PROCEEDS AGAINST THE FOX INDIANS.

Extract from the letter of the Sr. de Boishebert, commandant of the post of Detroit, to the Marquis de Beauharnois of the 7th of November, 1732, concerning the last movement of the savages of that post against the Fox Indians.

After our warriors had marched for 22 days, they found the Fox Indians on the shore of Lake Marameek[1] in a fort made of stakes, terraced on the inside to a man's height, with a watch tower raised above. This fort was situated between the lake and an impassable marsh so that it could only be got at by a tongue of land. This is how all the chiefs of the Hurons, Outaouacs and Poutouatamis described it.

[1]Marameek Lake. There is a river Maramec in Missouri 150 miles long which discharges into the Mississippi 19 miles below St. Louis.

The savages, who had separated into two bands, did not arrive at this fort together. All the Hurons and eight or ten Outaouacs got there three days before the rest. After they had examined the fort and its position, they made an attempt to induce the Fox Indians to come out, which succeeded. They sent five or six men at daybreak near to the palisade, and a woman came out whom they killed; and when the Fox Indians perceived this, they made a sortie and fell into the ambush of our savages who, having pressed forward too close, prevented them from getting far enough forward to be able to cut them off. There was some firing on both sides; the Fox Indians lost four men and a few wounded, and retired into their fort.

After this first attack the Hurons made a proposal to them that they should surrender, promising them their lives. They replied that they would consent, but must wait for the arrival of the other tribes. The Outaouacs and Poutouatamis, who had gone past the Mascoutins, arrived next day with the Illinois from Le Rocher; and they thought no more of making any proposals. They made a second attempt which was no more successful than the first. The Fox Indians came out again; there was some firing on both sides, in which the Hurons had three men killed, and some of the other savages were wounded. After this affair, a council was held in which it was resolved that a chief of the Poutoutatamis should go into the fort of the Fox Indians and propose that they should surrender. He went in; and after he had made his proposal, they told him that they would have surrendered as they had agreed to do on the first summons, but that they saw very well that it was intended to deceive them, for an attempt had been made to take them by surprise during the parleyings; that they had no replies to make but these—that the tribes should retire, that they would remain quiet in their fort, and that in the spring they would come to Detroit or to the St. Joseph river. This was how the affair ended; but, as the Hurons have lost three men on this occasion. if the Fox Indians do not anticipate them by coming as they have promised, they will not fail to go back there.

[In different handwriting.]

One of the Huron chiefs is to come down to Montreal this summer in order to invite our Iroquois and the Hurons of Lorette[1] to join them in order to put an end to this matter finally.

[1] Lorette. A Huron mission three leagues from Quebec. (See Thwaites' Jesuit Relations.)

THE WIDOW AND SONS OF CADILLAC ASK PERMISSION TO GO TO DETROIT.

Endorsed. 10th Feb. 1733.

he may go there, with the rights he may have there; nothing as to all the rest.

Canada.

M. de la Mothe Cadillac, son of the late M. de la Mothe Cadillac Governor of Louisiana and formerly Commandant of Detroit in Canada,

Represents that his father, having received an order, in 1705, to establish the Post of Detroit, worked thereat with so much success that he settled 150 inhabitants there, took horned cattle and horses, and had houses, a fort, a mill, a brewery and a smithy erected, and gardens made; expenses which amounted to more than 150,000# which he incurred only on the promise made to him, to grant him the Post as a seigniory, a Brevet of which was sent to him carrying the privilege of all seignioral rights.

But scarcely had he completed all these labors, when he was sent as Governor to Louisiana.

Having returned from that Colony in 1716, he asked permission to go and continue the [work of] the settlement of Detroit, but he was refused although the Post deserves to be settled both on account of the fertility of its lands and of its situation as regards the savages.

However, by a decree of the Council of State of the 19th of May, 1722, he was confirmed in the ownership of that property; but, as it has not been possible to put that decree into execution.

His widow and his two sons ask that they may be permitted to return to Detroit in order to settle it, with the same rights of trading as in the time of the late M. de LaMothe Cadillac. Or, if it is not considered advisable to settle that Post, they ask His Majesty to give up to them the revenues he draws from the town of Castell Sarrazin; or to grant a pension to each of them so as to enable them to live, in return for which they will surrender to His Majesty all the rights and claims which they have over Detroit.

It is true that the late M. de la Mothe had command of the Post of Detroit for some years; but this command never obtained for him any

Vol. 3, p. 675.

right of ownership over that Post; and he had not even that of granting concessions there, since those which he had drawn up were declared null by the letters patent of 1716.

Indeed, so little did he claim, himself, to have rights over that Post, that in 1720 he obtained a Brevet from His Majesty which granted him the lands on which he had had buildings erected at Detroit, outside the inclosure of the fort, and the lands he had cleared there, on condition that he should have their boundaries marked out and should forward a report of the boundaries within two years counting from the day that Brevet was dated, and with the other clauses and conditions inserted in ordinary concessions.

It appears, however, that after this Brevet, he asked to be reimbursed for all the expenses he had incurred for the settlement of Detroit, and for the value of his lands, houses, mills, cattle, grains, and other property which he had left there; to be indemnified for the exclusive trading of which he had been deprived; or, at any rate, to be allowed to enter again upon all his property and on the right to the privilege of the exclusive trading, and [that] those who had enjoyed them [should be] ordered to account to him for them.

It is on the different Memorials he presented on this matter, and on the explanations which were sent by the Governor-general and the Intendant of New France, that the decree of the 19th May, 1722, intervened; which commanded that the Brevet of 1720 should be executed; that M. de la Mothe should enjoy moreover the rights of hunting and fishing on the lands cleared by him; that he should be put in possession again of the movable property and effects belonging to him which might be found in existence at Detroit, except [that it was] for him to sue against those who had seized on the other effects; and that an order for 2000# should be sent him on the Royal Treasury as a complete indemnity; and it over-ruled him regarding all his other demands and claims.

BOISHEBERT'S REPORT ON THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Endorsed—Duplicate. Canada, 24 July, 1733.

M. de Beauharnois Extract.

Monseigneur,

I have received a letter from the Sr. de Boishebert dated the 13th of June last, who tells me that he has put four parties in the field to go against the Chicachas; namely, one of fifty-six Saulteurs[1] and Missiagues[2] whom he had invited during his journey round Lake Huron, one of forty-eight Outaouais, another of thirty-six of the same tribe, and another of ten with six Poutouatamis; that there are two parties of Hurons ready to start as soon as they receive news from Montreal, and that he has just learnt from *voyageurs* who have come from the Onyatanous that, as soon as the Sr. de Vincennes became aware of my intentions, he made some Peauguichias go on the war path against the Chicachas, that they killed several of them and made two prisoners, whom the Sr. de Vincennes is bringing here. These same *voyageurs* told him that the Frenchmen who had been attacked at Oüabache this autumn had had three men killed, and three others made prisoners; that the Chicachas had kept two of them as hostages, and sent back the third named Le Breton—to the Illinois to ask the French for peace. The Sr. de Durnand writes me on the 1st of June and tells me the same thing, with this difference, that he adds that the Chicachas sent the man Le Breton to the Illinois with a calumet of peace which they had formerly received from them, and that they ask me for peace by this calumet, and to take pity on them and grant them their lives, and to grant them permission to make a settlement at Oüabache. He also sends me word that Le Breton reported that the Chactas had destroyed a village of the Chicachas and forty Englishmen from the sea: and that the Chicachas chiefs had severely reprimanded their young men for having killed French people at Oüabache, as they wished no evil to those of the governorship of Canada, and because the Frenchmen who were killed did not stand upon their defence.

[1]The Saulteurs were also known as Chippewas or Ojibwas. Charlevoix called them Pauoirigoueiouhak. The name Saulteurs means dwellers at the Sault. Their principal place was 30 leagues from Michilimackinac on Lake Superior. They numbered 30,000 in 1836.

[2]Missiagues were an Algonquion tribe living on Lake Huron and forming villages between that lake and Lakes Erie and Ontario.

In another letter, of the 30th of May, he sends me word that he has raised a party of 20 men, of the bravest of the Miamis, to go against the Chicachas; and that only five huts of this tribe are left, Piedfroid, their great chief, having taken them all away and made them encamp at the White River (I shall follow up that last matter); that the savages of these five huts proposed to him to receive the Chaouanous into their number, and told him that they would get on well together. The savages who left their village afterwards came and told him that they would return when the summer was over, and that they had only left on account of the small pox. He tells me that several of this band wish to go down to Montreal next summer.

He writes me that a canoe has arrived from the Onyatanous; that the people have reported that the village of Kiepigono has been entirely destroyed by the small pox, and that only seven men have recovered. This disease has made great havoc with the Iroquois (there are some here now); they say they have lost five hundred warriors in their five villages, without counting women and children. If that be true, they will be much humbled. The Sr. de Joncaire, whom I have sent to mourn the death of the great chief of the tribe, will be able to ascertain exactly how the matter stands. I expect him in ten or twelve days.

Kiepigono is five leagues this side of the great village of the Onyatanous on the Ouabache. It is not marked on the maps.

I am, with the deepest respect,

Monseigneur,

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Beauharnois.

Montreal, this 24th of July, 1733.

REPORT OF A BATTLE AT FORT CHARTRES.

Endorsed. The Marquis de Beauharnois 31st. July. 1733. Canada.

Monseigneur

The Sieur de Vincennes arrived here yesterday. He has confirmed all the news which I had the honor of reporting to you in my letters of the 30th of May last and the 24th. of this month. There is no difference except as regards the affair of the Chicachas.

The Sr. Bassée, Monseigneur, writes to me from Fort de Chartres

Vol. 11, p. 2008.

on the 2nd of Novr. 1732 that he was detached from New Orleans with 15 soldiers to act as escort for the convoy of stores which was to go up to Fort de Chartres, made up of 145 settlers. Eight leagues[1] on this side of the River of the Yazoux,[2] they were attacked, between midnight and one o'clock in the night between the 4th and 5th of August, by a rabble of Natchez,[3] Yazoux[4] and Carroys; that they fought until break of day, and that the enemy were forced to retire—as it appeared, into the river of the Yazoux. Fifteen of our Frenchmen were wounded very slightly, including the Sr. de Tonty; the savages also had several of their men wounded which was shown by the blood which was seen on the grass. The Sr. St. Ange[5] writes me the same.

Of the two slaves which the Sr. de Vincennes was to bring here, one escaped, and the other he has given to the Iroquois to induce them to go against the Chicachas. He brought me three scalps of that tribe, which were delivered to him by the Miamis.

The Sr. St. Ange writes me word that the Illinois, about the month of September, began to attack the Chicachas; that they brought him a scalp from that tribe and two others of the Natchez, with a slave of thirty five years of age, whom he had burnt. The Chicachas sent me a calumet by the Sr. de Vincennes (the same which was intrusted to Le Breton) to ask me for peace; terror has seized upon them since they have seen that the Lake tribes were in the field. I shall still continue to make war on them until I have news from M. de Bienville.

I am with very deep respect,

Monseigneur,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois

Montreal, this 31st July 1733.

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[1] The French league represents 2.42 English miles, but varies by different authors, reaching nearly 4 miles.

[2] Yasoux, Yazoo river in Mississippi.—C. M. B.

[3] A Maskoki tribe discovered in 1701 and chiefly destroyed by French in 1720.

[4] Formerly on a river of that name and became extinct in 1770.

[5] Jean de (originally Grosson *dit*) St. Ange de Bellerive was a veteran officer in the French troops, having served since at least 1685. It is probably he who escorted Charlevoix through the West in 1721; and in the following year, when commandant at Fort Chartres, cut to pieces a large body of Fox Indians. In 1724, he was major at New Orleans; and in 1773 was again in command of Fort Chartres. His second son, Louis, was in charge at New Orleans in 1724, and at Kaskaskia in 1727; later he was in charge of a French post on the Missouri river, but in 1736 was sent as commandant to Post Vincennes, which office he held until 1764. In that year he took command of Fort Chartres, which he delivered up to the English on Oct. 14, 1765; he then removed to St. Louis (which had been founded in the preceding year by Pierre Laclede), and was commandant there until 1770 (in the Spanish service, after 1766). He died there, Dec. 26, 1774.—Wis. His. Coll., Vol. XVI, p. 443.

CONDITIONS IN THE CONVEYANCES OF LAND AT DETROIT.

Endorsed. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart 6th. Octr. 1734.
Canada. Extract.

Monseigneur,

We have received, with the letter which you did us the honor of writing to us on the 13th of April last, the warrants ratifying the three grants to the Sieurs Lestage, Daine, and Foucault, and we have given them to these three persons.

We annex to this despatch a list of the various concessions which we have granted to divers persons in this Colony since 1731 up to and including the present year, both those granted in fief and those subject to quit-rent. We have noted in the margin those which have already been ratified.

Most of the former are situated on Lake Champlain, where settlements can only be made gradually; there are already some settlers in the seigniories of MM. de Noyan, Daine and Lery, and we shall induce the others to follow their example.

As regards those subject to quit-rent they are situated at Detroit on Lake Erie and are already nearly all settled. The concessions for these, which we have sent, contain very nearly the same provisions as the concessions in fief as regards * * * ; and the obligations on the grantees are also the same as those to which private seigniors usually subject their vassals, except for the permission which is given to the grantees at Detroit to pay their quit rents and rents to the steward of the Domain in furs until a form of money has been established at that post. We have had one of the said concessions included in this list at full length, Monseigneur, in order that you may be definitely informed of all the provisions, obligations and restrictions which they all contain, and of the reasons which have decided us to grant them. You will also be good enough to observe that we have had regard to any rights which the Sr. Lamotte Cadillac may have over a part of the land of Detroit, in accordance with the decree of the Council of State of the 19th May 1722, having reserved to private individuals lands which had been granted to them by the said Sr. Lamotte, which they had brought into cultivation, and had a title to. The grants

Vol. 11, p. 2010.

which we have made are in favor of the other settlers at Detroit who have begun clearings or have continued to extend those which had been abandoned and had been distributed to them one after another by the Commandants of Detroit with no other title or form. Moreover, the Sr. Lamotte has taken no step, since the date of that decree, to have the lands marked out which he claimed to have cleared, whereas he was to have reported as to their boundaries within two years. We are justified in believing that, in neglecting to carry out what he was ordered to do on this matter, he did so because he found no advantage in it and moreover because he was not in a position to turn these lands to account. This neglect on the part of the said Sr. Lamotte cannot be allowed any longer to operate to the injury of the service and of the settlement of such an important post as Detroit.

M. de Beauharnois has given the Sr. Dugué,[1] sub-engineer, the leave of absence from His Majesty which you sent us. This officer is to take advantage of it this year, and M. Hocquart will take passages for him and his son by the "Ruby" at the captain's table.

M. de Lery has drawn up a statement of the damage caused by the earthquake to the monastery of the Recollet priests of Montreal, amounting to 1884 livres 5 sols, which is annexed. We beg you, Monseigneur, to have regard to this, and to obtain this assistance for them, of which they stand greatly in need for rebuilding their house.

We are with very deep respect Monseigneur

Your humble and most obedient Servants

Beauharnois Hocquart.

Quebec, the 6th October, 1734.

[1]Pierre Dugué, Duguay, Guay, son of Sidrac, born in 1695. In 1694 he married Angélique de Lugré, by whom he had eight children. His name frequently occurs in the early history of Louisiana and Illinois, and he was commandant of the latter region during 1718–24. He died in Canada in November, 1740.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXVII, p. 335.

LANDS GRANTED TO SETTLERS AT DETROIT.

Endorsed. The Marquis de Beauharnois.
6th Octr. 1734. Extract Canada.

Monseigneur,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 20th of April last. I have seen what you were pleased to write to me regarding the post of Detroit and the garrison which I had the honor to ask you to increase, which you were pleased to report to His Majesty. You will see Monseigneur, in a joint despatch by M. Hocquart and myself, the methods which we are employing for aiding the settlement of that post by the concessions which we have granted to the settlers who have asked us for them, and by the care I took in the choice of the commandant whom I sent there. I agree, Monseigneur, that these measures may be of good service to the progress of that settlemement. Since it is His Majesty's wish to confine himself to them for the present, I should have nothing more to add, had not the affair with the Onyatanous—of which we have the honor to give you an account in the memorandum for the King—made us feel the necessity for having good garrisons at the posts, in order to defend ourselves from the insults to which we are often exposed by the savages, against which it is always well to be on one's guard. The post of Detroit is the more in need of this, as it is the mart for Louisiana and other neighboring posts, and the means of communication with them. The return of the Onyatanous, and the repentance which they showed, should be looked upon as only the result of the fear they felt for the forces which the commandant of Detroit sent against them. These considerations, Monseigneur, and the importance of keeping at that post a garrison strong enough for the commandant to be in a position to make the King's authority respected there, have decided me every year to beg you to induce His Majesty to order a larger number of troops to be sent to this country so as to enable me to supply the posts without depleting the companies in the towns to the extent they now are, although I have sent no soldiers to the posts but what were absolutely necessary. I should not, however, have taken the liberty of making further representations on this point if the reasons which induced

Vol. 11, p. 2010.

me to do so in previous years had not appeared to me to deserve more attention, especially in the present state of doubt as to the course which our neighbors may adopt. This point, Monseigneur, seems to touch the most essential of my duties; and although you did me the honor of writing me word that His Majesty could not make up his mind to order the increase in the numbers of the troops which I had taken the liberty to ask for, I thought that present circumstances might make it allowable for me to repeat my request since the interests of His Majesty's service and of the Colony were most deeply concerned in it. I venture to hope, Monseigneur, that you will graciously have regard to this, especially after I have had the honor of assuring you that this increase is indispensable for keeping up the posts in the upper country and enabling us to maintain the garrison in the towns, which are most necessary. I had the honor of sending you word last year that the Sr. Pean[1] had incurred very heavy expenses for going up to Detroit, and that officer would have been quite ruined if I had made him come down the same year; and I had also hoped, Monseigneur, that His Majesty would graciously have had regard to these considerations. But, although the Sr. Pean was most necessary to this post, on account of the various troubles which arose, with which he was fully acquainted, I will not in future have regard to such things, and he shall be relieved next spring. I had made arrangements for that before receiving your orders; moreover, his service as major of the place has not suffered by it.

The Sr. de Noyan, whom I had sent to be commandant at the Pointe á la Chevelure was so ill this winter that he was obliged to leave his post in the month of January. He went back in the month of March; but he has made an urgent request to me this summer to relieve him, sending me word that he was still ill. This officer is indeed subject to most extraordinary illness. I have sent the Sr. de la Gauchetière[2] in his place. This year, I repeated the orders which I had sent to officers on the coasts to stop all soldiers or other persons proceeding without a permit signed by me.

I have the honor of sending you, annexed hereto, a statement of the manner in which I have distributed the proceeds of last year's licenses, in which I have entered only those widows and daughters of officers whose urgent needs were known to me. I have included the Abbé de Falaize for a gratuity of the same amount as in late years; I venture to assure you, Monseigneur, that this ecclesiastic is in need of this

[1] See Detroit Rulers.—C. M. B.
[2] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

assistance until the affairs of the chapter have been adjusted in France. As regards Madamoiselle de St. Vincent, I again make her a sharer in the King's bounty, in accordance with your wishes.

I received the two permissions which you were pleased to send me for the Sieurs de Gannes and Celoron de Blainville.[1] The former has changed his mind as to his journey to France; and the Sr. de Celoron is in command of Missilimakinac. I have communicated to the Sr. de Repentigny[2] what you are pleased to write me concerning the pension for which I had the honor of asking you for him; he seemed to me, Monseigneur, to be fully sensible of your good will in this matter, and he hopes you may be able to obtain that favor for him this year. I have already had the honor of stating to you, Monseigneur, that this officer's good services deserve some reward, and I will add that, the reward he asks for cannot be a burden to His Majesty for long, as he is nearly eighty years old; moreover, I know that he sold part of the property he had, in order to pay the debts of his son who was killed in the Bay affair, and that he has borne the whole burden of the education and maintenance of four children whom his son left him, the three youngest of whom are at the Jesuits' college at Quebec. I have sent notice to the man called Carle, an Italian by birth, of the permission which His Majesty has granted him, to proceed to France; and I have informed the men, Jean Francois Langlet, Joseph Ronceray and Christophe Paul that it is the King's will that they should stay in the Colony.

I am with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois.

Quebec, this 6th of October, 1734.

[1] See Detroit Rulers.—C. M. B.
[2] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

PRESERVATION OF NOTARIAL RECORDS.

Endorsed M. Hocquart 7th Octr. 1734.
Canada. Extract. L. C. No. 2.

Monseigneur

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 20th of April last concerning the representations which have been made to you by the Sieurs Raimbault,[1] La Pallieur[2] and Adhemar,[3] notaries in the jurisdiction of Montreal. It is true that all three of them are notaries and sons of notaries, and that they began practice as soon as their fathers left off their duties; that I have made them deposit their father's drafts at the Registry of the jurisdiction; and it is in executing the King's decree of the 2nd of August 1717, recited in the two decrees of the 6th of May 1732, that these drafts were deposited. The Sieurs Raimbault, Pallieur and Adhemar made representations to me on this subject at the time, but I then thought that I ought not to deviate from the definite provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of the decree, which makes no distinction as to the sons of notaries, but include them under the terms "heirs."

By Article 11 the Registrars with whom the drafts are deposited are bound to pay to such heirs one-half of the payments which they receive for the summary of the deeds, which they may deliver to such parties as require them; and this for the space of five years only. This I think, has been carried out, no complaints about it having reached me.

You have been informed, Monseigneur, in previous years, of the deficiencies that have been found in the deeds of deceased notaries, the drafts of which have been deposited at the various registries. There is a strong presumption that the drafts of the late Sieurs Le Pallieur and Adhemar[4] are not exempt from them; and perhaps also those of the

[1]Sieur Pierre Raimbault, ebony merchant, was royal notary in 1699, at Montreal. He was Counsellor and Procureur of the King, and Lieutenant-General at Montreal in 1740. He was born 1671 and buried at Montreal, Oct. 17, 1740.

[2]Franoois Michel Le Pailleur, Procureur of the King, Royal Notary. In 1737 his name is found written Le Pailleur. He was married at Batiscan Nov. 3d, 1688.—C. M. B.

[3]Adhemar. Reference (1) is to Jean. Bte. Adhemar, royal notary, born March 16, 1689, died December 20, 1754. He married first Catherine Lepailleur May 20, 1715, and second Catherine Moreau January 7, 1733.—C. M. B.

[4]Reference (2) is to Antoine Adhemar, father of (1) Antoine Adhemar, notary, was born in 1640, married twice, his second wife Michel Cusson being the mother of Jean Bte., he died at Montreal April 16, 1714.—C. M. B.

Sr. Raimbault, now Lieutenant General of Montreal. From that also it may be concluded that these drafts ought to be still better preserved; for, although I have no reason for suspecting the slightest bad faith on the part of the said notaries now living, the precedent might have serious consequences as regards all the notaries who may hereafter succeed their fathers. Moreover accidents from fire are so frequent and the houses of private persons so easily burnt, that it is a matter of public importance to deposit these deeds in a place safe from fire, such as the vaults are which are intended for their reception. The pay and emoluments of the Registrars of the Jurisdictions are so small that there would be some difficulty in finding persons to fill these posts if the emoluments which are attached to them were reduced. The sons of the notaries on the coasts whose proceedings we cannot watch over so well as those of the notaries in the towns, would very soon ask for the same favor, and even the grandsons and the great grandsons of these notaries.

Therefore, Monseigneur, since you are pleased to ask me my opinion as to the representations of the said Sieurs Raimbault, Le Pailleur, and Adhemar, I think it is for the public good that the Decree of 1717 should be allowed to stand in full force; unless His Majesty wishes as a concession to grant the said notaries and all notaries in the Colony who may be in the position of succeeding their fathers, beyond the five years, five years more in which to receive one-half of the pay for the duplicates supplied by the Registrars.

You will observe, Monseigneur, that under the decree establishing a royal jurisdiction at Montreal the seminary of St. Sulpice is the proprietor of the Registry, and there is no room for doubt that it will have the honor of making its representations to you if His Majesty reduced the profits from it by ordering the return of the deeds and abstracts in question. You will judge of this, Monseigneur, from the [following] summary of the law-suit which this seminary has had with that of Quebec, the proprietor of Jesus Island.

The Sieurs Coron,[1] royal notary in that island, died on the 13th of January 1733. A few days after, the Lieutenant General of Montreal had his papers taken away and conveyed to the Registry of Montreal in a sealed packet, in order to have an inventory of them made. (No jurisdiction had, at that time, been set up at Jesus Island.[2]) On the 16th of February, 1734, upon the application of the Seminary of Quebec, I made an order by which it was directed that Coron's abstracts, which

[1]Sieur François Coron, Royal Notary, was born in 1678. He was married at St. François, I. J., to Marie Cyr, Sept. 11, 1702. He was buried Jan. 14, 1733.—C. M. B.

[2]Part of the city of Montreal today.—C. M. B.

had been deposited in the Registry of Montreal, should be taken to the Registry of Jesus Island, where the seminary of Quebec had just established a jurisdiction, a short time before. The seminary of Montreal opposed the execution of that order as an interested party that had not been heard. I could not avoid accepting its protests nor,—in giving my decision as to its protest,—ordering that the abstracts should remain in the charge of the Registry of the jurisdiction of Montreal. I annex a copy of the judgment which I delivered in this suit, in which the pleas of the parties are fully set forth.

I am, with very deep respect

Monseigneur,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Hocquart

Quebec, this 7th of October, 1734.

DESCHAILLONS[1] MEETS WITH MISFORTUNE.

Endorsed. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart 10th Octr. 1734. Extract containing the fire. Canada.

Monseigneur,

M. Deschaillons, King's Lieutenant at Quebec, has represented to us the unfortunate position to which he has been reduced by the fire at Montreal, in which he lost two houses which brought him in an income of 800 livres; so that this officer has nothing left to live upon and maintain his family but his emoluments of 1800 livres and part of the seigniory of St. Ours, from which he does not receive more than 300 or 400 livres rent. We urgently beg you, Monseignenr, to have some regard to the loss he has incurred, as otherwise he will be unable even to provide necessaries for his family in any comfort, more especially on account of the post he occupies, being commandant at Quebec for nearly five months in each year. You know the services of this officer, who has fought in the past wars of Canada with all the courage and good behavior of a soldier. His two sons, who are officers, have been

[1] See Detroit Rulers.—C. M. B.

sent with the expedition commanded by M. de Noyelles and are thoroughly well disposed. The father could do very useful service if any rupture with our neighbors occurred, and His Majesty ordered any attack. We hope, Monseigneur, that all these considerations will induce you to obtain for this officer—who is a man of rank, and allied to the Duc de Tallard—a pension from the order of St. Louis; he is most deserving of this reward; or, if you find any obstacle to that, a pension from the Invalides de la Marine to help towards his subsistence. We beg you to grant him one of these favors, and to have regard to the earnest request which we have the honor of making to you.

We are with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your humble and most obedient Servants,

Beauharnois

Hocquart

Quebec, this 10th of October, 1734.

CHABERT DE JONCAIRE AND HIS CHARACTER.

Endorsed M. Hocquart 25th Octr. 1734.
Canada.

Monseigneur,

I take the liberty of inclosing with your papers a copy of the letter which the Controlleur Général did me the honor of writing to me, and the letter which I have written to him in reply, which I have left open, as to the affairs of the India Company.

Pardon the liberty I take, Monseigneur, in writing to you in favor of a young cadet of the troops, who is both prudent and full of zeal for the service,—the Sr. Chabert Joncaire, the younger son of the Sr. Joncaire, Lieutenant and Iroquois interpreter. This young man, who is 21 or 22 years of age, is full of honor and [good] feeling, and is always ready to proceed as soon as any duty is in question. Last winter he made a journey in snowshoes as far as Niagara where he took letters from the General and returned by the country of the Iroquois whose language he understands perfectly. He is now in the expedition under

Vol. 11, p. 2026.

the command of M. Desnoyelles[1]; I am sure he will distinguish himself if there is an opportunity of doing so. I could not, Monseigneur, say too much in his favor; he deserves to be promoted. The Marquis de Beauharnois, who values him, will bear quite as favorable testimony about him.

I am, with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Hocquart.

Quebec, the 25th of October, 1734.

LIST OF LANDS GRANTED AT DETROIT.[2]

List of the concessions granted in Canada, subject to the good pleasure of His Majesty, whether in fief or under quit-rent, by the Marq. de Beauharnois Govr. Genl. and M. Hocquart, Intendant, from 1731 up to and including 1734.

* * * *

Estates and lands held under quit-rent at Detroit on Lake Erie.

16 June 1734. To the Sr. Chauvin,[3] settler at Fort Pontchartrain at Detroit, 2 arpents frontage by 40 deep.

1st July 1734. To the Sr. Philis, settler at the said fort, 2 arpents by 40.

To the Sr. Pierre Esteve, called La Jeunesse,[4] settler

[1] Nicholas Joseph Desnoyelles of the Military order of St. Louis, born in France in 1694, son of Col. Joseph Desnoyelles of Crecy, France. He married at Montreal, Aug. 8, 1718. He held an appointment as captain in the marine department. In 1730 was in command at the Miamis and prepared to go against Fox Indians. In 1734 left Montreal in August with 80 French and about 130 Indians to go against the Sakis and Renards. Was appointed to command at Detroit by Governor Beauharnois, but appointment was not approved by home government. Not knowing of the rejection by the King, he proceeded to Detroit and commanded there from 1736-1739. In 1744 he joined an expedition for discovering western passage to Pacific ocean. In 1750 he was in Montreal.—C. M. B.

[2] For these Detroit settlers see Cadillac's Village by C. M. Burton.

[3] Gillies Chauvin, *voyageur*. He was a partner of Louis Normand, and came to Detroit June 7, 1706.—C. M. B. Detroit under Cadillac, pages 26-34.

[4] Stebre, called La Jaunesse, Pierre, late a soldier, died July 16, 1736. His wife was Marie Magdeleine Frappier. She died Dec. 22, 1759, aged 80 years. He was at Montreal Aug. 27, 1767. He had a daughter Marguerite, who married Jean Chapoton, surgeon of the fort, July 16, 1720. She died July 7, 1753, aged 45 years. The name is sometimes given us as Esteve, and Steve, but the descendants are now usually called La Jaunesse. Detroit Under Cadillac.—C. M. Burton.

at the said fort, 2 arpents by 40.
Binault—2 arpents by 40.
Louis Campaux, 5 arpents 40.
Marlac Detrochers the elder 4 arp. by 40.
Jean Chapoton,[1] surgeon, 3 by 40
Pierre Meloche[2]—4½ by 40.
Jean Gilbert, called Sans Peur, 4 by 40.

Du C 21 Jacques Campaux,[3] the elder 4 by 40.
31 Moran[4]—4 by 40
Labutte[5]—3 by 40
La Déroute—4 by 40
Chesne[6] 4 by 40.

Du C 21 33 Saint Aubin,[7] the elder, 3 by 40.
Pierre Saint Aubin,[8] the younger 3 by 40.
François Laulon, 4 by 40.

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[1]Jean Baptiste Chapoton. a surgeon in the French army (born in 1684), was sent to the Detroit post (about 1718) as surgeon for its garrison. In July, 1720, he married Marie Madeleine Estene, then but thirteen years old, by whom he had twenty-two children. He retired from the army several years before the English conquest, and settled on an estate that had been granted to him; his death occurred in November, 1760.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXIX. p. 308.

[2]Pierre Méloche, born in 1701 at Montreal, married (1729) Jeanne, sister of Vital Caron, and came at once to Detroit; they had twelve children. Méloche had a saw-mill on the south side of the strait, but his dwelling was on the north side. He died at Detroit in 1760. He was an intimate friend of Pontiac, whose headquarters in 1763 were at the Méloche house.—Jes. Rel. Vol. LXIX. p. 308.

[3]Jacques Campau (The name is also spelled Campo, Campos, Campeau and Campot). Blacksmith, came Sept. 3, 1708. His wife was Cecile Catin. He was buried May 14, 1751, aged 78 years.

[4]Moran. Morand, Pierre. Came as bargeman May 30, 1705. He died at Batiscan June 11, 1729. Detroit Under Cadillac.—C. M. Burton.

[5]"Pierrot la Bute" refers to Pierre, eldest son of Pierre Chesne, both *dit* La Butte. The younger Pierre married (1750) Marie Anne Cuillerier, by whom he had seven children. The date of his death is not recorded.—Jes. Rel.

[6]Pierre Chesne (or Chene, as it is now commonly called,) was one of the most important men of that early day, and many of his descendants still reside in Detroit.

[7]Jean Casse, called St. Aubin. This is a good illustration of the change of French names. The family name of Casse has been so completely lost through years of the nick-name, that this man's descendants are universally known as St. Aubin, and there are many of them in Detroit today. Jean Casse's wife was Marie Louise Gautier. He died Feb. 27, 1759, aged more than 100 years.

[8]Pierre Casse or St. Aubin, the younger son of Jean Casse, was baptized May 2, 1709. Detroit Under Cadillac.—C. M. Burton.

WAR AGAINST THE FOX INDIANS.

Endorsed—annexed to the letter of the Marquis de Beauharnois of the 9th Oct. 1735.

War Expeditions against the Fox Indians. Copy of the account of the journey of the Sr. de Noyelle, commanding the war party against the Fox Indians and the Sakis, sent to the Marquis de Beauharnois.

Sir,

Having made my report to you concerning my journey from my departure up to my arrival among the Ouyatanous, I have now the honor of sending you an account of what has taken place since the 2nd of January, when I left that place up to this day, the 23rd of April.

When I arrived at the Ouyatanous' Country I went and found a number of Kikapous who were a distance of six leagues off. I asked them where the Fox Indians might be. They replied,—placing a red calumet at my feet,—"They are in that direction" (turning it); that if I wished to have more certain news of them, I had only to go to Masanne, that I should find their great village there, and that their people knew where they were living. When I proceeded to their homes, they told me that the Fox Indians were not far off, and that they were going to take me there. It was at this time, Monsieur, that the Hurons and Iroquois began to give me trouble in spite of all the kindnesses I had shown them, and all the promises which they had made me to hearken to your word of which I was the bearer. They told me that they wanted to go and devour six households of the Sakis who had fled to the St. Joseph River. I sent them word that your will, Monseigneur, was that no attack should be made upon the Sakis if they asked to be spared and were willing to join us in order to deliver up the Fox Indians; that most of the tribes with whom they are allied had asked you to pardon them on that condition; that, if they went and killed people who had taken refuge with the French in order that they might not be included in the list of rebels, it would have a very bad effect in the upper country and would take away the confidence which all the tribes had felt in us. All this talk, Monsieur, was fruitless. Seventy Hurons set out with ten Poutcouatamis from Detroit, telling me that they wanted to devour these six house-

Vol. 11, p. 2040.

holds. I do not know what they have done in this matter. You will perceive, Sir, how this adventure has reduced our forces.

I found a Missoury chief among the Kikapous, who was coming back from there. I made him presents, and charged him to tell his tribe about our march. I gave him a letter for the Commandant of the post. I requested him to invite his savages to come and join me, and to forward another letter which I wrote to M. d'Artaguietté,[1] whom I had already informed of my march when I left the Ouyatanous.

I had resolved, Sir, after having held a council with the French and savages, to go through the Illinois' country as I had had no news of M. de Celoron, although that took me a long way out of my road. But, as I had been detained for 22 days by the ice, and was moreover in want of provisions and could not obtain any anywhere, I was obliged to go by the way I took. On leaving the Kikapous, I detached the Sieurs de la Perade[2] and St. Ours[3] to scout—several Iroquois and Kikapous went with them. They captured five Sakis (one of them a chief): there was a Fox Indian with them who escaped. They pursued, speaking Illinois to him, so that he might think, and tell them in his village, that he had been pursued by some Illinois. The prisoners told me that they were going to the St. Joseph River to speak to their people, in order to learn whether it was true that their father Onontio intended to grant them their lives; that a Nipissing and the White Cat, their chief, who had come to their place and had been to the Sioux to ask M. de St. Pierre whether they might hope in this news, had assured them of it. They told me that the Fox Indians were no longer at the Pomme de Cigne, and that they had retired to the Sans Fourche River. I may have the honor of assuring you, Sir, that but for slaves we should not have seen the Fox Indians, for none of our savages knew the country where they were, and the Kikapous, their allies, who to the number of 40 had followed me, had made us lengthen out our road in such a manner that we were turning our backs on them. Our savages perceived this and warned me of it, and I had the prisoners told that if they did not lead me straight to the Fox Indians I would have them secured to a stake to be burned.

We crossed the Mississippy, I told the Iroquois that it was necessary

[1] Pierre D'Artaguiette, Captain of the troops. He was at Kaskakia July 9, 1720.

[2] Tarieu Thomas, Sieur de la Perade, lieutenant of troops, Seigneur of St. Anne, was born 1677, married Marie Madeleine Jarret 1706 and was buried Jan. 26, 1757 at Ste. Anne de la Pérade.—C. M. B.

to make provisions; the slaves thought likewise, because we were getting far away from oxen and we should run the risk of fasting. Our savages refused to load themselves with dried meat so that they could run better, thinking they were near the enemy. Next day we began to make only one very moderate meal a day. On the 12th of March we arrived at the fort of the Fox Indians. We found no one there, and were stopped there for two days by the great cold, without any provisions. I sent out a scouting party. The scouts came and reported to me that they had seen four recent camping grounds. They followed the trail from them; two days after they came to tell me that they had seen smoke. I sent them back to see whether they had not been mistaken; they assured me that it was true. We marched part of the night, and crossed several rivers with the water up to our waists. We posted ourselves behind a hill, waiting for daylight, wrapped in our cloaks, extremely tired, wet, and very hungry. At break of day we arrived at a wood bordering on a river. The savages, who wanted to have the glory of getting there first and attacking these four households, made us cover four or five leagues at full speed. They were greatly surprised to see 55 households on the other side of a very wide and rapid river in which masses of ice were carried along in full stream. The son of Noutagarouche, war chief from the Lake of the Two Mountains said to me that we must all throw ourselves in and swim. I replied that that was imprudent, and that it was impossible to cross such a river as that in such severe cold; that many of the French and even of their men might not know how to swim; that, moreover, we should wet our arms and stores; that, as only 60 men including Frenchmen and savages had as yet come up, all their people having separated in different directions, thinking that we should find only these four households whose trail we had followed; that it was more advisable (as we had not been discovered yet) to get our men together and go higher up; that we should make "Cajeux"[1] at the most suitable place for crossing, and then we should be in a position to fall upon the enemy with our arms in our hands, whereas by following his advice, the enemy would have it in their power to kill us as we reached the land supposing that we were able to get across. He answered that I was not a man. I could not help, Sir, getting angry, and saying to him—"Dog, if you are so bold, throw yourself in and swim, and let us see how you get through with the matter." He said nothing to me. I requested him to despatch a few of his men to go and meet those who had remained behind. All that was useless. He left me with several

[1] A small raft made of logs or square timber.

Frenchmen who were with me, and took away his band which might consist of 40 men. When we had marched about a league we heard cries of "Dead" and saw one of our savages who made signs to us that all our people were fighting. We went to this man as fast as our legs would carry us, and he told us that one of our Frenchmen was wounded. I followed the trail of my men, to get them together. I found several of them crossing the river at its widest part on a boom and two large stakes which the Fox Indians had arranged for going to and fro from one side of the river to the other when they were hunting. We crossed the river like the others; we went to the huts and found no one there, the enemy having retired in order to place their wives and children in safety. Seven Frenchmen and 23 savages, who had got there first, found themselves face to face with some of the enemy: (a savage chief from the St. Louis falls,[1] named Onorakinguiak, called out, "My brothers, French and savages, we are dead men, but we must sell our lives very dearly and not allow ourselves to be taken.) They fought so vigorously that they drove back the enemy into the woods, where they took refuge; [but], seeing only 30 men, they came back again and tried to surround them in order to capture them. They perceived this, and retired, fighting as they fell back; it was at this time that the Sr. de Croisille received a wound from which he died. When I came up with the Srs. de Lignery,[2] the Chevr. de Chaillon and Chabert, a chief from the Lake of the Two Mountains, and several Frenchmen and savages, we marched by the flank of the enemy in order to surround them. One of the thirty men came to tell us this news. I immediately despatched all those who were with me to assist them, and told them that I would join them as soon as the greater part of the expedition, for whom I was waiting, should arrive. I set out about half an hour after with the Srs. de la Perade & St. Ours, several Frenchmen, and savages. I divided those who were with me, sending some to the right and others to the left, to fall upon the enemy. I surrounded seven of them on my side, who received two volleys. At this time I learnt that the Sr. Chabert was mortally wounded. About two hours after someone called out to me that the enemy were making headway towards the wounded, in order to take their scalps, where the reserve party was. This obliged me to take the course of telling our men, as night was approaching, to retire in order to look for a place to intrench themselves, so that we could shelter the wounded and protect ourselves from the enemy, who were superior in numbers and quite fresh. I feared—with reason—that the Kikapous

[1]Falls of St. Louis are in St. Lawrence river near Montreal.
[2]See appendix, Vol. 33.

might side with the strongest party, for I had seen them on rising ground looking at us fighting. It was very difficult for us to intrench ourselves in a prairie, the enemy having seized upon the only island there was in that place, on which their women and children had made a fort while they were fighting. For want of wood, I was obliged to divide my men into two companies; and while I was doing my best to intrench, I despatched 50 men, French and Savages, to fire upon the enemy's fort and protect us from their attacks while we were working.

Next morning the Iroquois invited me to come to them to hold a council as to the course that was to be adopted. I made no difficulty about going to see them. They told me that they had a savage with them who spoke all languages (it was the man Beauvais, a half breed settled at the St. Louis Falls) who had talked all the night with the Saki chief and one of the Fox Indians who had been captured in the fight. As soon as I had arrived, I saw a Kikapou—who had married among the Fox Indians—enter with a white flag. He said that we had called to them to come, and that he came, to see what we wished of them and to listen to us. I said everything that I could to him to make him induce the Sakis to abandon the Fox Indians and return to the Bay. He replied that if we spoke to them with our hearts, we would give up to them one of their men who was a prisoner. The Iroquois told me that we must send the Chief back to them, and that would induce them to come out of their fort and leave the Fox Indians. I consented, and the same chief returned with presents and porcelain to report to me that, if we had not attacked them, and there had been only Frenchmen, they would have surrendered readily; but as the French were not more numerous than the Iroquois, so as to restrain them, they had every reason to fear lest those savages should put them in the pot when they were separated from the Fox Indians and at a distance from them; but that, upon the assurance of the French, they would come out when we wished. I said to him "You may come out during the day and fear nothing; for, if the Iroquois wished to make any treacherous attack upon you, I should oppose it; and although we are few in numbers, they would not meddle with us. He represented to me that it was very late; that their women and children would not have time to encamp, and that it was too cold. The next day the other Saki chiefs sent to inform me that they could not leave because the Fox Indians had said to them "Dogs that you are, if you abandon us, as soon as you have gone we will devour your women and children; we will then fight against you and afterwards against the French."

The Sakis sent me a young Saulteur with two of his sisters and an Illinois woman whom they had captured last autumn; and in exchange I sent them back a young Saki that I had. For four days, Sir, our party had eaten nothing but 12 dogs and a horse which was killed at night near the fort of the Fox Indians: several soldiers have been obliged to eat their Indian shoes. They all asked me to lead them to the attack, seeing that we were suffering and had no hope of any provisions. I proposed to the Iroquois to send some of their men to hunt, in order to find food for us and make us fit to attack the enemy again. They replied to me, bragging (as you will see) that we must fast four or five days longer, and work. Afterwards they asked [permission] of me to go away. I can unhesitatingly tell you, Sir, that they were as much in need of food as we were. And as we could not hold on any longer, I sent a belt to the Sakis to convince them that their Father had commisisoned me to tell them that he granted them their lives on the condition that they should abandon the Fox Indians,—as they had before promised him,—and return to the Bay. They promised me to do so.

On this occasion we lost two Frenchmen and a Huron; four or five of the savages were wounded, and the enemy lost 30 men between the killed, wounded and prisoners. I proceeded, Sir, to the post of M. Dartaguiette in order to go against the Chicachas in accordance with your orders. Almost all our savages left me and went away on the war path in one direction or another. Most of them told me that they wanted to go back to their homes to make a living for their families.

M. Dartaguiette asked me whether I wished to go back; [he said] that an expedition of 400 Missouris[1] and Kansés,[2] with some Frenchmen, was to go against the Fox Indians and Sakis; that we could join and destroy them, and that he would give me provisions and men. I told him that I was quite ready to proceed if he would take the responsibility as regards the expense which this new war would have caused. He replied that he would take no responsibility. I did not venture, Sir, to take it upon myself, looking to the uncertainty of succeeding. Nor could I proceed against the Chicachas because of the expedition which the Missouris had formed against the Fox Indians, and the desertion of our savages. I have nothing, Sir, to reproach myself with; and I venture to flatter myself that you will have no reproach to make to me, as I have done my best. You will scarcely believe all the difficulties I had, and the hardships I have gone through. I should count them as nothing if I had succeeded. The savages alone are the cause of it, and they could not

[1]Missouris, Siouan tribe who aid French at siege of Detroit.
[2]Kanséi or Kansas, Siouan tribe located on river of same name.

help acknowledging to me that Nontagarouche had caused the failure of our attack.

I take the liberty, Sir, of representing to you that, in expeditions of this sort, it is necessary that the French should be stronger than the savages, so as to be able to control them; otherwise it is they who control us; and I have experienced this only too fully, in spite of the acts of kindness and the regard I have shown them. There was one of them from Le Sault who had the effrontery to beat one of our soldiers in my presence. I pretended to turn my head the other way so as not to see it, being constantly on the point of being deserted by these people, on the slightest word that might have been said to them.

The Kikapou who had married among the Fox Indians, who followed those that were with me, was shot by an Iroquois two leagues away from the Foxes. He took his scalp in my presence. Never were savages more surprised; they trembled like a leaf, and feared—with good reason—that they might all have to pass through that ordeal; for the Iroquois had said "We have been to look for enemies,—there they are ready found, for by the way they have acted they are as much Fox Indians as the others."

CONFIRMATION OF LAND GRANTS AT DETROIT.

Endorsed. MM. de Beauharnois & Hocquart
12th Octr. 1735. Extract.

Monseigneur

We have received the letter which you did us the honor of writing to us on the 25th of April last, with which were inclosed the Warrants ratifying the concessions which we made as seigniories, and a general warrant in confirmation of the grants which we made at Detroit, subject to quit rents. We have handed all the Warrants, except the last to the parties concerned; and the one which refers to the grants at Detroit has been registered at the Superior Council from which every grantee can obtain an extract. The settlers at Detroit shall be informed of this.

We do not see that there are any other arrangements to be made at present for securing the position of these grantees; and we shall continue to grant lands to those who wish to settle there hereafter, as there ought to be no further question of the interests of the Sr. de la Mothe Cadillac

Vol. 11, p. 2034.

at that post, which he has abandoned, and moreover he has not fulfilled the condition laid down in the decree of the King's Council of State of the 19th of May, 1722, that he was to have the boundaries of the cleared lands marked out, and forward a report of them within two years. The only regard we have paid to the Sr. de la Mothe, which we reported to you last year, was to allow the grants he had made to some individuals to stand, which grants they now hold undisturbed. If it is necessary hereafter to confirm these grants in the name of the King, we will do so, and will do ourselves the honor of informing you of it.

We have always represented to you the importance of forming a strong post at Detroit. That post is at the center of the Colony; and it is desirable that, on occasion, we should be able to obtain assistance from there in men and provisions for maintaining peace in the upper countries, and for preventing the English from obtaining a footing there.

To begin this post with, we think it would be advisable to place a garrison of 30 chosen men there, until we were able to send a larger number. It would serve to enforce the observance of good order at that place. On the occasion of any war, a detachment could be sent on service; and in ordinary peace times, the soldiers would not fail to contribute to the cultivation of the land; they would settle down there and, in course of time, would become the fathers of families. It would cost the King nothing to keep up that garrison; for the first time the commandant is changed, which will happen next year, M. de Beauharnois would make the new commandant take upon himself the conveyance of the clothing and pay of the garrison. The drawback attendant on this arrangement is the small number of the troops which His Majesty keeps up in Canada; he has not increased that number although posts have been multiplied. The fort at the Pointe à la Chevelure, when it is built, will require a hundred men in time of war, and fifty or sixty soldiers in time of peace. The garrison at Niagara consists of thirty-five men: and it is also necessary to keep a few soldiers at Missilimakinac and at the other posts, so that the garrisons in the towns of the Colony are already reduced to such an extent that there are barely enough men left to perform the necessary military duties and to maintain authority. It therefore appears to us indispensable,—if we are to supply men for these garrisons,—that His Majesty should increase the numbers of his troops; and, if he is not disposed to make a large increase, it would at least be necessary to make an addition of four companies, or to increase the number of the soldiers on the rolls of the companies. We have had the honor, Monseigneur, of representing this matter to you on every

opportunity. Speaking generally, it is only the garrisons stationed at the various posts in the Colony that can enforce obedience to authority and make an impression on the savages. You have been informed, Monseigneur, of the advantages which the King's service gains from the garrisons recently posted among the Illinois, the Ouiatanous and the Peauguichias. The Frenchmen at these posts, and the *voyageurs,* are kept in order, while the savages there are much more docile than before.

The post of Detroit is no less important. It is, as we have just said, in the centre of the Colony; and we hope, Monseigneur, that you will enable us to start a strong settlement there, which cannot be done unless you obtain an increased number of troops for this country.

We are with very deep respect,

Monseigneur

Your humble and most obedient Servants

Beauharnois

Hocquart

Quebec, the 12th of October, 1735.

THE FRENCH SURROUNDED AND BESEIGED BY THE FOX INDIANS.

Endorsed: extr.

Quebec, 26th of October, 1735.

To the Controller general. Monseigneur,

Reports the total receipts of beaver skins.

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 10th of March last.

Reports on the campaign of M. Denoyelles in relation to the interests of the Company of the Indies.

Summer beaver skin restored to the position in which it stood prior to the decree of the 4th January, 1733.

The receipts of beaver skins have still been large this year, notwithstanding the disturbances and the war expeditions in the upper country, because the post among the Sioux and those recently established for the discovery of the western sea have yielded nearly 100 thousand weight of very fine furs. The receipts have amounted altogether to 178 thousandweight.

NOTE.—Following the present letter is the one forwarding it to the Minister.

M. Desnoyelles left Montreal in the month of August, 1734, with 80 Frenchmen and about 130 savage settlers to go and pursue the Sakis and the Fox Indians. On the way he took, from Detroit and the Ouiatanous' country, about 100 Hurons and Poutouatamis; and after a journey of seven months by water and

Vol. 11, p. 2056.

land, having come to the side of the River of Mongon[1] 60 leagues from where that river empties itself into the Mississippi,—to which place 40 Kikapous had led them, the French and Savages proceeded to cross the river to fall upon—as they thought—4 households of Fox Indians, whose camping places they had tracked. But 27 men and 3 Frenchmen crossed the river before the main body of the little army was got together; and, having endeavored to fall upon these four households, axe in hand, they found themselves surrounded by nearly 250 Sakis and Fox Indians, making 55 households, against whom these 30 men showed so bold a front that they compelled them to give way and retire into a fort which the women and children had been constructing while the warriors fought. Hence, when the main body of our little army appeared, the enemy retreated and the Sakis asked M. Desnoyelles for a truce, in order to begin parleying. This officer, who had orders to use only conciliatory measures to draw the Sakis away from the Fox Indians, did employ such measures; and, concealing from them the bad state in which the army was (which consisted of only 240 men,—the Hurons having left it in the Ouiatanous' country,—and had, moreover, no provisions for keeping up a siege), spoke to the Sakis, nevertheless, as their superior, and told them that their father had only sent him to tell them that he would forgive them for the affair at the Bay on the conditions that they should separate themselves from the Fox Indians and should go back and [re-] light the fire which they had abandoned at that place. These savages received the words of the Sr. Desnoyelles with great satisfaction, and replied that the men that they had had wounded in the skirmish in which our 30 men had engaged prevented them from following him; but that he might assure their father that they would return to their old village as soon as they could. Five of our settled savages, Hurons, who had been on the war path against the Chicachas, reported that 30 of these Sakis were at the St. Joseph River and the rest at the Bay. This news requires confirmation; but if it is true peace will be established at the posts, and the remainder of the Foxes, who are said to be wandering about the lands round the Mississippi, will be gradually destroyed and will not keep our savages busy enough to prevent them from hunting. I will do myself the honor of writing to you more definitely about this next year. For the rest as regards the campaign of the Sr. Desnoyelles I cannot tell you the hardships and the toil which he and the party he commanded have had to undergo through hunger and the long distance they marched; I am surprised that Frenchmen could have withstood it. In the skirmish which

[1] River Mongon, (Moingona, Mohingona,) flows from the west into the Mississippi some miles south of St. Anthony's Falls. Winsor's Mississippi Basin.

took place on the 29th of April last, we lost two Frenchmen and one savage; the enemy had 30 men either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. If the Hurons had not deserted M. Desnoyelles, and the Outaouas of Missilimakinac had been able to join him, there would have been no question now of the Fox Indians. We can give no other reason for the retreat of these Hurons,—attached as they are to the French,—but their spirit of independence and their desire to go and eat up (this is the way they speak) some other Sakis who are settled at the St. Joseph River,—who are attached to us, but displease the Hurons simply for this reason—that they bear the name of Sakis. All the wisdom and discretion of the Sr. Demuy,[1] the officer commanding at the St. Joseph River, was required to restrain the Hurons and prevent them from attacking these Sakis. It was no fault of the Sr. Desnoyelles that his campaign was not more successful. This measure has at least shown the savages,—and they have confessed,—that Frenchmen are able, as they are, to make long journeys and to seek out an enemy even at the furthest part of the Colony.

The Company of the Indies has done well to discontinue carrying out the decree which I gave on the 4th of January, 1733, for the reduction of the payment for summer beaver skins, whether fresh or dried, to 10 sols per livre on the condition that they were to be burnt because—as they wrote me—the hatters of the kingdom could not make use of them. But since then they have listened to the representations made to them, that this reduction might injure their trade by inducing the savages—even the French savages—not only to take all the beaver of this kind that they receive to the English, but also that of good quality. They have therefore sent orders to their agent to send on the summer beaver-skins as used to be done before my decree; and they have also requested me to increase the price. I thought it was to their interest that matters should be placed on the old footing again. The Company of the Indies conducts its trade in a straight forward manner; it would not therefore be right to suspect it of having asked that the price of summer beaver-skin should be reduced on condition that it was burnt, only in order to obtain it afterwards at nearly the same price as that to which it had been reduced without being bound to burn it. Moreover it is a thing

[1] Sieur Demuy, D'Aneau, De Muy, was born in 1695. He married Louise Genevieve D'Auteuil at Montreal Jan. 30, 1725. Although an officer in the regular army, Chevalier of the Military order of St. Louis, and a captain of a company of infantry he was more inclined to lead the life of a student than a soldier. He was commandant of St. Joseph and while there made a close study of plants of this country taking a great collection to France in 1736. The date of his appointment as commandant at Detroit is not known. He died May 18, 1758. See "Detroit Rulers," by C. M.Burton.

of so little importance that it does not otherwise deserve to be considered.

I am, &c [signed] Hocquart

October, 1735
The Comte de Maurepas
forwarding the foregoing

Monseigneur,

I take the liberty of inclosing in your [packet] the letter I am writing to the Controlleur Général des Finances in reply to the one which he did me the honor of writing to me as to the trade of the Company of the Indies. As he asks me to give him information as to the campaign of the Sr. Desnoyelles, because it affects the beaver hunting, I thought, subject to your approval, that I could not help going into some details with him. My letter to the Controlleur Général is not sealed up.

I am etc.

(Signed)
Hocquart.

IRON WORKS AT ST. MAURICE.

Endorsed. Duplicate. Canada. 18th July 1736.
M. Hocquart.

Monseigneur,

I received, on the 20th ultimo, the letter which you did the Marquis de Beauharnois and me the honor of writing to us jointly with reference to the establishment of ironworks at St. Maurice. As I was hoping that your orders would be favorable to it, I sent the Sr. Olivier to Three Rivers as soon as navigation was open to make the necessary arrangements there beforehand; and, last winter, I had had oak wood cut in the neighborhood of Chambly suitable for fitting up finery[1] and chafery[2] forges. This wood was taken to Three Rivers at the beginning of June; and, as soon as I received your last instructions, the persons concerned took the proper steps with a view to the works being established this year, or so far advanced that they could be perfected in the Sr. Olivier's absence, as he counts on going to France this year in order to engage workmen there. I went up to Three Rivers on the 5th of this month

[1] Finery—a furnace for making iron malleable.
[2] Chafery—a forge in which metals are subjected to a welding heat.

Vol. 11, p. 2076.

and arrived there on the 15th. I have myself examined the mine at the head of the lake, and have settled with the Sr. Olivier the positions both for the furnace and for the forges,—finery and chafery, and for all the [buildings] connected with them. I shall do myself the honor of sending you a longer report upon this establishment this autumn. In consequence of the request which I had the honor of making to you, Monseigneur, in 1734, you gave me an order in 1735 to send 600 hundredweight of flour to Martinique for the food of the troops in that island. The Sr. Courval,[1] who was entrusted with supplying this, made arrangements for doing so: and the wheat required for making the flour has actually been sent to the mills in the neighborhood of Quebec. But a misfortune compels me to keep this corn in the King's warehouses. The crops have been sown very late, and the sowing has been followed by such a severe drought that there is no room for doubt but that grains will be as scarce next year as they were in 1733. I thought it advisable to keep this quantity of corn—which may amount to between three and four thousand minots,—for the stores, rather than be liable to have to buy it at 3 livres or 3 livres 10 sols per minot next winter. The fact that we should need it for the service would aid in making it still dearer.

I am warning you, Monseigneur, of this mischance, in order that you may be able, if you think fit, to give your orders at Rochefort for the supply of the 600 hundredweight in question. I am also forewarning M. d'Orgenille of it.

The ordinary supply for Isle Royal for this year has been got together and, in part, sent; the remainder will be forwarded immediately. I still count on being able to have the same supply made next year. I will, however, do myself the honor of informing you, Monseigneur, more definitely about it this autumn.

M. de Boishebert—a captain—died on the 6th of June last from a stroke of apoplexy which carried him off in six hours.

The General is at Montreal—that is why I have not the honor of writing to you in conjunction with him. We have no news yet of the King's ship.

I am, with very deep respect,

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Hocquart

Quebec, the 18th of July, 1736.

[1] Louis-Jean Poulin, Sieur de Courval, counsellor of the king, lieut.-gen. of the jurisdiction of Three Rivers Seigneur de Nicolet—was born 1696. He was married at Quebec Dec. 18th, 1724 and buried at Three Rivers Feb. 21, 1743. He was at Charlesbourg in 1727 and Three Rivers in 1740.

PAUPERS SENT BACK TO FRANCE.

Endorsed Canada MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, 5th Octr. 1736. Extract.

Monseigneur,

We have received the letter which you did us the honor of writing us on the 17th of April last. We had the honor of reporting to you, in our reply to the King's memorandum, how the Abenakis of Acadie are disposed towards France. Most of the chiefs came to Quebec this year, and those of them who had received English commissions handed them to M. de Beauharnois, and promised to have the commissions of some other chiefs brought next year. Generally speaking, all savages act according to their own interests; these men are at the threshold of the English who overwhelm them with presents, and it does not seem surprising to us that these savages are obliging to them. But they do not break away from the French for that. The interest of religion and their connection with the Abenakis of Becancourt and St. François, give us every reason for thinking so. Only 12 salt smugglers were disembarked from the King's ship; we have given M. de Saint Clair an acknowledgment for them.

The man named Jean Charpé who came into Canada under a *lettre de cachet* in 1735 is one who cannot find work to do. He is afflicted with a cancer in the cheek which alienates all who might be willing to employ him, so that he is a burden on the Colony. We ask you, Monseigneur, for a countermanding order from the King to enable us to send this man—who is of no use—back to France.

We ask you for the same favor as regards the man Antoine Coeffier who was also sent under a *lettre de cachet*, in 1736. for the crime of stabbing. He is an old and infirm man, and cannot work.

The man Pierre Odio, another salt smuggler, from the town of Cossé, bishoprick of Le Mans, who was sent in 1733, begs you, Monseigneur, to give orders for sending to this country four children whom he left at the said place; whom he has heard nothing more of. This man, who is about 35 years of age, will become a good settler. We annex his petition.

Vol. 11, p. 2064.

We will see to it that the Sr. Dorceval[1] does not go back to France, and we will also prevent his wife from going there.

We cannot represent to you strongly enough, Monseigneur, the necessity for establishing Detroit. We see no other way of succeeding in doing so except by placing a good garrison there and by granting lands. But, until it please His Majesty to increase the numbers of his troops, the scheme can only be half carried out.

The grants which we have made to various settlers in the last few years have induced them to labor more diligently than they had hitherto done at cultivating the land. In 1735, from thirteen to fourteen hundred minots of wheat was gathered in; and M. Pean, who has come back from there, reckons that wheat will not be worth more than three livres per minot at Detroit this year. There are now 17 soldiers and 80 men bearing arms at that Post. A short time ago we granted sixteen more concessions to settlers who asked us for them; and we annex hereto the warrants for them, which we beg you, Monseigneur, to get ratified by His Majesty. The 3 or 4 settlers with grants from the Sr. Lamothe Cadillac can only be disturbed in the possession of their lands by the King's officers, and that will not occur: they have no uneasiness on that point.

We must inform you that, upon the request made last summer to M. Pean—then the Commandant—to have some person appointed to whom the said settlers could pay the quit-rents and rents of their lands, M. Hocquart appointed Navarre,[2] a young man residing at Detroit, of well-known probity, as Receiver for His Majesty's domain, to whom he has assigned four sols per livre out of the moneys he receives. Some years ago M. Hocquart gave this person an appointment as Notary which he carries on to the satisfaction of the settlers.

When M. de Beauharnois selected the Sr. Desnoyelles to command at that post, he warned that officer that it would be at his expense that the pay and the clothing of the men of the garrison which was to be established there, would be conveyed. But, if the garrison consists of more than 30 men,—as it is necessary that it should do,—we doubt whether any officer who wishes to do his duty could bear the cost. We shall await the arrangement which you lay down for us in this matter.

If the matter of the copper mines turns out as profitable as we have reason to hope, this country will become more and more deserving of His Majesty's attention, and of the envy of our neighbors.

[1] There was a Martin Dorceval ship carpenter who was married. He was born 1710 and buried at Quebec May 22, 1798.—C. M. B.

[2] Robert Navarre, Royal Notary, was born 1709; Married Feb. 10, 1734 at Detroit to Marie Barrios Lothman, and buried at Detroit Nov. 24, 1791.—C. M. B.

The post of Missilimakinac and the St. Joseph River will require the same precautionary measures at Detroit. That will, at the beginning, put His Majesty to considerable expense; but there is every reason to believe that he will be amply reimbursed for it afterwards.

We are sending to M. de Beauharnois, the Intendant, the 3rd & 4th volumes of the Land Register, and we are requesting him to hand them to you.

We are, with very deep respect
Monseigneur,
Your most humble and most obedient Servants
Beauharnois,
Hocquart.

Quebec, the 5th of October, 1736.

DE MUY GOVERNOR OF ST. JOSEPH.

Endorsed. Canada. M. de Beauharnois 17th Octr. 1736.

Monseigneur

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 15th of May last regarding the Sr. de Muy, an ensign in the army. This officer, Monseigneur, devoted himself to the study of plants during the time he was in the upper country. He has,—as you do me the honor of telling me,—brought some back powdered, and some roots and leaves. He states that he has cured a number of savages of various diseases. I think many of these plants are unknown in France. He is proceeding in the King's ship, charged with the despatches for the Court; you will be able, Monseigneur, to obtain from him what he has learnt as he has prepared an instructive memorandum on their properties. In consequence of what you did me the honor of writing to me concerning him, Monseigneur, I have given him no ..... for it; everything has come from me; in granting him the despatches I intimated to him that I did so to show him how satisfied I had been with his conduct as commandant at St. Joseph's River.

As to the wood you ask me for, Monseigneur, there is some at Detroit,

Vol. 11, p. 2070.

and I have written to the Sr. de Noyelle to send me some. You will not be able to receive it until next year.

I am with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most most and most obedient Servant.

Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 17th of October, 1736.

LANDS GRANTED TO ENCOURAGE SETTLERS AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Canada. M. Hocquart, 7th Octr. 1737. as to Détroit. Extract with the letter of M. de Beauharnois.

Monseigneur

I am replying alone to the letter which you did us the honor of writing to us jointly on the 16th of April last concerning Detroit. M. de Beauharnois is to do likewise, and we have agreed to do so. I have communicated to him the whole contents of this letter, which I had drawn up to be written as a joint letter.

The grants [of lands] which have been made at that post are indeed an inducement to the settlers to cultivate the lands better than they have done up to the present time. But you cannot count on progress which shall be in some degree perceptible, except by placing a good garrison there. It would be necessary that it should consist,—at least, at first, of 60 men, with a permanent commandant a second in command, a third officer, and a fourth acting as adjutant in order that [the duties of] the service might be discharged in something like due form. That is the only means of making ourselves respected by the savages, whose temper is always being spoiled by the dealings they have with the English, to whom they are attracted by the cheap prices at which they find the goods they trade for, and by the brandy which is given out to them in abundance. On the other hand, the trade in beaver-skins, (which for a long time will be the most valuable of the return cargoes,) will be destroyed if we do not endeavor to restrain the savages by fear, in addition to which it will be advisable to employ presents, to attract them to us more firmly.

Vol. 11, p. 2092.

Out of the 60 soldiers who will be in garrison there, some will settle in the place, every year, and will make good settlers; and this number, together with that of some *voyageurs* who will likewise settle there, will in a few years make up a good militia—capable of overawing the savages, and of opposing the attacks which the English might attempt some day against the upper country,—which militia will be at hand for giving necessary help to all the posts, and for preventing any interruption of the line of communication between this Colony and that of Louisiana. We have jointly represented the necessity for increasing the number of the troops in order to supply the new garrisons and to strengthen the old ones. This increase is of the utmost importance, both for the safety of the country and in the interests of good order, the maintenance of authority, and of a strict police in the interior of the Colony.

It is true that there are few regular troops in New England; but insubordination and independence are rife there—difficulties to be foreseen and guarded against in colonies, especially in that colony where the people are beginning to grow numerous, and have been allowed to live in rather too much liberty.

The plan in question, according to what you tell us, would for the present be reduced to setting up a permanent commandant. It seems to me certain that the officer who is appointed on these terms, for whom you will procure some favor from the King would be able to do something towards increasing that post by his example and his care as to the cultivation of the land, and by urging [the settlers] to do so. He will not succeed,—or at least only with great difficulty,—in adding to the number of families. It was the soldiers alone who began the settlement of Detroit at the time when M. de La Mothe Cadillac was in command there; and it is they alone who can keep it up now. Most of the *voyageurs* are too busy, and too fond of trading for [us] to hope that they will tie themselves down there and devote themselves to agriculture.

A commandant at Detroit, as the post is now settled, could not live there if he did not do some trading. We cannot help permitting him to do so; and that being so, he extends it according to his industry.

We could farm out Detroit, and could even obtain a return of three or four thousand livres a year from it by permitting the farmer to sell as much brandy as he liked. In that case he would bear all the actual expenses of the post. But this course would plunge us into other difficulties, equally injurious to the increase of Detroit. The farmer would have it in his power to put whatever price he thought fit on goods. The

old settlers, who are beginning to cultivate the lands, would very soon decide to abandon them; and it is certain that they would not be replaced by new settlers. The savages, for the same reason, would be disgusted with trading with the French. In fact freedom of trading is absolutely necessary for beginning settlements of this kind, and this is the plan which I believe to be the only one suitable for promoting what you wish.

There are now 17 soldiers in garrison at Detroit. The Sr. de Noyelles is responsible for sending up their pay and clothing, and is bound to pay the ordinary expenses of the post.

It is for M. de Beauharnois to propose to you for appointment the officer whom he thinks the most capable, and the rank which it is advisable to give him. I had spoken to him of M. Pean who held the command at Detroit for three years to the satisfaction of the savages and the French, to whom His Majesty might grant the rank of King's Lieutenant.

You will see, Monseigneur, from the estimate that it will cost the King 6250 livres a year for the establishment proposed. It would then be forbidden to the Commandant and officers to do any trading there.

There is one point which may be of importance, if the scheme is carried out, with regard to the savages. It would be advisable to send only ten soldiers extra up to Detroit, the first year; ten more, the second; and to do likewise the following years until the number of sixty was made up—so that no uneasiness might be caused to the savages settled at the posts, who are naturally distrustful. In that case, there would be some reduction to be made from the item of 3000 livres in the estimate, which has reference to the cost of conveyance of the pay and clothing of the garrison.

I am, with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Hocquart.

Quebec, the 7th of October, 1737.

MEMORIAL OF MADAME DE BOISHEBERT.

Endorsed Colonies. The Marquis de Beauharnois
the 28th October, 1737.

Monseigneur

Madame de Boishebert[1] has sent me a memorial to be forwarded to you; I have the honor of sending it to you. She has made fresh representations to me as to the grievous position she is in, having incurred a heavy loss by the death of her husband who was an excellent man. It is true, Monseigneur that this lady appears to be well off because she has the income from all the property as guardian of her children. But as soon as her son is old enough for an account to be given to him, he will take the property in Normandy and half of a seigniory of small value in this country together with his share of the other property which is not worth much. Hence she will find herself with three daughters on her hands, without the means of bringing them up. She begs you, Monseigneur, in consideration of her husband's long service, to be good enough to grant her a pension to assist her in maintaining her family, and the promise of an appointment as second ensign for her son who will be capable of doing honor to the service. The position of affairs permits me also, Monseigneur, to beg you to grant her this favor.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 28th of October, 1737.

[1] Genevieve de Ramezay, daughter of Claude de Ramezay and Marie Charlotte Denis, and widow of Louis Henry Deschamps, Sieur de Boishebert, was born at Three Rivers Nov. 22, 1699, and married at Montreal Dec. 10, 1721. Her husband died June 7, 1736.—C. M. B.

Vol. 11, p. 2090.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN BOISHEBERT.

To Monseigneur the Comte de
Maurepas, Commander of the Orders of the King, Minister and Secretary of State.

Monseigneur

Genevieve de Ramezay, widow of the Sr. de Boishebert, a captain of a company in the troops of New France, has the honor most respectfully to represent to Your Highness that in 1699 her late husband was in the war against the Iroquois, under the command of Monsieur de Vaudreuil:

That in 1701 he was despatched by Monsieur de Callieres[1] to talk over matters with the savages of Missilimakinac and to take presents to them. On his return, Monsieur de Callieres having died, he received no repayment of the expenses of his journey:

In 1705, by the order of Monsieur de Vaudreuil, he was sent to guard the harbors of Newfoundland: he assisted in the capture of three vessels laden with powder along the Baston[2] coast.

In 1709, he returned overland from Acadia to Quebec,—he being the fifth [who did so]—in order to give warning that they were in want of provisions there: on the way he dislocated his foot, from which he suffered all his life.

In 1710, he was detailed to return to that place, and take provisions there.

In 1711 and 1712 he was employed as assistant engineer on the forticications of Quebec.

In 1713 he was despatched to go along the coast of Labrador, to visit the harbor there, and to make a map which was sent to the Council of the Navy.

On his return he was appointed Adjutant of Quebec, which post he filled for 18 years to the satisfaction of his superiors.

He commanded at the post of Detroit for three years without seeking his own interests, respected and beloved by all the French and savages.

In consideration of the long services of her husband and of the position in which she is placed—being burdened with three daughters and

[1] See Detroit Rulers.—C. M. Burton.
[2] Boston.

one son who is capable of serving His Majesty—she begs, Monseigneur, that Your Highness will grant her a pension to assist her in supporting her family, and a prospect of a second enseigncy for her son.

This is the favor which she hopes for from Your Highness' justice.

DISCOVERIES OF VERENDRYE[1] IN THE WEST.

Endorsed. The Marquis de Beauharnois 14th Octr. 1737. Canada Extract with the memorandums.

Monseigneur,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 22nd. of April last. I will follow His Majesty's wishes as to what you inform me there is to be done in order to protect the Colony from the attacks which the Maritime Powers might make in case of a rupture.

It will be advisable, Monseigneur, that His Majesty should decide to send, next year, the necessary number of guns for the forts of the Pointe á la Chevelure, Chambly and Niagara.

I had hoped, Monseigneur, from what you did me the honor to write to me last year, that you would have sent an additional number of troops this year to supply the posts. It is indispensably necessary to supply those of the upper country with men, in order to maintain good order there and put a stop to the *"coureurs des bois."*

The Sr. de la Verendrye came down here this year. I blamed him very much, Monseigneur, for having left his post, and I pointed out to him that this was not the way to succeed in his enterprise. He told me that the position in which he had found himself had prevented him from penetrating any further. He gave me the diary of his journey with a map of the places through which he had passed, and a letter. I have the honor of sending them all to you.

He brought with him a savage chief to speak to me in the name of the three tribes (Monsonis, Cristinaux and Assiniboils) and to learn my

[1] Pierre Gautier, Sieur de la Verendrye, Chevalier and Lieutenant of a company of marines, Ensign of troops; was born in 1685, married at Three Rivers Oct. 29, 1712, and was buried at Montreal Dec. 7, 1749. He was at the Isle of Dupas June 19, 1717. He explored the country west of Lake Superior between the years 1744-1750.

intention regarding the attack which the Sioux made upon the French last year. My reply, Monseigneur, will be that I shall avenge myself as soon as I find an opportunity of doing so; and that, in the meantime, they will be at liberty to continue the war which they have always had with them.

I remember, Monseigneur, that you did me the honor of sending me word that you thought that the Sr. de la Verendrye's object was to seek for beaver-skins, and not to discover the western sea. But for the attack which took place, and the debts which I know he has, I might have suspected him of it; but I know, Monseigneur, that he found himself without provisions or anyone to accompany him in his journey. Moreover, he did not know whether the French people at those posts would be sent back; he thought that hired men might be despatched to go for the furs and bring back the goods. I warned him that if he came down he would not go up again. He promised me that next year he would go 150 leagues distance from the Oüatchipoüanes, who are now called Koüatheattes; that he will go to their place in the winter; and that, in the month of September, 1739, I should receive the account of his journey. I told him that if he failed in his word to me I would make him come back.

The Sr. de St. Pierre, on his arrival, sent me an account of what took place at the post among the Sioux. I take the liberty, Monseigneur of sending it to you. You will see that there is no likelihood of our ever doing any trade with that tribe, and that he did well to abandon his fort; they would have been in danger of death every day. It would be a very good thing if they could be destroyed, for they occupy the finest country for hunting. The officer assured me that, if the Cristinaux, Monsonis and Assiniboils had come to fight against them last winter, that they would have destroyed them all; that they expected it, and that very nearly made them perish from hunger as they did not dare to go hunting.

The Sr. de St. Pierre told me, with reference to all the marks of affection which were shown to them by the Sioux in the spring of last year, and the eagerness they displayed to have the French among them to supply them with the goods they wanted, were only to the end they might not be suspected of the attack they were meditating. He added that when the Sr. de la Verendrye, junior was at the head of the Monsonis, Cristinaux and Assiniboils, after they had retired these tribes went against the Sioux of the backwoods instead of the Maskoutins [and] Poüanes in order to induce the French to side with them.

I have seen from the King's memorandum, Monseigneur, His Majesty's wishes with regard to the fortifications of Montreal and at the Pointe à la Chevelure. M. Hocquart and I will do ourselves the honor of reporting to you on them.

If the man Seguin asks me for permission to go and settle among the Illinois I will grant it.

I have repeated my proclamation, Monseigneur, forbidding all settlers to receive into their houses any soldiers or vagabonds without informing the nearest militia officer of it.

I have also sent several times this year to the River à la Loutré, and have given orders to the Commandant at the Point to have watch kept there. Up to the present time, nothing has been done by the English.

I am very much disappointed, Monseigneur, that you have not approved of my nomination of the Sr. de Noyelles for the command of Detroit. If I had learnt your wishes sooner, I should have sent another man there. I cannot, however, help representing to you, Monseigneur, that this officer is universally beloved by all the French people and savages, and I have reason to be most pleased with the reports he makes to me. Besides his zeal for the service, he has a most excellent quality—viz. disinterestedness; this is a point so necessary, especially at that place, that I thought I could not do better.

I have considered, Monseigneur, what you were pleased to write to me concerning His Majesty's objects with regard to this post. I will take the liberty of communicating my ideas to you in a special despatch.

I shall continue, Monseigneur, to give all my attention to the selection I make of commandants, to send to the posts. I annex hereto a statement of the distribution of the licenses last year.

I am with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 14th of October, 1737.

COMMANDANTS FOR THE WESTERN POSTS TO BE RELIEVED EVERY THREE YEARS.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois.
18th Octr. 1737.
On Detroit Extract.

Monseigneur

I had the honor of telling you, in one of my despatches, that I would do myself the honor of communicating to you my ideas regarding the post of Detroit.

After having carefully considered, Monseigneur, every thing that might be advisable in the interests of the service and for the advantage of this post, I think that a permanent commandant is not advisable there, because of the difficulties which might arise. You may remember, Monseigneur, that in 1727 I was obliged to relieve the Sr. de Tonty on account of the complaints which were made to me against him. You did me the honor of sending me word in 1728 that I ought to have awaited your orders before coming to any decision. My remoteness (from you) did not permit of my doing so; and it was time to apply a remedy for the excesses which were committed every day, in which the French and the savages were concerned.

Since that time no complaints have reached me against the commandants whom I have sent there in succession. If any had been brought before me, and they had been just, I should have relieved the commandants immediately; and I venture to assure you, Monseigneur, that this is the true means to restrain them.

After choosing from among the officers the one whose ability and talents suits your views, Monseigneur, for the enlargement of this post, he can be left there as long as he does his duty.

I see no better means, Monseigneur, for enabling us to succeed effectually in what your were pleased to notify to us than that of sending a strong garrison of chosen men, suitable for cultivating the land, who would get married in order to obtain their discharge. That would form new settlements every year.

It is a great advantage to the Colony, Monseigneur, to send commandants to the posts every three years. In such a hard country as

Vol. 12, p. 2124.

this is, that gives them the means of earning something, for bringing up their families and educating their children. Those who have boys take them with them to learn the languages and customs of the savages; and this is a good training for the young men who afterwards become good officers. It is on this principle, Monseigneur, that I have always acted; and I have never had any other object than the interests of the service and the advantages of the country.

I am with very deep respect, Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois.

Quebec the 18th of October, 1737.

SIEUR DE BIENVILLE.

Endorsed Colonies Canada. M. de Beauharnois
22 Sept. 1738.

Monseigneur,

On the 6th of this month I received a letter from M. de Bienville dated the 5th of May last. He sends me word that the Chactas have made peace with the Chikachias, which greatly disturbs our arrangements; it is to be feared that the other savages in the neighborhood may do the same. As he has notified me of the place where our tribes should go, and that it is for the end of September, 1739, I have accordingly written to all the commandants of posts to warn our savages to get ready to start next spring to complete what they have begun.

I do not know, Monseigneur, whether this news has got to you. The reason which makes me doubt it is that, on the 13th of this month, I received by a merchant ship another letter from M. de Bienville, dated the 22nd of March last, which I believe came in the vessel from Louisiana which arrived in France the same day that the "Rubis" left there, in which letter he speaks only of the steps he is taking for his expedition.

I am with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois

Quebec, the 22nd of September 1738.

Vol. 11, p. 2104.

P. S. I have just this moment learnt that there is some quarrel between the Hurons and the Outaouois at Detroit; there would be a danger of that interfering with the march in the spring. I am now laboring to obviate this difficulty, and will forget nothing for that object.

NOYAN CHOSEN COMMANDANT AT DETROIT.

Endorsed—The Marquis de Beauharnois, Canada,
2nd of Octr. 1738.

Monseigneur,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 23rd April last; and M. Hocquart and I have the honor of replying together to what is enjoined on us with regard to the fortifications of Montreal and Fort St. Frederic.[1]

When I renewed my decree forbidding settlers to receive any soldiers into their houses without notifying the officers of militia of it, I certainly reckoned, Monseigneur, on seeing that it was carried out, and punishing those who contravened it. It is to be hoped that, if it does not take from them all means of destroying, it will make their desertions less easy and the [necessary] steps more difficult.

I take no less care, Monseigneur, to anticipate the designs which the English may have of forming a settlement on the banks of the River á la Loutre. The Chevr. de St. Ours has again sent an officer there this summer to watch their proceedings, and he is to do the same this autumn. I have not heard that they have made any attempt to settle there. I shall keep up, ever year, the attention which I have hitherto given to a matter of such interest, as to which I have always felt that I ought to secure myself against it, and not await its issue.

I have seen, Monseigneur, what you were pleased to write to M. Hocquart and me jointly regarding the post of Detroit. I have nothing to add to the remarks which I took the liberty of making to you touching the difficulties which might result from appointing a permanent commandant; especially, Monseigneur, since you do me the honor of sending me word that it appears to you that this appointment is ad-

[1] Fort St. Frederick, Crown Point.

Vol. 12, p. 2106.

visable. I shall obey your wishes as to the selection of the Sr. du Noyan for the command of that post, unless he is stopped by the result of an operation which has been performed on his breast this summer, from which he has not yet recovered. I know, Monseigneur, that this officer has ability, and that he may be employed with advantage. I have found no other ground for not sending him far off except the frequent illnesses by which he is attacked. It was for these reasons that I had intended him, before this operation was performed on him, to go and relieve the Sr. de Beauvais at Fort Frontenac. He had, himself, asked me for that command, in order that he might be within reach of the assistance which his ill health often demands.

I have seen what you were pleased to write to M. Hocquart and me jointly as to the settlement of Fort St. Frederick. We will confer with one another as to the proposals which I took the liberty of making to you last year with regard to the officers and cadets on detachment duty at this post, which (I may have the honor of assuring you beforehand) are not very expensive for His Majesty and are very advantageous for its safety. The Sr. de St. Ours is still in command there; when he asks to be relieved, I will send an officer there on whose conduct and prudence I can rely, and I will do myself the honor of informing you of it.

I have handed to the Sr. Desligneries de Savigny[1] the permit which you were pleased to forward to me; but he cannot take advantage of it until next year.

I have informed Madame de Boishebert that you found it impossible to obtain for her the pension which she had taken the liberty of asking you for, for the maintenance of her family. She hopes, Monseigneur, that you will find a favôrable opportunity for obtaining this favor for her.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur,
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 2nd of October 1738.

[1] Sieur Desligneries de Savigny, Charles le Marchand, son of Constant, was born in 1696. In 1732 he married Ursule Aubert at Three Rivers. He signed himself Marchant Des Ligneries.

DETROIT DISTURBED BY THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE HURONS AND OTTAWAS.

Endorsed. Canada M. de Noyan. 5th Oct. 1738.

Montreal, the 5th of October, 1738.

Monseigneur,

I have received with all the respect and gratitude of which I am capable the new proofs of the kindness with which your Highness honors me, in having been pleased to select me to command at Detroit.

I know, Monseigneur, how greatly the honor of that confidence ought to spur me on to seek means of justifying it to Your Highness, despite my humble capacity. I hope that the desire that I feel to deserve this marked favor will [result in] the fulfilment of what it requires of me.

I do not feel able, Monseigneur, to make any proposal to your Highness as to the settlement of this post; I am as yet unaware what means you wish to be employed, and the methods you prescribe for me, the Marquis de Beauharnois not having done me the honor of informing me of them.

This post is much disturbed by a quarrel which has arisen between the Hurons and the Outaouas. The bloodshed which it has caused makes me fear lest all the savages should take sides in it; for these two tongues affect all the tribes of this country. These two tribes again asked for me this year to rule over them; the Outaouas came down for that purpose. This is a suitable matter for putting their friendship to the test; and I flatter myself, that, when I go, Your Highness will have sent peace there. Hitherto, Monseigneur,—in the flood of brandy which we have seen flowing in this unfortunate post,—it has been sought to use the interests of the Colony as a cover to the greed for sordid gain, which the commandants have made contrary to the laws of honor and religion. I beg Your Highness to give me orders against it, to authorize me to punish the guilty parties, and to hold me in check, Monseigneur, if I were wretch enough to seek my fortune by such shameful means. It is in that way alone, Monseigneur, that I shall be able to maintain peace, to make myself feared and esteemed by the French and the savages, and to succeed with the settlement which Your Highness orders me to begin. I will send you a strict and faithful account of it every

Vol. 12, p. 2132.

year, if it please God to continue to grant me my health which has been much affected by three of the most cruel of operations, which I have undergone since the month of April. My zeal for the service has in no wise suffered from them, and I feel that I have enough [health] left for necessary labors and hardships.

I am with the deepest respect,
Monseigneur,
Your Highness's most humble and most obedient Servant.
Noyan.

COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN TRIBES AT DETROIT IN 1738.

Endorsed—Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois.
6th Octr. 1738 Extract.

Monseigneur

Up to the present time I have not told you anything definite as to the affair of the Hurons with the Outaouais of Detroit and Saguinau, the Poutouatamis,—also of Detroit, and the Sauteurs of the River aux Sables because I wanted to be fully informed of what had taken place, so that I might do myself the honor of giving you a precise account of it.

Last spring, Monseigneur, the Hurons held a council at the Sr. de Noyelles' house, at which were the savages of whom I have just spoken. They began by giving a belt to the Outaouais, as being the seniors. "By this belt," they said to them, "you learn that we are at peace with the Flatheads, and that they are now our brothers; we invite you to regard them in the same manner, and to make peace with them, for we are very glad for the land to be at peace in these parts. If you continue sending parties against them, some of our young men may go off to warn them that they are coming to devour them." The Outaouais replied, "Who art thou, Huron, to lay down the law for me? What is thy design? I think thou desirest to do bad things and to take refuge with the Flat-heads. It was in thy power to make peace with them, but as for me, I do not accept thy belt,—I hand it to our father who represents the person of Onontio here, that he may send it to him. If he tells us that it is his will, then we shall harken to his word. Thou shouldst know that when peace was made our father gave this tribe to all the others to devour; that our blood has been shed along their path

Vol. 12, p. 2110.

and on their mats; our bones are in their huts with our scalps hung above them; the frames on which they burnt us are still spread out, and the stakes standing. Moreover, if the Flat-heads had desired to make peace with us, they would have spoken to us about it, and then we should have seen what reply we would have given them. But we see that it is thou that wishest to make a merit of it for myself with them."

They gave a similar belt to the Poutouatamis, who gave them a like answer and also handed it to the Sr. Denoyelle. They gave a third to the Sauteurs, who said that they were of the opinion of their brothers the Outaouais and the Poutoutatamis, that, as they were young men, they would take the belt and carry it to their village to the old men and the warriors, to see what decision they would give; but that they did not think that they would have any other intention.

The council terminated in this way; the Outaouais, Poutoutatamis and Sauteurs each formed a party to send against the Flat-heads; they made up 17 men. Two parties of Hurons came up with them and passed them, who apparently gave the Flat-heads warning.

On their way, the three parties had met a woman and had taken her scalp; and just when they were seeking to make another attack, they heard people imitating the raven (which, among them, means that they are hungering for meat) who surrounded them on all sides. They were beseiged in front by the Flatheads, and in the rear by the Hurons; and, being most surprised at hearing the raven [cry] imitated by a tribe in which that is not customary, they suspected that there was treachery on the part of the two parties of Hurons which they had fallen in with, who had left them. This roused the curiosity of an Outaouais, who saw the Hurons firing upon them. He killed one of them whom he recognized, and he escaped with two other men. Thus, out of their seventeen men, only three escaped; five were made prisoners, and nine were killed. Those who escaped, when they reached their village, uttered the cries for the dead, and said that those who had slain them were Hurons. The latter came, at these cries, and protested—saying to them that it was not so, and that they were incapable of shedding the blood of their brethren. The Outaouais, furious with rage, said to them, "You are dogs; you are capable of killing not only your brother but your Father also. You do not dare to do so, because you are only a handful of men. Do you want to exculpate yourselves as to the evil blow you have struck. I have been to war against the Flat-heads several times; they have never given the raven cry. I recognized the Hurons, and especially the one I killed who is So and so. When your

warriors come, we shall see whether that man is missing; and then you will not be able to doubt that I am speaking the truth."

After this deed, the Hurons fortified themselves afresh in their fort, and did not dare to go out again. The reverend Jesuit fathers withdrew to the French fort. The Outaouois said arrogantly to the Hurons, "My brothers, it seems you are afraid; you are making fortifications, while we are in the open. You do not dare to send your women and children to your Indian corn, because it is near our lands. You are afraid, apparently, of our making some attack upon you. You are mistaken. We permit you to go there yourselves. When we want to attack you we will warn you; we are incapable of any treachery."

The Outaovais have given three sticks of porcelain to the five Iroquois tribes, to urge them not to take either side, and in case they wished to do so, to declare themselves. As this was at the Niagara portage, the five tribes could not reply; they only said to them, "We will take them to the village."

The Hurons have asked for the assistance of the French, and have sent belts to the Lake of the Two Mountains, to the St. Louis Falls, and to Larette, to urge the converted savages to take their side and give them shelter.

The Sr. de Noyelles, Monseigneur, had public notice given forbidding all Frenchmen to sell or dispose of any powder, lead or guns to the savages, in order that they may not think, nor say, that we are supplying their enemies with the means of destroying them; that, among them, is as if one were killing them.

As soon as I was informed of this affair, Monseigneur, I sent large presents to the Sr. de Noyelles, with messages to quiet it down. I do not think I can get an answer before the ships leave.

It is a very delicate affair, Monseigneur, and one which requires great discretion, for the Hurons are allied to the five tribes, and the Outaouais to all the tribes of the upper country.

I will do all in my power to adjust it, Monseigneur, this dissension being most unfavorable to the assistance which M. de Bienville requires for his expedition.

I have the greater part of all this, Monseigneur, from the Sr. de Chevremont,[1] a clerk in the office of the Controller of the Navy at Montreal whom the Intendant despatched last spring to go and obtain the accounts from the Store-keepers at Fort Frontenac and the post of

[1] Charles René Gaudron de Chevremont, secretary of M. de Beauharnois, was the son of Nicholas (Sieur de la Boissiere), and Marie Gohele. He married Marie Benigne Derome at Quebec, Jan. 7, 1730.—C. M. B.

Niagara which [latter post] he only left on the 3rd ultimo,—who heard the Outaouais repeat all that had been said at the council held at Detroit. The Sr. de Noyelles had sent me word of it without giving me the details, counting on the affair having no consequences. He was present when the Sr. de Boucherville[1] explained to them what the Sr. de Noyelles told him as to the attack made by the Hurons and Flat-heads, so that he might be upon his guard, which is the same as what the Sr. de Noyelles writes to me. The remainder he learnt from *voyageurs* who came down with him, who had a letter from the Revd. Father de la Richardie, written to the Revd. Father Lauson. The Sr. de Chevremont reported to me that the *voyageurs* had told him that this reverend Father had sent a boat after them, on Lake Erie; that the boatman made signals of distress; that, when they saw that, they put into shore to wait for them, but for which they could not have overtaken them; that they asked them what news there was, and they told them all that is reported in my letter. I think, Monseigneur, that the Sr. de Noyelles must have been busy at the time that the boat left; it may be that he was not informed of it,—for he is most careful in reporting to me,—or his letter may have been lost.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur,
Your most humble and most obedient Servant.
Beauharnois

Quebec, the 6th of October, 1738.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois 11 Octr. 1738. Extract.

Monseigneur,

I had the honor to write you, on the 22nd of September last, in a postscript, that there was a quarrel at Detroit between the Hurons and the Outaouais, and that it was to be feared that that would interfere with the expedition of next spring.

As soon as I learnt that news, Monseigneur, I sent to the Revd.

[1] See appendix, Vol. 33.

Father de Lauzon to request him to come to the castle, and, when I had explained to him the matter in hand, he offered to go forthwith to Montreal to sound the intentions of our Indian settlers of Le Sault, who all regard him as their oracle. At the same time I wrote to M. Normant for him to send for the missionary at the Lake of the Two Mountains so that they might act together. The savages at the two missions offered themselves as mediators, and they count on pacifying matters. This is what that Father, who has returned, told me from them. I had already taken precautionary measures, as I had the honor of informing you, having sent messages, which are annexed hereto, which I accompanied by belts and presents.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 11th of October, 1738.

EFFORTS TO RECONCILE THE INDIAN TRIBES AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Canada. M. de Beaucours
13th Octr. 1738.

Monseigneur.

I received the letter with which His Highness honored me this year. I take the liberty of begging him to remember me when opportunity offers, to obtain some favor for me from His Majesty.

Not to enter into full details with His Highness, I will only do myself the honor of informing him that the *enceinte* of the town of Montreal is entirely finished; nothing remains but the *glacis* which are not yet finished off in several places.

There are eight large gates, and eight small ones, to wit, five large ones on the river side, and five small ones—this number seems necessary in case of fire; and for goods to enter, quantities of which come from that side.

There is a large gate at each end of the town, and one on the country side.

The small gates are situated—five on the water side, one at the end of the S. W. of the town, and two on the country side.

Vol. 12, p. 2128.

We require nothing now but soldiers, and those good ones. We can only post four sentinels usually; there are occasions on which we are obliged to increase this number. There are always many sick men in hospital; and often detachments are necessary, and our troops are scattered over five hundred leagues of country, in which almost all the posts obtain their men from the companies of the government of Montreal. The town cannot get enough men for duty, and the posts are also very weak in soldiers for keeping the savages and French people who go there in good order: for the latter are very loose and unruly, especially when they know that the authorities are not in a position to subdue them.

The Officer who is in command at Fort St. Frederic has just sent me word that he has examined the lands in the neighborhood. He has observed that they are very fine and very suitable for cultivation, and for making a fine domain and building mills for corn and rye. All that is needed is families of good laborers to turn them to account.

The contractor for the supply of wood for building the fleet which His Majesty has ordered to be built in Canada, told me this morning that he has found—three leagues from this town on the south side of the river—some of the finest woods in the world, without going far afield, not only for a vessel of 500 tons, but also for ships of 800 tons. He did not begin until the 7th instant, and he has already got a very large quantity of wood. He would have been delighted to have been able to convey some from the wood, but the roads are not practicable at this season, that can only be done over the snow. If he had been able to do so, he would have had the pleasure of sending some to France this year for inspection.

I had the honor of writing,—when I first came to this government—about the condition of our artillery; it does not deserve further mention, being all useless pieces and out of date. Monsieur de Belluga, commissary of artillery, also made his report upon it the same year.

Upon an affair which has just taken place between the Hurons of Detroit and the Outavois, I have taken—in conjunction with the Commissary and Monsr. Rocbert—all the readiest means of sending powder, bullets, stuffs, and belts to Monsr. de Noyelles for endeavoring to reconcile these two tribes to one another. This quarrel might have unfortunate results as regards the trade of the country.

In the little councils which have been held here with our settled savages, I have always suggested that they should pursue the course of reconciling these two tribes, and not enter on violent courses.

The harvests are of the finest this year, especially in this government, which is the first in the country.

I have the honor to be with very deep respect,

His Highness's

Most humble and most obedient Servant.

Boisverrholet de Beaucours[1]

Montreal, this 13th Octr. 1738.

NOYELLE'S TERM EXPIRES AND NOYAN'S BEGINS.

Endorsed Canada M. de Noyan

Montreal, the 18th October, 1738.

Monseigneur,

I had hoped, until now, that the Marquis de Beauharnois and M. Hocquart would add to the favor which Your Highness has done me that of acquainting me with your orders, Monseigneur, as to the post of Detroit.

After having twice written to M. Beaucours that he would send on to him the intentions of the Court concerning me, the Marquis de Beauharnois directed M. de Longueuil[2] at Quebec to write to me to say that, when he wrote to M. de Beaucours he had not properly examined your letter, Monseigneur; that he has received no orders to send me to Detroit, but only a scheme of Your Highness, to which he is going to send a reply; and that, therefore, the matter is not ripe. Thus, Monseigneur, they wished to deprive me of the honor which I should have found in maintaining and profiting by the choice which Your Highness made, in me of a disinterested person. I am, in fact, unable to make any rejoinder, since I am unaware alike of your scheme, Monseigneur, and of the objections which are to be raised against it.

It is ever easy to see, Monseigneur, that your graciousness to me causes great difficulty and jealousy here. M. de Noyelles completes his three years in the month of May next, and the question arises of another commandant. If the General intended that it should be I he would give me the honor of informing me of it; there are arrangements

[1] Boisverrholet de Beaucours, Chevalier, Governor of Three Rivers in 1730.
[2] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

to be made to avoid expense. I have, therefore, reason to think that he is at least surprised, Monseigneur, that you should have cast your eyes upon me.

It seems to me that Your Highness's scheme, whatever it may be, ought not to have caused any difficulty. It was a question of sending there the man whom you had honored with your confidence; and either giving him the post as it stands until further orders, and charging him to keep an account of the emoluments for the purpose of sending a strict account of them to the Court; or,—MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart receiving the proceeds of the licenses and other profits of the post,—of providing conveyance for the officer and supplying him with what he needed until further orders from Your Highness. It was no fault of mine, Monseigneur, for I did myself the honor of writing to them and assuring them that I should at all times be ready to carry out Your Highness's orders and theirs. I learnt indirectly that the Marquis de Beauharnois and M. Hocquart thought that the post of Detroit should not in future bring in any profit to the commandant. I do not think, Monseigneur that they had any uneasiness on this point as regards me; I flatter myself that my disinterestedness is known to them. But how can a post cease to be profitable if one serves the King well there, when the King rewards services, and it is you, Monseigneur who dispenses the favors.

They will all be so, always, for me; and I venture to offer to Your Highness a heart that is least affected by self interest and is most sensitive to honor.

However, as I am convinced, Monseigneur, that it is your intention, while securing the public interest, either to leave or to grant to the officer the means of living suitably, I ask Your Highness's permission to go into detail concerning this post.

500 livres each is paid for the licenses, 10 or 12 of which are issued a year, besides those of the missionaries and the second officer: this gives at least 5000 livres.	5000 livres
The King has always given the commandant the powder required for the whole post, and he has had it sold to the French and savages; and this favor is worth, per year,	1500 livres
It has hitherto been arranged, in the interests of good order for the Commandant to have an office at which he has had sold all the wine and brandy which the French people require: that brings him in, per year, another	2000 livres
	8500 livres

that makes eight thousand five hundred livres which can be obtained from the post without taking part in the trade. There are years in which as many as 14 or 15 boats go; but their number is always uncertain.

If your intention, Monseigneur, is to reduce the price of the licenses in order to establish this post, that will be an easy matter, by letting it be known that every *voyageur* who takes a piece of land at Detroit shall have the exclusive right of going down to Montreal for goods, at the rate of 250 livres per boat; and in that case, Monseigneur, I will take care that the conditions are fulfilled. When the settlers of the place themselves transact the trade, alone, it will be profitable to them, and the savages will get what they require much cheaper.

Similar licenses might, nevertheless, be granted to the *voyageurs* of Montreal at the same price when the settlers do not want them.

According to this plan, the licenses would not produce more than 2500 or 3000 livres; for it is to be observed that trade is ruined when more goods go there than can be used.

For the licenses	2500 livres
Profit on powder	1500 "
Profit on the [brandy] office.....	2000 "

I think, Monseigneur, that discipline and good order require that the Commandant alone should distribute these last two things—which are not included in the trade—and should have the profit from them. If I may venture to express my opinion to Your Highness, that is the surest and easiest way to establish Detroit.

But if you wish, Monseigneur, that the licenses should be paid for at the present price, and that we should get as much out of the post as it can yield,—so that, after giving gratuities to the officers, the remainder may be handed over to be employed as Your Highness thinks fit,—I will keep so careful an account of them that you will be satisfied with my obedience.

I hope, indeed, that Your Highness will leave matters on their present footing for the first year, so as to cover the expenses of my journey and of conveying necessary things, which would have to be borne; but with this difference, that I will take no goods for trading, and will send you an account, Monseigneur, both of the expenses and of the proceeds of the post, that Your Highness may dispose of the surplus.

The second officer has two licenses or.....	1000	livres
The interpreter has 1 license or.....	500	"
The missionary to the French has.....	500	"
The missionary to the Hurons has 2 licenses or.....	1000	"
	3000	livres

They make arrangement for selling their licenses to *voyageurs.* Neither the King nor the Commandant has any expenses to bear in this respect.

The presents which commandants are obliged to make are very large; but if you will let the powder be given to me, Monseigneur, at the price it costs the King in France, and will be good enough to grant me four tons' freight in the King's ship for the conveyance of the wines and brandy I shall need, I will ask for no return for all the presents I shall have to make to the savages, except in any special cases, as to which I will take the liberty of making (special) applications.

Therefore, Monseigneur, if Your Highness grants me 3000 or 2500 livres out of the licenses, with two or three thousand livres of powder at the price which His Majesty pays in France, and the proceeds from the (brandy) office, which seems to me essential for the Commandant, who has to be answerable for his post, I shall have a total of five or six thousand livres for living on and for the presents to be made to the savages, which amount to more than 1500 livres a year. For my part, I ask for no service from the *voyageurs* except to bring me 200 livres weight in each boat carrying 5000 livres.

For the rest, Monseigneur, I am only too much honored by your Highness's selection of me: I shall always be satisfied with what you may be pleased to lay down for me. When my disinterestedness and zeal become known to you, then I shall be more than repaid. Whatever may be your intentions as to this post, I shall hope to carry them out in every point that depends upon me. I have but one thing left to wish for, Monseigneur, and that is that you believe me to be incapable of doing anything contrary to your orders, to my honor, or to my duty, even if the most brilliant fortune should depend upon it. And what fortune can be worth, to me, Monseigneur, the honor of your confidence!

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur,
Your Highness's most humble and most obedient Servant.
Chanay de Noyan.

Monseigneur

I forgot to inform your Highness that my health, of which they speak very badly at Quebec, is entirely re-established.

A PERMANENT COMMANDANT AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Canada, 22nd Octr. 1738.
MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart
as to the post of Detroit. Extract.

Monseigneur

We have received the letter which you did us the honor of writing us on the 23rd of April last, regarding the post of Detroit.

Out of the schemes which we sent you last year, Monseigneur,—each of us individually,—you adopt only the establishment of a permanent commandant; you reject all the rest, and you are pleased to explain a 3rd scheme to us which has been proposed to you, which you consider more advisable, and direct us to discuss it and report to you upon it—which we do.

We are both agreed as to the point of the permanent Commandant, who should be deprived of all interest in the trade which is done at the post, to whom a suitable gratuity should be granted out of the proceeds of the [trading] licenses. There would be no objection to permitting all poor families to go and settle at this post, if the gratuitous permissions which would be granted to them to go there with goods did not diminish on the other hand the number of licenses or permits which are purchased, the proceeds from which scarcely suffice for the ordinary expenses of the post. The same objection arises against taking the assistance and facilities to be granted to these families for making their settlements out of the proceeds of the licenses.

The preference in the trade, which it is proposed to give to those settled at the post over the voyageurs of Montreal, is an advantage which these settlers have never asked for. The number of permissions for going to Detroit to trade there is not absolutely limited: and when these said settlers have asked for licenses, they have always been granted to them on the same terms as to the voyageurs of Montreal. But, to compel the settlers on taking licenses,—besides those terms—to have a

Vol. 11, p. 2098.

certain number of arpents of land cleared and cultivated every year, would be to lay an additional burden upon them, and to give the voyageurs of Montreal, indirectly, the preference in the trade. We also remark that, if it is advisable for the increase of the post to send families there, it is equally important that those families should devote themselves chiefly to cultivating the land the products of which serve to procure for them what they need, which the voyageurs of Montreal will bring.

Here is a fourth plan which we believe comes nearest to your views, Monseigneur, since there can be no question of an increase of the garrison. As matters stand, the proceeds of the permits amount in ordinary years to 6650 livres, including 500 livres paid by the two armorers and 150 livres by private persons living in the inclosure of the fort. This sum of 6650 livres will be employed,—if you so direct,—in paying the expenses set forth in the statement annexed hereto, in which is included a sum of 3000 livres for the gratuity to be given to the permanent commandant, in consideration of which sum he will be prohibited from doing any trading.

The cost of conveying the pay and clothing of the garrison is not included in the statement; and, in order to find the cost of this, M. de Beauharnois may grant 2 or 3 permits gratis to some voyageurs of Montreal who will undertake their conveyance.

It will also be advisable to order the other voyageurs or boatmen each to take 150 livres weight in provisions or useful articles for the commandant; that is the practice now. We shall also continue the custom of granting a permit gratis for a boatload or half a boatload for the missionary to the savages, for the armorer, interpreter, surgeon and subdelegate. Under this arrangement, as the trade which the commandant was formerly allowed to do turns to the advantage of the general trade of this post, it may happen that a larger number of *voyageurs* will come forward to buy permits, which will increase the present yield of the post: and in that case the profit will be employed to aid in the conveyance of a few families, and their food, and to assist them at the beginning of their settlement at Detroit, either to carry on trade there, or in the first clearing of the lands to be granted to them.

The Sr. Noyan wrote to both of us from Montreal a short time ago. He states that he has recovered from the operation which was performed last spring on his left breast, and he counts on being able to take up his appointment at Detroit next spring. M. de Beauharnois will give

him orders to do so. He will therefore be installed as commandant on the conditions we are proposing to you until we have received your orders.

We are with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servants
Hocquart
Beauharnois

Quebec, the 22nd of October, 1738

NOYELLE GOES TO SANDUSKY TO MEET THE INDIANS.

Endorsed Duplicate.

Extract from the letter written by the Sr. de Noyelle, Commandant at Detroit, to the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor General of New France, the 1st of February, 1739.

Monsieur

I take advantage of this opportunity to do myself the honor of informing you that I have sent the letters, which you forwarded to me, to the Illinois and the St. Joseph River. I have inclined all the savages of this post to go in the spring and hearken to your word, which they have promised me. They set out last autumn quite peacefully, but they were afraid of each other all the winter. Couriers came to me from all parts, to learn whether there had not been bad news, the reason being that the Hurons had all gone to winter inland, contrary to their usual custom; but, as fear had made them abandon their cleared lands, and they lost part of their Indian corn, they were obliged to go hunting in order to save their provisions; and they were on the point of getting no credit from the French, on account of the rumor which was spread that they were all going off to the Flat-heads. This made it necessary for me to go to Sandoské, which is perhaps forty leagues from this fort, (under the pretext of going hunting, so as not to make the French people and savages suspect anything) to seek the chiefs there and make them understand that they had nothing to fear since they were under the wing of their father Onontio; that if anyone wished to make an attack upon them, my fort was large enough to shelter them. They thanked me very

Vol. 12, p. 2144.

much and told me that they could not reassure the minds of their women and children, and that they would always be afraid at this post. On my return, Oroutony, the great chief of that tribe, arrived; he gave me these sticks of porcelain to send to you on behalf of all his village. They beg you to grant them permission to go and settle near you; for they cannot live in peace here any longer because they will always be accused of taking part in all the attacks that may be made by the Flat-heads on the tribes at this post; and, in order to avoid coming to cruel extremities about it some day, they repeat the request they have made, and beg you to be good enough to let them know what you think. I propose to leave here in the month of April to go to Sandoské again, where all the Hurons are to assemble. I shall do my best to bring them all with me, and will spare no effort to succeed.

RIGAUD IS PROPOSED AS COMMANDANT OF DETROIT.

Endorsed-Canada. The Marquis de
Beauharnois. 20th of October, 1739.

Monseigneur.

I have entrusted the despatches for the Court to the Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil. I ordered him to make all possible speed; I am sure you will have reason, Monseigneur, to be satisfied therewith.

In case the Sr. de Noyan's health should not permit him to go up to Detroit next Spring, I have thought of the Sr. de Rigaud, subject to your approval, Monseigneur, for the command of that post, for which I think he would be very suitable. He is an officer who is beloved, and entirely disinterested. His name would make him respected by the French and the savages who would be flattered at having him with them.

If the King's ship arrives early next year, he would have time enough left to go there. May it please you, Monseigneur, to be good enough to let me know your wishes on this point.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant.
Beauharnois

Quebec, the 20th of October, 1739.

Vol. 12, ⁊ 2148.

MICHEL[1] REFUSES TO PAY THE DETROIT GARRISON.

Copy of M. de Noyan's letter to M. Taschereau[2] of the 10th of April, 1740.

Sir,

MM. Chaumont[3] and Berey were pleased to misunderstand me, when they sent you word that I would not sign any receipts: this is the explanation of it. As it is easy for you to make them correct the first time, and as it is a task which ought to be no concern of mine to discover a mistake between the receipt and the sum drawn when once I have signed it, I have decided not to sign twice over any more,—especially just now when my ill health debars me from much work.

However, I added that instead of three or six receipts which we are now asked for, I could henceforth sign one only; and I shall keep my word. If a receipt can be required for each month, I have the right to demand the payment of my company each month; moreover, Sir, I will give no receipt except for money I (actually) receive. Make a note of that, I beg, and see that the receipt to be signed does not exceed the pay I have received. This is my reason. M. Michel[2] refuses the payment of the Detroit garrison while our receipts are in your hands. What can we think of that? That conduct opens the eyes of the least clear-sighted and teaches us little by little what we ought to do. The whole pay of a company is the concern of its captain, and the funds for that purpose should be delivered to him alone, to account for them to the officers and men. If the money represented by the stoppages in our companies goes into the coffers of the Treasurer again, as a matter of economy, for the drills of the next year, what need is there for our receipts, since we shall be asked for others when this money goes out? Moreover, what proof is given us of payments made to our detached men? I have a certain man

[1] See Appendix, Vol. 33.

[2] Michel, Commissary at Montreal. There was an Andre Michel called Bichel in 1748, who was married at Montreal in 1718. Some of his children were born there and a daughter married there in 1748.—C. M. B.

[3] Taschereau, Thomas Jacques, Sieur de Sapaille, counsellor; treasurer of the marine, was born in 1680. He married Marie Claire De Fleury, at Quebec, Jan. 17, 1782. He was buried at Quebec Sept. 26, 1749.

[4] Nicolas Augustin Guillet de Chaumont, Royal Notary, was born 1695, married Nov. 6, 1721 at Montreal to Marie Catherine Leguas, and in 1737 to Felicité D. Aillebout. He was buried April 3, 1765 at Terrebonne.

so detached to whom five years' pay was due. Is it thought that this money would be more trouble to us than to those who now keep it, or that we cannot be accountable for it? And by what right are receipts required for funds which are not delivered? These considerations and many others have caused me to decide to sign only for what I receive unless the General or the Court so order; and I have hitherto waived my objections in this matter only because of your uprightness. But, Sir, how is it that you have sometimes laid before us blank receipts? Whence comes this practice, and on what authority? The practice of amending receipts when once they have been signed is but little better.

I am very sorry for the trouble that these accounts give you; but if you will send us the funds intended for our companies, just as they are sent to you, you will be rid of it all.

Here is a new trick. Officers (M. de Verchere[1] and his wife) who are detached from their companies are paid by orders only.

Another is not to pay the troops when the third quarter falls due, because then everyone needs money—except the troops.

Concerning all this, Sir, I have drawn up a Memorandum which I am sending to the Compte de Maurepas with a large number of receipts and pay accounts of which I have copies, upon which I hope to learn his wishes.

Codere, called La Cayade,[2] one of my men, presented certificates to the amount of 700 livres for work done at Fort Frontenac at the Engineer's rates; 350 livres is being withheld on the ground that a soldier must not have so much money. What a praiseworthy control of the finances of this country!

For the rest, Sir, I do you justice, and am aware that you do not act in a tyrannical manner. I also beg you to believe that no one can be, with more perfect esteem, or more gratitude for your sentiments towards me, than I,

Sir,

Your most humble &c

(Signed) Noyan

[2] Codere, called La Cavade, also La Violette.—C. M. B.
[1] See Appendix Vol. 33.

EXPLANATION OF THE METHODS OF PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

Copy of M. Taschereau's letter to M. de Noyan
dated 30th April 1740.

Sir.

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 10th of this month in reply to my former letter of the 26th March.

I see, Sir, that you think it is very easy to adjust the receipts for the pay of the officers and men of the companies. Yes,—for the first six months; but not for the last six, because the additional pay of officers who have been promoted is never included in the pay accounts for the last six months, although paid long before by special orders, and I have observed several times that the pay of recruits was not correctly drawn in some pay accounts.

There, Sir, are two fair reasons for which I have hitherto asked that the amounts should be left blank in the receipts for the last six months; for, when they are filled in, it has always been found that there are several to be sent back to be made out afresh, and this has displeased some of the captains, who do not know, as we do, by how many regulations we are bound, and what proofs we give of our payments, as to which there can be no doubt when the matter is understood.

It will always be necessary, Sir, to make out receipts for each month, and not for three or six months, unless an order is obtained from the King changing the manner of payment and the form of our statements. Until then there can be no innovation.

I agree, Sir, that you have a right to demand the payment of your company month by month. But, if all the captains intended to do this,—instead of three pay accounts a year—twelve would be necessary; the Commissary would require many more clerks than he has: and he would have to reside perpetually at Montreal, and would be unable to leave there in the autumn to come here, where it is necessary that he should be every year, on general business, and he cannot dispense with that except in case of illness.

As regards giving no receipt except for what you receive,—that may be, Sir. It is necessary to come to that to remove all your doubts, and in order to avoid double payments in future—which have occurred so many times hitherto.

Vol. 12, p. 2176.

This paragraph of your letter made me decide to communicate it first to the Intendant, and afterwards to the General. The Intendant has thought it advisable to have a memorandum drawn up on this matter which will tend to allay your uneasiness as regards the future—for you certainly have no complaint to make as to the past.

This memorandum, which has been sent to the General, has for its object to include in the pay lists the officers of the companies whether present or detached, but only those soldiers who are present; statements can be drawn up of all the men absent on detachment duty in the forts, garrison by garrison, and on these statements they would be paid separately from the companies. This is a very practical scheme. I desire it more than anyone; it would save me a great deal of work and many inquiries which take up a great deal of my time.

The General is taking this memorandum away as he wishes to speak to you about it. The Intendant will also speak to you about it when he is at Montreal.

I have drawn up a list, Sir, of the men who are in garrison at Detroit, I find their payment for 1739 is well advanced by the orders which are in my hands. There may be reasons for suspending the payment of a few men of that garrison.

I find no soldiers, in your company or in any other, to whom five years' pay is due. Those whose pay is in arrear, because they are at a distance, are apparently very glad to receive the whole on their return; and their pay is never refused them.

Since you do not think fit, Sir, to sign your receipt for the month of August, 1739, which has been amended, I will content myself with the one you have signed although it is too low by 5 livres 3 sols 6 deniers to complete the pay of two recruits, which has been paid to you. I shall lose them. After you have had your conversation with the General and the Intendant, I beg you to decide upon your course as regards the pay of the officers and men of your company for the first three months of this year.

The remainder of your letter, Sir, would require a long conversation, which I should like to be able to have with you; I should hope to remove your prejudices. But as I cannot come to Montreal, I leave matters to time which may have the same effect upon your mind.

I thank you, Sir, for the kindly sentiments you have for me. I hope your health may improve: and I have the honor to be respectfully

Sir,

Yours etc.

(Signed) Tascherau

NOYELLE SAYS THE HURONS WILL NOT SETTLE AT DETROIT.

Endorsed Canada. M. de Beauharnois
1th of May 1740.

Monseigneur

The Sr. de St. Pierre arrived here yesterday, having been despatched by M. de Bienville on the 10th of March from the Fort de L'Assomption[1] to communicate to me what took place with regard to the Chicachas. He seems to me, Monseigneur, to be very pleased with the success of his campaign; and writes me that, if the peace is not so glorious as the defeat of our enemies would have been, it will at least be most advantageous to the Colony, which needs rest.

In two letters which I have received from the Sr. de Noyelle, Monseigneur, dated the 28th October 1739 and 29th February 1740, he sends me word that everything is very quiet, and that he does not think that many of the Hurons are coming to settle here.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnios

Montreal, the 11th of May, 1740.

[1] Fort de L'Assomption near the mouth of Margot or Wolf River, Tennessee. On the bluff of Memphis built in 1714, to succeed Fort Prud 'homme.—See History of Tennessee by J. Phelan.

NOYAN REPLIES TO TASCHEREAU.

Copy of M. de Noyan's letter to M. Tascherau of the 22d of May, 1740. King's order for the Navy of the 15th of April, 1689; Division 4, Page 189.

His Majesty prohibits the diversion of funds assigned by the statements for the pay of the troops to any other expenditure of any kind whatsoever, and under whatever pretext it may be done, without an express order from His Majesty, on pain of *radiation*[1] against the Treasurer of the Navy, notwithstanding the orders which might be given to him by the Intendants.

Tell us what "*radiation*" is.

To reply to the points in your letter, I will tell you that I believe that it is undoubtedly very easy to make the receipts agree with the pay accounts because all that is necessary is to be willing to do so; on the contrary I maintain that there are no good reasons for requiring blank receipts to be signed. There can be none, any more than we could have if we demanded blank orders for payment; and I do not know, Sir, how anyone with intelligence can wander so very far aside from the right path.

Note, in passing,—as regards receipts to be amended,—that we have never had any laid before us for smaller amounts, but many for larger ones. Can it be that mistakes are never found except on one side?

But, Sir, what is this matter then, that is so far above me and such as me, which you handle so well, and we cannot understand? We do not know, you say, the regulations as to your payments. May you not be mistaken, Sir? And might you not begin to feel that several of these gentlemen are capable of any work, and might know as much about them as you. Well, Sir, we shall sign a receipt each month. To avoid these (monthly) payments you put forward nothing but frivolous pretexts; twelve pay lists a year, you say,—another clerk for M. Michel,—his residing at Montreal! What weight has all that against our demands, founded on the King's orders? Is it not well that occupation should take the place of vacancy, and that work should obtain peace for both parties. If you make double payments they are very soon taken back;

[1] "*Radiation.*" This may mean the *disallowance* of the amount, so that the Treasurer would have to pay it himself; but more probably means the removal of the Treasurer's name from the list of crown servants i. e. his dismissal. (translator.)

and you are right, it is but very slight care we are exercising when we will not give a receipt except for sums received. You agree that that may be; why not confess frankly that it is ignorant to act otherwise? It is here that you might reproach us with our lack of knowledge; but we will not relapse into that again—unless the Court or the general orders us to do so.

Do not again give yourself the unnecessary trouble of verifying what I state. The soldier in question, is Cadere, dit La Violette or La Cayade, Ampde[1] in my company now at Montreal to whom five years' (pay) was due when he returned from Fort Frontenac, who has at last been paid through my efforts.

I have decided upon my course, Sir, as regards the first quarter. I have paid my whole company, no one makes any claim, and I shall not render any accounts if it is necessary either to sign three receipts or give a receipt for those who are absent. However, I repeat, that the General may give me orders, and in that case I shall obey; and in the meanwhile, Sir, for the rest, you may see that what you call our prejudites is nothing but a real right, which it does not please you to recognize. I hope that time will have more effect than our words, and will restore the harmony which ought to prevail among the different bodies in a state for the welfare of the service. Any other pen than mine would have better defended our claims; but, Sir, you showed so little solid foundation for yours, that I accepted the task of replying without hesitation. I am none the less pleased to assure you, Sir, that disregarding the present matter, I am, Sir, with esteem and respect your most humble

and obdt. Servant
(signed) Noyan

[1] This word is Ampessade, but the meaning is doubtful. (translator.)

FATHER RICHARDIE WANTS THE HURONS TO SETTLE ON GROSSE ISLE.

Endorsed

Extract from a letter written by Father de la Richardie to Father St. Pé[1] dated at Detroit the 26th of August, 1740.

My Reverend Father,

It is an Outavaes, who is going for brandy to Choueghen, that gives me this opportunity. I am addressing my letter to M. de Boucherville, Commandant of Niagara. I shall perhaps write you another in a few days; that will be if a troop of bandits from the Falls come back from the Chicachas with some prey; I am expecting them every day. As the affairs of the Hurons are those upon which you most wish to have details, I will now enter upon them.

There has been no change as to the plan of going to settle near you; all that prevents it is the vanity of the savages, who will not appear to flee, and pretend to conceal their fear, telling the neighboring tribes that they are being taken away from their camp fire that another one may be lighted for them. I am constantly being urged to induce the General to send a message taking them away from here and placing them near him. That is only what they pretend: in reality they wish that it should be the people from the Sault or the Lake. The latter are not in my good books, as you may think; hence, if the General will hear their prayers, the people from the Sault must be their envoys to them, and their deputations should arrive here next spring to use the gentle violence that they desire. Only the drunkard, Augouirot, and three or four households, are against this migration; it will not be difficult for me to induce them to make it, if it is carried out. If the General does not incline to that plan, here is a second which I am charged to lay before him; namely that, in order to lessen their continual fear, he should grant them leave to place themselves three leagues away from here on an island called Grosse Ile. There, they say, as they will see no Outavaes, they will be a little more at peace. In spite of

[1] Father Jean Baptiste St. Pé, Jesuit, arrived in Canada August 8, 1718; was missionary at River St. Joseph of Illinois from 1721-1734. In 1742 he was Superior of the Jesuit College at Quebec. He died July 8, 1770.—C. M. B.

the labor involved in a new settlement, I acquiesce in their wishes, being convinced that their ruin is manifest, and will proceed from nothing but their proximity to and mixing with the French, and infidel tribes. I therefore beseech you that their fate may be decided, one way or another, next spring, so that I may be able to work to some purpose and get them together. The greater number remain at the little lake and only come here on the approach of the great festivals. They have all promised me *to leave it for one dwelling-place or the other, although I think they will be but little more at peace in the island in question than here.* A definite answer, if you please, by the sailors of the Niagara vessel.

MICHEL EXPLAINS METHOD OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum of the Sieur Michel, Commissary at Montreal, to Monsieur Hocquart, Intendant of New France, regarding certain difficulties as to the payment of the troops, and upon M. de Noyan's letters to M. Tachereau.

During the ten years that I have been in Canada, I have always had the troops of Montreal paid every three months by separate lists of each company, from which I have had all the officers and men taken out who have been absent on leave or scattered among the posts of the Colony; and the amount withheld for the names taken out has remained on deposit in the treasury, to be paid by special orders to each of these officers and men in the end as they return to the garrison of Montreal. In consequence of these sums being withheld, each officer charged with the payment of a company, when he has sent in his accounts, has received from the Treasury only the total of the pay of those then in garrison, after deduction has been made of the cost of provisions, and other bills with which the Treasury was charged; and he has always signed receipts, without objecting, for the full pay of his whole company, which it appeared necessary for the Treasurer to obtain as his acquittance. I found this custom established; and, as it seemed to me a good one, it would have continued to stand but for the objections of certain captains. They first disapproved of receipts being presented to them with the amounts not filled in, I then explained to those gentlemen that it was customary to do this, in order to avoid making them out

Vol. 12, p. 2186.

afresh on account of the mistakes which might be met with when it happened that an officer had been promoted in France,—which could not be anticipated here at the time of payment; that they should make themselves easy on this head, since the total of the receipt could not be greater than the total of the pay of the officers and men of the company, otherwise the receipt would have no effect; and that there could be no fraud in the matter since the Major of the troops and the Commissary drew up these lists. These gentlemen did not give in to those arguments, and I was obliged to have the amounts filled in on the receipts, a practice which has been maintained ever since; but it has not put an end to the bickerings, for M. de Noyan, to whom one was sent back that was short, would never sign the new receipt, although it was pointed out to him that it was correct with the total for his company. He would not even account with the Treasurer for the first quarter of this year, having kept the pay account by him; and he set out for Detroit after paying with his own money the men present with his company, and left a memorandum here addressed to the Minister in which his objects are explained.

Before his departure, this officer wrote to the treasurer, M. Tascherau, that he would settle no accounts and sign no receipts unless the companies were paid monthly instead of quarterly, and all detached officers and soldiers were included in his pay accounts without any sum being held back, but that he would submit to the orders of the Minister and the General and no others. In accordance with this declaration, the Marquis de Beauharnois decided that the old practice should be followed pending the reply of Mgr. the Comte de Maurepas to whom the arguments on both side should be sent.

There is no reason to think that Mgr. the Comte de Maurepas will approve of sending to captains and officers charged with the administration of the companies [the pay of] all officers and men at a distance from the garrison and scattered among the King's forts, where we have provisions supplied to them and other little things they need on discounting with them, in consideration of which I retain out of their pay the total of what they received at the post. This arrangement, which is one of very long standing, has never given rise to any difficulty; and there would be great difficulties if it were necessary for the King to obtain from officers charged with the administration of companies everything which had been supplied to each officer and soldier at the forts. The Store-keeper at these forts would find it impossible to make these recoveries at Montreal, where they do not know

the officers commanding companies, who change frequently; and in most cases they would not know to whom to apply, for they would find neither officers, sergeants nor corporals at the head of the companies. It will perhaps be said that these stoppages will be recovered more easily if the matter is referred to the Treasurer, who would send notice of them again to each commandant of a company. This would be a new business still more embarrassing and would cause disputes and troubles without end, and would burden the Treasury with debts, which it would be difficult to get accepted by the captains and other commandants of companies who take the management in their place. The latter would not fail to bring forward as an argument that these debts had been contracted before they were charged with the business, and that they were not bound to recover them; and gradually the Treasury would be overcharged with large sums, the recovery of which would become impossible.

The rest of the detached men are spread over the distant posts of the upper country and receive their pay and clothing on the spot through the agent for the said posts who receive the pay at Montreal in goods from the King's warehouse, and are bound to take it to them free at each of the said posts. Now most of the men so scattered among the posts are from the garrisons of Quebec and Three Rivers; and their captains, who are living there, do not correspond with the aforesaid agents, and indeed are always unaware of the time of their departure. The captains at Montreal also, who do not attend to the departure of these convoys, will very often forget the pay of the said posts, and will find few agents so zealous and disinterested as to press them to make such consignments, which are always a burden to them since they take the place of goods which they might carry for their own profit. What will become of the men at these posts when they have neither pay nor clothing? What will they live upon? And to whom will they apply, on their return, to obtain their pay, which will perhaps have passed—during their absence—from the captain's hands to those of several other officers who have commanded in turn for the service of the posts, and have transmitted, one to another, the management of the companies? It may be that these men would find in the garrison at the time none of those who had had the care of the company during their absence.

Some of the soldiers who serve at the various posts, more thrifty than the others, often remain there for several years together with the object of saving, and with this object accept nothing from the warehouse of the post where they are serving, or send for nothing by

the agents of the others, so that on their return somewhat large sums are due to them, which are paid to the them, without difficulty, at the Treasury, as soon as they have been checked. It has never occurred that any soldier has met with the slighest delay for any legitimate payment: and M. de Noyan makes a false statement in his letter to M. Tascherau, a copy of which is annexed hereto, when he says that La Violette, his *Ampessade* waited for his money and only got it through his endeavors: it would be difficult for him to prove this statement. If these men, on their return instead of finding their pay in the Treasury were obliged to hunt up the officers who had had charge of the company, they would run a risk of losing what was due to them by the absence, or the death of these officers, who very often are behindhand with the King and the public.

The greater number of the soldiers of Canada serve at all the posts of the Colony. If M. de Noyan's system were established, it would necessarily involve each captain or commandant of a company being charged with the pay of all those who were absent, and this would gradually make him accountable for a large sum to such of these men as were not near enough to receive their pay. The latter often live for several years in distant countries by means of certain advances which they have obtained, which they turn to account on the spot; and they leave their pay untouched, hoping to receive it all together on their return. If, during this time, the captain chances to be robbed or burnt out, and the pay of his company is involved in this mischance, to whom would these men have recourse, to obtain payment? No doubt it would be necessary for the King to pay twice over, to prevent these poor wretches from taking too violent courses.

There are posts here where the Commandants are charged with providing food for the garrison, which is more to the interest of the service because it reduces the [expenditure for] conveyance and other expenses which the King thereby gains. If these commandants were bound to apply to each captain or officer commanding a company for the payment of the food of each soldier detached at these forts, and to keep a running account with all of them,—for in almost all the garrisons there are soldiers from each company,—there would undoubtedly be many disputes about the payments; and I think commanding officers would be obliged to abandon that line of action. M. de Noyan himself would be very sorry now if he were referred to to all the captains in the garrison to obtain the food for the men at Detroit; and if we wish to subject him to that rule, he would appeal against it as an abuse and

would be as sorry for having introduced that new practice, as for having furnished memorandums regarding Detroit. When it was desired to make him go and serve at that post on the terms which he had previously proposed, they appeared to him to be hard terms as soon as it was a question of complying with them himself; and he would not have sacrificed as he has done—his health, his rest, and perhaps his life, if he had had nothing to hope for save the self-denying profits of his memorandums.

If this officer's ideas were followed, a subaltern who goes to France to attend to his affairs and is obliged to stay there more than a year in order to settle them could not under any pretext—even if he were to die of hunger—could not, I say, receive part of his pay there; or if he were paid in France, as sometimes happens, it would be necessary perforce for him to be paid twice over, since the commandant of his company, if he followed M. de Noyan's example, would settle no accounts with the Treasurer if he were not paid upon his draft on the revenue, and thence forward the accounts of the Colony would remain unsettled for several years, or at least until the captain was quite convinced that his subaltern had been paid.

Another claim of M. de Noyan's, on which he gives orders as one in authority, is to be paid for his whole company every month, because—he says—he gives a receipt every month. This custom was indeed formerly established in this country; it was altered before I came here, in order to reduce the number of papers with which the accounts were loaded, to reduce also the number of clerks, and the difficulty and labor which are only too great for those employed whatever M. de Noyan may say about it in his letters. This mode of paying quarterly has never caused the men to complain. It is nothing but a spirit of restlessness which has led M. de Noyan to start this matter. He has less reason to complain of it than any one, since he has never been refused money on account in the current quarter, and he has never neglected to ask for it. It does not matter to him, signing three receipts a quarter provided the total of the three does not exceed the total of the pay accounts for the three months. A man as well acquainted as he is with the details of financial matters, who gives himself out as such in his letters, ought never to have found the slighest difficulty on this head. M. de Noyan very rashly states in his letter that I have refused to pay the garrison of Detroit; it is true that I refused M. d'Auteuil, M. Desnoyelle's factor, at the beginning of September 1739, payment for a year which had not begun until the first

of July of the same year, and no news had been received from that post since that time. The custom observed as regards the payment of the men of that garrison is that the Commandant sent to the factor when the year expires the roll of his garrison certified by him, under which he is paid. I have always observed this rule since I have been here, and I did not think I should be obliged to give an account of my conduct on this matter by a remark so well founded.

A new trick! cries M. de Noyan, who would not expect anything extraordinary at all. This explanation comes to this, that Mme. de Veschere, his sister-in-law, during her husband's absence, received one fourth of his pay in orders (on the Treasury). The reason is of the simplest; there was no paper money then left except for the payment of the stoppages from the soldiers who were present, and I took care not to create any.

Another crime, almost as serious, is my not paying the troops of Montreal when the third quarter falls due; and M. de Noyan adds that it is because everybody has need of money at that time except the troops. He ought not to be ignorant that the real reason for this inconvenience is the journey which I am necessarily bound to make at this season to Quebec, on the King's business, nor that, before my departure I have never refused any officer his pay for the last six months, or advances out of the pay list of the companies, so as to enable him to supply the wants of the men pending my return, which is always after the departure of the King's ship. All the troops have approved of this arrangement; and to this day, no one has complained about it except M. de Noyan. He has all the less foundation for it since this short delay gives time to collect at Quebec and forward to Montreal all the bills from hospitals and for clothing and provisions which the numberless soldiers detached from their companies at this time of the year have received there. Officers generally are very pleased by this, being thus enabled to deduct the amounts from their men out of the last six months of their pay.

The officer further complains that the man, Cadere called La Cayade, a soldier in his company, on his return from Fort Frontenac, presented to me certificates to the amount of 700 livres for work done by him at the said fort upon certificates from the engineer, *and that I am withholding from him one half of it* (these are his words). These words might require me to ask for justice for them, but as they could not injure my reputation, I scorn them. It is true that the said Cadere brought me bills to the amount of 700 livres—not indeed upon the

Engineer's certificates, as M. de Noyan states, but on those of the Sieur Curot,[1] brother-in-law of the said soldier, and at that time Storekepeer at the said post. As these certificates appeared to me excessive, I thought that brotherly love might have guided the pen, and I therefore reduced them to their proper amount, and you were pleased, Sir, to approve of that upon the report which I made to you about it. It is true that I forgot to account to M. de Noyan for it.

This officer ends his letter with an ironical explanation as to the praiseworthy administration of the finances of the country. This point can only indirectly concern me, since I administer but a very small part of them, under your orders. From the way in which he speaks of them, there is reason to think that the King will never appoint him to arrange them, whatever may be his wish to try his hand at it. It may be gathered from his letters, annexed, that this is the motive of his innovations.

You are aware, Sir, that in order to remove all these difficulties, it has been proposed to the General that, in future, only the officers and men then present in the garrison should be included in the sums delivered to the Captains at the end of each quarter, and that they should only give receipts for the sums they actually receive. At the same time it was stated that all those who are serving at the posts should be included in a special list for each year, which should be certified by the Commissary and examined by the Major of the troops after payment. This order would have reduced the number of double payments which are unavoidably made in the large number of stoppages to which the old practice binds us. The General refused to make this arrangement, saying that Captains would thenceforward no longer enjoy the privilege granted to them by the King, of making what they could out of their whole Company. There is, however, reason to believe that if the old practice of stoppages were suppressed this new arrangement would be received with more pleasure by the general body of the troops than by the one proposed by M. de Noyan, which is not to the taste of three-fourths of the captains. Most of those gentlemen have assured me that they would never burden themselves with the amount of the stoppages, and that they flatter themselves that the Comte de Maurepas would not compel them to turn treasurers, and be responsible for sums which would be burdensome to them; and that if M. de Noyan and his followers were eager for money, they ought not to lay down a law for the

[1]Martin Curot (Curaux) Sieur, storekeeper at Fort Frontenac in 1713, was born in 1679 and married Madeleine Cauchois, August 26, 1713, at Montreal.—C. M. B.

whole body of the army which is quite opposed to that innovation.

For my part, Sir, I could wish that the interests of the service agreed with those of M. de Noyan. His scheme appears to me well calculated to reduce part of the heavy work which the business of the stoppages causes me by reason of the care and the system which must be observed with it. And provided I am not held responsible for all the complaints and the desertions which this new scheme will infallibly cause, I will agree if it be thought well to give M. de Noyan the satisfaction he is expecting as a reward for the nights he has spent in concocting his letters and memorandums. But I beg you, Sir, to ask the Minister for strict orders to put a stop to the bickerings, which are becoming a little too frequent, over the payment of the troops. If I had only one guard to mount in a month, I would employ my time with pleasure in examining and replying to the memorandums and the remarks of these reformers. I do not doubt that there might be much to be gained from it. But you know, Sir, that the King's business calls me elsewhere; and, although M. de Noyan, in speaking of me in his letters says that it is time that occupation should take the place of vacancy, I have reason to think, since it is to you rather than to him that I owe an account of my time,—that you have never found it ill-employed, since if you had perceived that in the service you would not have failed to have reproved me for it.

Michel

Montreal the 1st of September, 1740.

THE HURONS AND OTTAWAS AT DETROIT IN 1739-40.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois. 1st Octr. 1740.

Monseigneur

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 2nd of May last. The Sieur Marin[1] arrived at Montreal on the 16th of June with chiefs of the Sakis, Fox Indians, Puants, Outaouacs and Folles Avoines, as M. Hocquart and I had the honor of telling you in followers were eager for money, they ought not to lay down a law for the

[1] See appendix, Vol. 33.

the Sioux with him on account of the attack which they made upon the Outaouacs, and that which the latter made upon them, with the Sauteux. You will see, Monseigneur, from their talk, that they came to that officer on the 9th of March at the River à la Roche to surrender their bodies and ask me for their lives. He replied that he could not give any decision without ascertaining my will. I have conferred with the Sr. Marin about it, and I have told him to establish peace again at the posts, as far as he could, and to induce the Sioux—if possible—to come down next spring; that this was the best way to obtain peace; and that this tribe would find no obstacles on the way, as I had covered the dead of the Outaouacs and reassured their minds. I have no intention, Monseigneur, of making any fresh posts there without being certain of success.

You will see, Monseigneur, from the talk of the Sakis and Fox Indians, that they appear to be disposed to make no more mischief; their fear of M. de Longueüil's detachment has been quite removed. However, the Sr. de Noyan writes to me on the 4th of August, giving it as Indian news to which he gives no credence, that the Fox Indians—at the time when they sent their chief and old men to Montreal with fine words of obedience and submission,—went by La Belle River and withdrew to the Iroquois. If that were true, I think I should have been informed of it.

The Sieur Marin was dangerously ill all the winter and a part of the Spring: and this prevented him from carrying out the orders which I had given him in his instructions concerning the soldier that was killed by the Fox Indians last year in the Illinois country. When that tribe came to me and asked for their lives to be spared, assuring me of their fidelity, I thought it was not advisable to reopen a matter that was past, in the presence of all the savages, as to which they excused themselves saying that it was a mistake. If he had brought me the murderer, as he hoped to do, in granting him life I should have reproached them with their evil act and made them feel my kindness to them; for the temper of the savages requires such management.

We had the honor of telling you, in the memorandum for the King, the reasons which prevented the Chaouanous from coming down this year; they are to come next Spring. I have replied to the words they sent me, by Vincent Poudret[1] who is to leave Montreal at the earliest opportunity to take the reply to them. I shall know what course to take as to their migration. What I hear from the Sr. de Noyan, that, as

[1]Vincent Poudret, born Oct. 11, 1694, at Montreal, was the son of Antoine Poudret, baker, and Catherine Gendron.—C. M. B.

soon as the Hurons have moved away, the Chaouanous will come and take their place,—makes me hope that I shall have no difficulty in making them decide to do so; for they are very docile, and the man Chartier appears very well disposed.

I am going to do myself the honor, Monseigneur, of giving you an account of all that has taken place concerning the Hurons and Outaouacs of Detroit since last year. You will see from our reply to the King's memorandum that it seems impossible to calm these tribes and make their minds easy. Father de la Richardie wrote to me on the 10th of May that he passed seven months with the former at Sandoské; that the threats of Entatsogo, a chief of the St. Louis falls uttered on the occasion of the peace between the Hurons and Flat-Heads, seem to have taken from them all taste for coming to settle near them. They charged him to beg me to excuse them if they did not come down to Montreal, and to make known to their brethren in the faith that the custom among the savages was not to go when they were afraid and beg for protection or an asylum: that if anyone took compassion on them, it was for them to come and console them and to light a new fire in the place where it was believed they would be safe.

The Sr. de Noyelle sends me word on the 7th of June last that he had found a certain means for inducing the Hurons to live in union with the Outaouacs and Sauteux and for obtaining peace at Detroit; but that it was taken away from him, and that the Sr. de Sabrevois,[1] who witnessed it, would give me an account of the matter. I asked him, today, what the Sr. de Noyelle had wished to give me to understand. He told me that he had represented to the Hurons that, in order to clear themselves with the Outaouacs and Sauteux of the treachery of which they were accused, they had no other course to take but to make war upon the Flat-Heads and bring slaves from that tribe to deliver up to the Outaouacs; that they would then be in a position to tell them that they had had no share in what had taken place since they had themselves attacked their enemies. The thing was arranged and decided on, and forty warriors were ready to set out, when it was upset by a belt secretly given. I beg you to excuse me, Monseigneur, from not stating who it was who gave it; what is certain is that the Hurons told the Sr. de Noyelle in the presence of the Sr. de Sabrevois.

The Sr. de Noyan writes me word on the 19th of July that he anticipates that he will be able to succeed in reconciling the two tribes, and that he will spare no effort to do so; that the Sr. de Noyelle had set

[1] See Detroit Rulers by C. M. Burton.

the matter going well, and likewise all things—which were in good order.

In his letter of the 26th of the same month, he says that the Hurons and Outaouacs are always on the alert; and in another dated the next day he notifies us, Monseigneur, of all that we had the honor of explaining to you in the memorandum for the King.

Father de la Richardie writes me, on the 1st of August that the Hurons live in continual fear with the Outaouacs and Saulteux,—not on their own account, as they say in their pride, but only for their wives and children whom they do not think safe in such a neighborhood as Detroit; that they are divided into three villages; that their disinclination for coming down only arises from the fact that the Indian formalities have not been gone through for removing them from that place.

The Sr. de Noyan, in another letter of the 4th of August, sends me word that the Hurons still intend to remove their homes to another place; that they request him to follow them, and go and dwell with them upon the land which I have promised them: and that it is for me to grant them this favor, as well as for him. He was expecting the Chaouanous towards the end of the month: that they were to come to take the place of the Hurons, having been requested to do so by the Outaouacs, who would be delighted with the exchange.

The Sr. de la Perade writes me from that post on the 6th of August that the Miamis have asked of him to go down next spring; and that all the Outaouacs had got back from the Flat-Heads where they had not effected much, having found two villages of that tribe deserted, which they say had been warned by the Hurons; that when most of the Outaouacs were drunk, there were a few Hurons mingled with them; that one of the former was seen to come out of the wood, running at full speed, saying that a Huron had killed his brother with a bullet through his body; that, instantly, the cry was raised to assemble; that the Sr. Noyan told the Outaouacs not to make a disturbance because of the talk of a drunken man; and at the time when the French came up, they were going to bind the Hurons who were in their village, and the other Hurons said that they were going to take arms; that the Sr. de Noyan pacified everything, and that it was high time; the news was found to be false.

You may judge, Monseigneur, from the accounts which I have the honor to give you, that it is apparently impossible to reconcile those people; and that, sooner or later, some disastrous affair might happen

which might bring trouble to the Colony. This decides me to adopt the course of sending my nephew (who has been adopted as a chief at the St. Louis Falls and at the Lake of the Two Mountains) next spring to place himself at the head of the chief men of these villages, to go and bring away the Hurons with the Indian ceremony which they require. With him I shall send the Sr. Duburay of whom they are very fond; and if the Sr. de Noyan persists in his requests to return and live with them, I will grant him permission to do so. I will inform him of all this if I can find an opportunity of doing so.

We had the honor of informing you in the memorandum for the King, of the arrival at Montreal of 45 Iroquois of the five tribes, who appear to be very well disposed. The Sr. de Joncaire has given me an account of what the Montagués did about the 100 Flat-Heads who were to come to their country. He reported to me that they did not get as far as the village of the former, who were upon their track, and killed several of them and put the rest to flight; that many war parties have gone there; that, as far as he can, he will induce them to continue attacking that tribe; and that, whatever the English may do to get them to make peace with them he does not believe they can succeed.

You will find annexed hereto, Monseigneur, the talk of the Sioux, of the Sakis, Fox Indians, Puants, Outaouacs and Folles Avoines, with my replies; that of the Chaouanous and my replies; that of the five Iroquois tribes and my replies; and an extract from the council held at Orange.

I am with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and obedient Servant

Beauharnois

Quebec the 1st of October, 1740.

TROUBLES OF NOYAN, TASCHEREAU AND MICHEL REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Endorsed Canada M. Hocquart
1st of October 1740.

Monseigneur,

It is advisable, in the interests of the service that I should do myself the honor of informing you of an objection which has been formulated finally by M. de Noyan, an Infantry captain, regarding the payment of his company. This officer, who passes for a man of intelligence, has carried a few other captains with him. His claims reduce themselves to wishing to have charge of the payment—not only of the soldiers present with the company,—but also of all those who are scattered among the King's posts and others in the upper country. I cannot report to you better, Monseigneur as to what has passed, and the difficulties that would arise if the established custom were changed, than by forwarding to you the memorandum which M. Michel has sent me on this matter, which is annexed hereto, together with copies of the letters which MM. de Noyan and Taschereau, the treasurer, have written to one another. This memorandum contains all the explanations you can wish for. I could have wished that the General had been willing to settle this matter, in conjunction with me; but, either from caution or because he thinks the Sr. de Noyan really has a case, his opinion was in favor of informing you of it and asking for your decision. The Sr. de Noyan has sent a memorandum to the Marquis de Beauharnois which, I am assured, was couched in unbecoming terms, which ought to be sent to you. I beg you, Monseigneur, to put a stop to all objections; the detailed business connected with the troops is already too heavy,—M. de Noyan would make it impracticable.

The memorandum is not here.

In order to show you, Monseigneur, the restlessness of another captain, who has allowed himself to be guided by M. de Noyan, I take the liberty of forwarding to you copies of two letters which the Sieur Chevigny, storekeeper at Fort St. Frederic wrote either to me or to M. Michel regarding the claims of M. Duplessis, the commandant at the post. They simply tend to upset all the arrangements of the service. I showed these letters to the General who wrote to the

They are not there.

Vol. 12, p. 2150.

Sieur Duplessis to adhere to the customary course pending your decision. It is desirable that this officer should make his mind easy as to the other parts of the service of this post. The simplicity and uprightness of the said Chevigny make me believe in his letters, more especially as he writes me that he has seen the Sr. Duplessis's memorials.

I have seen most of the other captains at Montreal, and have explained to them the necessity for the usual practice that has prevailed as regards the payment of the soldiers. They all yielded, except three or four; and M. Michel, in sending me the annexed memorandum, assured me that he had read it to a large number of officers, who all approved of it, amongst others, MM. de Beaujeu,[1] La Gauchetière,[1] Budemont, St. Ours, &c. The objection has not been raised at Quebec.

I am, with very deep respect

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant.

Hocquart.

Quebec, the 1st of October, 1740.

THE STATE OF NOYAN'S HEALTH.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois, 6th of Octr. 1740.

Monseigneur,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing me on the 24th of April last. I have let the Sr. de Lespervanche know that he may go to France this year, and that His Majesty has approved of my granting him permission to do so. I do not think he intends to take advantage of this favor, as he has not yet arrived here; no doubt he will send his family a power of attorney for the adjustment of his affairs.

We had the honor of reporting to you in the King's memorandum, upon the arrival of the Sieur de Noyan at Detroit, and as to his health; and in a special letter I have informed you of everything concerning his post. I have not seen, Monseigneur, in your despatches (to me and the Intendant) jointly, what you do me the honor of mentioning to me,— that you explained to me more definitely your wishes regarding that

[1] See appendix, Vol. 33.

post. What I may assure you is this,—that, if the Sieur de Noyan comes down from that place, as he appears to wish to do, I shall send no one to replace him whom it is not advisable to send in the interests of the service.

I have communicated to the Abbé Le Page what you were pleased to write to me concerning him. This clergyman, Monseigneur, is now here, and is constantly representing to men the grievious position in which he finds himself on account of his creditors, who are pressing him hard. He is to have the honor of sending you the processes which have been issued against him, so that you may judge of his position. He will very respectfully beg you to grant him the permission, for which he has already taken the liberty of asking you, to set up his forges. Be pleased to allow me, Monseigneur, to join him in that request; you can give such instructions that he will be unable to do any injury to the forges of St. Maurice; moreover he has no intention of doing any. He has no object save to clear himself with his creditors; and that would be the best means of doing so.

I have explained to the Sieur de la Fontaine your intentions as to his matter; he will do himself the honor, Monseigneur, of making fresh representations to you, and of asking you that a warrant of his concession may be sent to him for himself and his wife and children, since His Majesty does not think fit to grant it in perpetuity. I cannot help doing myself the honor, Monseigneur, of assuring you that his emulation, and his expenditure in establishing his post, deserve some proofs of your esteem; and I beg you to grant them to him.

I have likewise communicated to the Sieur Constantin[1] what you have been good enough to do for him on my recommendation. I am very pleased, Monseigneur, that you have done him the justice that was due to him; I should not have risked writing to you on his behalf if I had not recognized that he had a strong claim. It appears to me from your despatch to us jointly that you wish to obtain a new warrant for him. I beg of you, Monseigneur, that it may be for his wife and children, or for a certain specified number of years, as he is very old and his family would be robbed of the concession by his decease. The man Pierre Hamel, son-in-law of the said Constantin, perished in the month of August last at La Trinité creek with three men, when returning from the post of Grand St. Modet. He has left a wife and eleven children,

[1] Sieur Pierre Constantin, Major of troops, was born 1666, married Marg. Suzanne Guyon du Rouvray, at St. Augustin, by whom he had fifteen children. A daughter, Marie Anne Constantin, born Sept. 25, 1700, married Pierre Hamel, April 26, 1718, at Ste Foye.—C. M. B.

including one posthumous child, very badly off. These considerations, Monseigneur, are still greater inducements to me to beg for your favors for them.

No Englishmen have come to this country since last year; I have no knowledge of the French having done any foreign trade; and there will never be any consideration, Monseigneur, which could prevent me from carrying out the King's orders on this point as on every other.

I am most delighted, Monseigneur, that you were pleased with the statement of the distribution of licenses in 1738. I have reason to hope that it will be the same with the one I shall have the honor of sending you this year.

I will devote all my attention more and more to preventing desertions and abuses as regards licenses. Three soldiers have deserted this year, one of them a murderer; the proceedings against them have not yet been sent to me. There are not many who leave (the Colony) under certificates of medical unfitness for service, although there are sixteen who have obtained them, and now none have presented themselves. I will do myself the honor of informing you, Monseigneur, about those who will be embarked on the King's ship. The precautions which I took last year to make them remain in the Colony with these certificates, effectually takes away their eagerness to ask for them; and I shall never give way on this point, any more than about the discipline of the troops. I have always given orders for the men to be drilled on all occasions of mounting and coming off guard; and to the captains or those who command companies in their absence, to have the new men drilled. I have several times taken the liberty of remarking to you that the surest means for maintaining strict discipline, and restraining the men, was to have barracks; for when they are lodged with the settlers, they eat together what they can earn on both sides, and very often get drunk, and the officers can apply no remedy for this. Most [of the men] go to work at the forges of St. Maurice among the hills, and are employed on the King's works, which tend still further to upset them, and this is a thing which cannot be avoided. It would be advisable, Monseigneur, that at the end of each drill we should distribute to them the wherewith to fire at a mark, at least three shots each. I beg you to give your orders accordingly for that is most necessary in this country where the fighting is not in the open field.

I am very glad, Monseigneur, that you were satisfied with the testi-

mony I gave you as to the Sieur Foucher. I should have been much obliged if you had found an opportunity of doing something on his behalf.

I am, with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois

Quebec, the 6th of October, 1740.

FATHER RICHARDIE SEEKS ADVICE FROM FATHER ST. PE.

Extract from a letter written by Father de la Richardie to Father St. Pé, dated Detroit, the 10th of June, 1741.

My Reverend Father,

Here is an occurrence now which will make the old men irreconcilable with the young men! A party of the latter wish to break the peace with the Flat-heads which the old men concluded fifteen years ago. The young men say that it is the alliance with the Flatheads which has caused the Hurons to be hated by the neighboring tribes. The old men maintain that this is but a pretext; and that, moreover, the Flatheads, far from doing them any harm, have sent their men back to them whenever they have captured any, who have gone to attack them in their villages without cause. The young men rely upon the fact that the General,—according to the report of the French,—will be delighted at their attacking the Flatheads. If I thought that the General, with his spiritual advisers, considered that war a legitimate one, I should at once side with the young men; but, as I have no decision on the matter, and as my conscience, which is of the smallest, calls such a war assassination, I cannot help yielding to the old men until I have received your orders.

Vol. 12, p. 2206.

WORDS OF BEAUHARNOIS TO THE HURONS.

Council which is to be held after that with the Hurons.

Words of the Marquis de Beauharnois Governor General of New France to his children the Outauacs, Poutwatamis, Sauteux and Missisagués of Detroit, the 12th of June, 1741.

My children I am sending my nephew to your villages to tell you my word, and to put a stop to all the troubles, restlessness and fears which have been there for three years.

You are not unaware of all that I have done to give peace to your lands and to prevent them from being stained with the blood of my children. You have all assisted me in the purpose which I had, and have, of causing your women and children to live in peace.

Despite all my precautions and yours, I am informed that there still remains in the hearts of the young men certain resentful memories of trouble which might lead to vengeance and to stirring up strife in the land more than ever.

In order to prevent all the accidents which these said resentments might cause; and to prove to all the tribes the interest that I take in what concerns my children, and how pleased I am to make them live in peace and good harmony, like true brothers: I have taken the course, and have decided, to light a new camp fire, and establish the Hurons near me. I think that by this precaution, all fears and resentments should cease; and that, considering the spirit which guides me, you will act according to my intentions and will separate from one another like good brothers, giving each other reciprocal proofs of perfect friendship.

By this present I confirm my words, I make a serene sky over your villages, I cleanse your hearts. I smooth the paths and make them passable by this belt, so that you may always be able to come and see me in full safety; for, though you are far off, I have you ever in my heart even as those who are near me.

For thee, Mekinac, in order to give thee proofs that I have attended to thy request, and to let thee know my satisfaction with thee and with

Vol. 12, p. 2208.

those whom thou hast put before me, I am sending M. de Noyan the marks of distinction which thou has asked me for, for them. I hope that these new favors from me will induce you (all) to labor more and more to do well and to have no other heart but mine.

SECRET COUNCIL.

Words of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-General of New France, to the Hurons of Detroit, the 12th of June, 1741.

Sastaretsy, listen attentively to the message of your Father Onontio, which will be borne to you by him whom I hold dearest, who is my blood, to make known to you the regard I have for you, and for all the tribe. M. Duburon,[1] whom you love well, will accompany him.

Remember, my son Sastaretsy, that three years ago you sent a message to your brothers at Lorette, the Falls, and the Lake of the Two Mountains in which you informed them that you would be constrained to go to them in their village, in the autumn, as soon as you had learnt what remained of your kindred. You begged them to warn me of the plight in which the multitude of your enemies placed you. They brought me your message, and I was so affected by your trouble that I replied immediately; you must remember it. I sent presents to your Father M. de Noyelle to cover the dead, to console the afflicted, and to stay the tomahawk of the young men whose hearts might be evil. Judge from that of my care for you.

Your father Ondéchawasty[2] wrote to me the following year that you had seemed to acquiesce in the orders which I had given, to persuade you to remain at Detroit after the affair which had been imputed to your kinsmen had been entirely pacified; but that, on the first alarm, you would quit your lands.

Your Father M. de Noyelle wrote to me at the same time that you had all of you been in winter quarters, and that you had abandoned your clearings. You told him that you could not restore the courage

[1] Mathurin Duburon, son of Simon and of Jeanne Chaudronniere de Rion, diocese of Xaintes, Saintonge, married at St. Ours August 18, 1727 Marie Anne Edmond, who was born in 1706.--C. M. B.

[2] Father de la Richardie.

Vol. 12, p. 2246.

of your women and children, and that you would always live in fear at the post of Detroit.

Orontony[1] sent me sticks of porcelain on behalf of the whole village, by which he asked for permission to come and settle near me, as he could no longer live in peace at that place, because,—said he,—you would always be accused of taking part in every attack that might be made by the Flatheads upon the tribe at the post; and in order to avoid coming to cruel extremities some day, he repeated the request which you had made to me.

M. de Noyelle sent me two belts from you. By the first, you begged me to grant you a piece of land near to me, so that your women and children might be in safety, as they were not so at Detroit. You told me in that message that, if I did not grant you that favor, you would go and die in some far off place.

By the second, you further begged me to grant you an officer to go down with you, so as to protect you from insult.

Your Father Ondéchawarty wrote to me at that time that you begged me to excuse you if you had not gone down to Montreal, as I had ordered the old men; that, as to the people of the Falls, who had invited you here, that your custom among Indians was not to go begging for protection, or a refuge; but that, if anyone took compassion on your women and children, it was for those who had pity on them to come and console them upon their mats, or even to light another fire for them at some place where they thought that they would be safe.

At the beginning of this affair, you communicated the thought which you had in your heart to your Father the Commandant and to your two Fathers the Black Robes, and you wished to have no witnesses but them, in order that you might set it forth more freely. This message was sent to me the following year.

You said that, during the time when you were at Missilimakinac, you received an embassy from your brothers at the Falls and the Lake of the Two Mountains by which they invited you to go near to them; and, as a reason, they said to you,—"Come, my brothers; at this place you are in the midst of a multitude of tribes which love you not, whose manners you do not know."

That the late M. de Vaudreuil exhorted you to leave the tribes which hated you, as soon as possible, and said to you, "Come away, near to me; there you will find a sure refuge, a Father, and a protector."

You answered him that some day you would follow the advice which

[1] Nicholas.

he had just given you, and would take the first excuse which offered itself for you to go near to him; and that for a long time you had seriously meditated fulfilling the promise you had made, which was to come here.

In another message you said that the reason which made you adopt this course was to calm the minds of your women and children who were so affected that they could no longer live in security except near me; that the whole village was of these opinions and that it was on its behalf that you spoke.

In another message you also said that, if I did not grant you the request you made to me, the grief that it would cause you would make you take another course; that your minds were made up, and that you would go and die in the first place you came to, rather than remain in a land where your women and children did not dare to pursue their labors, without fearing that they would not return to rest in their huts at night; that, while you had always been submissive to my orders, you would be within easier reach to carry them out if you were near me.

By a narrow belt, you begged me not to refuse the request you made to me, that I would bring you near me,—taking it by one end, and inviting me to take the other, so as to calm the minds of your women and children.

By a broad belt, you asked me for some one to lead you to the land where I dwell, so that you might proceed in safety through the midst of the tribes.

You, Sastaretsy, with Tayetchatin and Orontony, sent me a message to make known to me what your purpose was, in the hope that I would have compassion on your position; and you told me that if I had pity on the Hurons I would bring them near me; that your opinion was supported by two belts.

In another message you spoke to me in these terms,—"My Father, it is forever that we have made up our minds to come near to you, and nothing can change this intention."

In another you further said to me that the Huron knows not what it is to belie himself, nor to substitute a second intention for a former one which he considered right: and you did not conceal from me that you might adopt a course which I should not approve, if I rejected your message; and that your religion would never be confirmed until they were separated from the tribes which are not Christians.

In another message you asked me to put you by yourselves in the place I thought advisable, and that the Black Robes might come and

live with you, to restore your courage. You added that what you said was in the name of your whole tribe; and that no wrongful attack could be made, which all the rest would not impute to the Hurons, which made you believe beyond all doubt that if I delayed in bringing you near to me you must despair of your lives as you were threatened on all sides.

Afterwards, you requested your Father the Commandant, and the three Black Robes, to support your message to me with such energy that the request you made to me should not be refused; that your words were written down, and that Nicholas alone should be admitted to my chamber. I did so; you know it.

You requested M. de Noyelle to write to me on your behalf to thank me for the kindness I had shown in granting you your request, and you sent me an assurance that your tribe would never forget the proof of protection that I was giving to your women and children; you sent me word that, in case any of you should allow yourselves to be won over to prevent you from coming down, I should not make any change in what I had granted for settling you near to me; and that you had considered everything before you acted.

Your Father the Black Robe wrote to me that my words had been received by your village with loud cries of gratitude. M. de Noyelle sent me word that he had given them to you, and that you had been very pleased with them, saying that I was still continuing the same favors towards you: he added that you had made no change in your plans.

Last year, M. de Noyan and Father de la Richardie wrote to me that your women and children were constantly in a state of alarm, and that you yourself did not think they were safe in such a neighborhood as Detroit; and that Orotony, wishing to excite my compassion, had said that he hoped I would place them under my wings.

M. de Noyan informed me that you still intended to convey your fire elsewhere, and that you entreated him to follow it and to go and dwell with you on the piece of land that I granted you; and that you would be pleased if I sent you a message to take you away from your fire, and to light another for you.

I have examined all your messages attentively; I have granted with pleasure, the requests which you have made to me. I shall always seek means of soothing the minds of your women and children. Come! I stretch out my arms to you, to place you under my wing; and by this belt I tie you closely to my nephew to draw you near to me. Take it by one

end, and he, by the other, so that you cannot be separated. You shall see that you will find in me, as in M. de Vaudreuil, a certain refuge, a Father, and a protector. I will take as much care of you as of my children of the Faith who are near to me; I will love you all equally, without any distinction. If M. de Noyan still wishes to come and dwell with you, I will send someone else in his place to relieve him. Your Fathers, the Black Robes, shall accompany you to the land I have set apart for you, which you shall be free to choose for yourselves. You see that I am granting your requests like a good Father, and that I am seeking every means of assuring to you peace & tranquility.

By this present I cleanse your path, I set aside, to the right and the left, all the obstacles which might present themselves. I sweep away the clouds, and put the sun in its meridian, so that you may see to guide your steps, and that the land may henceforth be at peace.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AT DETROIT IN THE YEARS 1738-1741.

Endorsed.

Memorandum on what has taken place in the affair between the Hurons of Detroit and the Outawacs, Poutwatamis, Sauteux and Missisagues of that Post, from the 12th of August, 1738 up to the 12th of June, 1741.

In a message from the Hurons on the 12th of August, 1738, addressed to their brothers of the Falls, the Lake, and Lorette, to be repeated to the General, they say that Sastaretsy tells them that the Outawacs have, as it were, taken up the axe against them, and have invited all the tribes speaking their tongue which dwell near the Lakes to aid them in exterminating them.

The General replied to this message on the 21st of September following, & sent belts and presents to M. de Noyelle to appease this quarrel, and stay their tomahawks.

The 29th of January 1739.

Father de la Richardie writes that, to one who knows their minds, it does not appear that they can easily be re-assured; that what he has good reason to fear concerning them is that, after the Hurons have appeared to acquiesce in the General's orders, which were to make them remain at Detroit, on the first alarm they will betake themselves either

Vol. 12, p. 2224.

to the Senontwans—as they have invited them to do so—or beyond La Belle River.

The 1st of February.

M. de Noyelle writes that the savages have been in fear of one another all the winter; that the Hurons have all been wintering inland, contrary to their custom; that they have abandoned their clearings and part of their Indian corn: that a rumor was current that they were to go to the Flatheads. They told him that they could not reassure the minds of their women and children, and that they would always be in fear at the post.

Orontony, the great chief of that tribe, gave him sticks of porcelain to send to his Father Onontio on behalf of the whole village, by which they begged him to grant them permission to go and settle near him, for they could not live in peace at that place any longer because they would always be accused of taking part in every attack that might be made by the Flatheads upon the tribes at Detroit; and, in order to avoid coming to cruel extremities some day, they repeated the request they had made.

The 1st of May.

M. de Noyelle writes that he is sending two belts from the Hurons. By the first they begged their Father to grant them a piece of land near him so that their wives and children might be in safety, for they were not so at Detroit; that if he would not do them that favor, they would go and perish in some distant place.

By the second they further begged their father to grant them an officer to come down with them, in order to shelter them from insult.

The S. de Noyelle adds that they are no less frightened than they were at the beginning of the affair; that nothing could reassure them; that eight of them arrived by night to see whether their fort were not burned, that they concealed themselves in Father de la Richardie's house, from which they sent to request him to come and speak to them.

The 10th of May 1739.

Father de la Richardie writes that the threats of the man Entatsogo, chief at the Falls, on the occasion of the peace between the Hurons and the Flatheads, appeared to have taken from them the desire to go and settle below; that they have charged him to beg their Father to excuse them if they did not go down to Montreal, as he had ordered the old men; as regards the people of the Falls, who had invited them there,

they charged him to send them word their custom among Indians was not to go and beg for protection or a refuge in their fear, but that if anyone took compassion on them it was for those who had pity on them to come and console them on their mats, or even to light a new fire for them somewhere where they thought they would be safe.

The 15th June.

Father de la Richardie writes that he has been obliged to use every endeavor to control the minds [of those] who were absolutely determined to listen to nothing but their terror and messages from the English and Iroquois. These appeared to him to be not without results; especially after what one of the old men secretly told him, assuring him that the English and the Iroquois were taking advantage of the fears of the Hurons to attract them either to one nation or the other; that he was obliged to make use of the influence of the old women, to stop its progress; and that he found himself constrained to tell them that he would die rather than follow them to the enemy. That he begs the General,—in case he grants the Hurons their request to settle them on the land, and it is his nephew who is to come & put himself at their head to take them to the place intended for them,—that he may come and winter with them so as to go down in the early spring. That Detroit would in no way suffer from their withdrawing because a crowd of Sauteux, to say nothing of Chawanous, would willingly settle there if the Hurons were no longer there.

The 1st of October 1738, answered in 1739.

Words of the Hurons, addressed to the General. In the first, they say that it is a matter of great importance.

In the second, that they received an embassy at Missilimakinak from their brothers of the Falls and the Lake by which they sent them word to come to them; and, as a reason, they said to them, "My brothers, in this place you are in the midst of a multitude of tribes which do not like you."

That at this time M. de Vaudreuil exhorted them to leave the tribes that hated them, as soon as possible, and that he said to them, "Come away, near to me; there you will find a certain refuge, a father, and a protector."

In the fifth speech, they say that they assure their father that they will carry out, some day, what he had just advised them; and that they would take the first pretext which offered itself to come near to him; and that they did not at present seriously think of fulfilling their promises and withdrawing.

In the seventh speech,—that the chief reason which makes them take this course is to calm the minds of their women and children, who are so affected that they can no longer live secure except near their Father, Onontio; that everyone in their village was of these opinions, and that it was on their behalf that they spoke; that there were three persons only who were opposed to it, but that they were not listened to.

In the twelfth speech, they say that, if their father does not grant their request, the grief they will feel from that will make them take another course; that their mind is made up, and they will go and perish in the first place they come to rather than remain in that land, where their women and children dare not go and set to their work without fearing that they may not return in the evening to sleep in their huts.

In the fourteenth, they say to their father that, while they have ever been submissive to his orders, they would be more at hand to carry them out if they were near him.

By a narrow belt, they ask their father as a favor not to refuse the request they make to him,—holding it by one end, and begging him to take it by the other, that he may be good enough to draw them near him, so as to calm the minds of their women.

By a broad belt they ask their father to grant them someone who may take them to the land where he lives, so that they may proceed in safety in the midst of the tribes that they fear.

The 13th of June.

Words of Sastartsy, Tayatchatin and Orontony to be sent to the General.

In the second speech, they say that they made known their intention in the hope that their father, in his reply, would take compassion on their position, and that if he took pity on the Hurons he would take them near to him.

In the fourth, that what they thought was supported by two belts, so that they might get a prompt reply to the request which they made to their father, that they might come near to him.

In the sixth they say in these words, "My father, it is forever that we have formed the idea of coming near to you; and there is nothing which can change it."

In the seventh, "My father, the Huron knows not what it is to belie himself, nor to let a second idea take the place of the first which he has thought right. Therefore, my father, I do not conceal from you that he may take a course which, perhaps, you will not approve of, if you were to reject his message."

In the ninth, they say that their religion will never be thoroughly confirmed except on their separating themselves from the tribes which are not Christian.

In the tenth, they ask to be established by themselves in the place their father thinks fit, and ask for the Black Robe with them to give them courage again, as he has already done, in their fear.

In the fourteenth, they say that they speak in the name of the whole tribe; and that no wrongful attack can be made, among all the tribes, without it being imputed to the Hurons, which makes them believe without any doubt that if their father delays taking them near to him they must despair of their lives, being threatened on all sides; and they regret that prompt compassion has not been shown them, to protect them.

In an addendum, they begged M. de Noyelle and the three Black Robes to support their words with their father so strongly that the request which they make to him may not be refused; and they asked that their words might be written down, and that Nicholas alone,—that is one of the three chiefs whose savage name is Orontony—should be admitted to the General's study.

The 9th of July.

Another message from the Hurons in which they beg M. de Noyelle to write to their Father Onontio on their behalf to thank him for him for the kindness he has shown in granting them their request, and to assure him that their tribe will never forget this proof of protection which he gives to the women and children.

They afterwards beg their Father Onontio—in case Nicholas, who has charge of their affairs, should have allowed himself to be gained over to stop them from coming down,—that their Father will make no change in what he has granted them, that they may place themselves near him; and that they had reflected on everything before they took action.

The same day.

Father de la Richardie writes to the General that his message had been received by the Hurons with loud cries of gratitude; that they were awaiting the return of Nicholas to arrange everything.

The 13th of the said month.

M. de Noyelle writes that he gave the Hurons the messages which were sent him by the General, and that they were very pleased with them saying that he was still continuing the same favors to them. He adds that they have in no way changed their plan.

The 26th July 1740.

M. de Noyan writes that the Outawacs, &c, and the Hurons, are always on the alert, and that he is going to work in earnest to reconcile them.

The 27th of the said month.

He writes that since his last letter he has seen the Huron and Outawac chiefs; that he is convinced that nothing can set at rest the uneasiness in which the former live: that the Outawacs were taking steps which roused great suspicion in the weaker (party), and that the Hurons were right in asking their Father for a retreat in which they could live at peace; that to induce them to remain at Detroit, was to expose them to the other's vengeance; not to bring them towards Montreal was to ruin them; and that the Iroquois would take advantage of it and would form an alliance with them; that whatever care they might take to conceal their secret dealings, and the one hand towards the Iroquois and on the other towards the Outawacs, the intrigues did not fail to show themselves on both sides, and suspicions increased.

He represents that the migrations of the Hurons, if made in the direction of Montreal, make their preservation certain and strengthens the Colony against the tribes who would like to oppose its extension; that the mischief has become more serious, as always happens with hearts filled with mistrust, and that he has now no hope of succeeding in reconciling them.

That Detroit will lose nothing, inasmuch as the Chawanous are ready to come and take their place, and that all the Huron chiefs were determined to go, from their knowledge of the risks they were running.

The 1st of August.

Father de la Richardie writes that the Hurons are always on the alert with the Outawacs and Sauteux; that news spread abroad by men of these very tribes constantly keep up their fears, not that they fear for themselves, as they say because their pride could not accord with that confession, all their solicitude is for the women and children, whom they do not think safe in such a neighborhood as that of Detroit.

That Nicholas said that he was jealous of the honor, which the Hurons alone of the tribes possessed, of never having shed the blood of the French; that he was counting on exciting the pity of his Father, to induce him to put them under his wings.

Father de la Richardie adds that their reluctance about coming down is only caused by this, that they are not pleased with the Indian observances of the place where they are to be settled.

The 4th of August

M. de Noyan writes that the Hurons still intend to carry their fire elsewhere; that they urge him to follow them and to go and dwell with them on the piece of land which the General has given them; that he was expecting the Chawanous at the end of the month, who were intending to take their place, and appeared to have been urged (to do so) by the Outawacs who would be delighted with that exchange.

The 26th of August.

Father de la Richardie writes that the Hurons have made no change as to the plan of going to settle near Montreal; that all that prevents it from being carried out is the vanity of the savages, which will not seem to fly, and pretends to hide its fear by telling the neighboring tribes they are being taken away from their fire that another may be lit for them; that every day they entreat their Commandant and missionaries to induce the General to send a message taking them away from Detroit to place them near him; and that the pretext and the reality is that it should be the people from the Falls and the Lake who take them away, and should be the envoys to them to use the gentle violence towards them that they wish for; that only AngSirot, with three or four other households, are against the migration, and that it will not be difficult for him to persuade them to it if the plan is carried out; that they propose another plan, which is to settle at the Great Island; but that he thinks they will not live much more at peace there than at Detroit.

The 16th of September.

M. de Noyan writes that the third chief of the Hurons, called AngSirot, had just arrived from Sandoské, where he had left nearly all his brothers felling trees to enlarge their field; that this news had grieved him very much, for it strengthened him in his conviction that this tribe would very soon lose the advantages which Christianity had brought it, unless the General took pity on it by summoning it near to him: and that the migration could not but be most advantageous to the Colony.

The 17th of September.

Father de la Richardie writes to the General that he had in vain hoped to bring the Hurons back, who had established themselves at the small Lake; that most of them had returned to Detroit on the approach of the great festivals, but had made off as soon as they were over, and that it had been impossible for him to retain them. That he could get

no reasons out of them,—only that they will settle down when their Father is good enough to put them in a place of safety, as there is none in that place, within sight of the OutaSacs & Sauteurs; and that, if their village were near the French, they would not fear that their enemies would attack them there, that their Father's protection would shelter them from all insults. That it happened that when two OutaSacs and PoutSatamis were laying waste the whole of a Huron woman's field, one of the two fired at her and killed her dog, which was in front of her. That the same day a OutaSacs, knife in hand, pursued two children thirteen years old right into a hut in the field. And that all that confirmed them in their well-founded fear.

The 20th of April, 1741.

M. de Noyan writes to the General that the Hurons are always expecting a belt, which they hope he will send them, for settling them near to him, with the Indian observances. That they are divided in opinion, some wishing to settle on Grosse Isle, while others will hear of no place but Montreal. But that all are for leaving Detroit; and that it is to be feared in these circumstances, that they may take the course of abandoning their country and their religion. That they will be cast away if their Father does not save them from this ship wreck; and that they will very soon be lost if he does not stretch out his hand to them. He adds that this is not a tribe to be neglected.

The 22nd of the said month.

Father de la Richardie writes to the General that there has been no change with regard to the Hurons, unless it be that the desire to go and settle at Montreal has slackened without having passed away; and that, to speak without evasion, they are convinced that they are not wanted there. That nothing but a strong message from their Father Onontio, and a similar one from their brothers of the Faith, could draw them thither; and further that he would not go bail that all of them would proceed, though he thinks indeed that those who remained at Detroit would gradually fall in with the others.

The 12th of June, 1741.

M. de Noyans writes that some presents would be necessary for the three tribes that require to be reconciled; and that the chief point is a belt from the General granting to the Hurons a dwelling-place near him. Without that, he foresees that this tribe will be entirely lost, by the hatred of the others for it. That there is alarm at Detroit about a supposed march of two large parties of Flatheads.

BEAUHARNOIS TO FATHER RICHARDIE.

Copy of the letter written by the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-General of New France, to Father de la Richardie, missionary at Detroit, the 14th of June, 1741.

My Reverend Father

I have received the three letters which you did me the honor of writing me on the 1st of August, the 17th of September last, and the 22nd of April this year. I wrote to M. de Noyan on the 14th of October last concerning the intention I had of removing the Hurons with the Indian ceremonies which they demanded. I charged him to beg you to excuse me for not replying to you as well as to him, upon all the matters you wrote to me about, on account of my heavy work in the autumn. I have no doubt that he executed this commission, so you cannot have misconstrued my silence.

I am sending my nephew with the Sr. Duburon to carry my message to the Hurons, OutaSacs, PoutSatamis, Sauteux and Mississagues. You will see what the matter is; and I have reason to think that, knowing the importance of the affair, you will assist me with all your power. And I will say to you on this occasion, as I spoke to the savages, that I put all my trust in you.

You told me that there was nothing to fear as to what had been stated, that they would betake themselves to the SonontSaus. I have, however, been very well informed that they had given them belts for this purpose, and that they could not avoid withdrawing them before they would be able to remove from Detroit.

You wrote me that someone who was to come down here appeared to be strongly prejudiced against the Hurons, and that he hoped to set me against them in order to incline me towards AngSirot. I guessed the man of whom you would speak; but, my Reverend Father, I cannot omit to inform you that I know perfectly well that this chief is a most important man in his tribe, and has half the village at his disposal; he is therefore a man to be humored. Many people have told me that you do not like him; that you did not admit him to any council; that his people had spoken and he had said nothing; and that, when he saw me, he would let me know that he has reason to complain, since

Vol. 12, p. 2256.

you give him out to be a dangerous and pernicious person. On an occasion like this it is advisable, rather, to appear to have confidence in him, so as not to disgust him, and thus to induce him not to thwart my purpose. I am giving orders to my nephew accordingly.

I have written to M. de Noyan that I would decorate the chief of whom you spoke to me with the medal you ask for, for him, when he comes down here.

In your letter of the 17th of September you tell me that you have often written to your Father Superior that, if I thought fit to grant the Hurons the refuge they ask for that they may remain near me, they would wish that it might be their brothers from the Falls who should come to bring them away and light a new fire for them; you do not speak of the people at the Lake who, like the others, are their brothers, and are also their close friends. But, in the messages which you forwarded to Father de Lauzon on the 12th of August 1738, Sasteretsy asks that I may be informed together with his brothers at the Falls, the Lake, and Lorette, of the position in which the multitude of his enemies places him. It is on this ground that I have decided to send with the people from the Falls those from the Lake and two Hurons. I have reasons for thinking, my Reverend Father, that it would be necessary to attract the Hurons who have gone over to the English towards La Belle River, although they are bandits according to the description you give me of them.

In your last letter you tell me that there has been no change with regard to the Hurons, unless it be that the wish to go & settle at Montreal has lessened though not passed away, because they are convinced that they are not wanted there; that nothing but a strong message from me and another from the brothers of the Falls could induce them to go there (you again pass over those at the Lake in silence). You add that you would not like to answer for it that all would go, though you think that such as remained would gradually settle down with the others. Their settlement at the Island of which you speak to which they would all remove, will not do on any terms, for I should think them far less safe at the place than at the post of Detroit. Therefore, my Reverend Father, it is necessary that they should decide to come here, for I do not think the place is tenable for them; it is also necessary to withdraw them from that place in order to put an end to all fears & set the land at peace. It is publicly stated here that they have determined to go and settle with the Flatheads on the first movement that may be made.

Grosse Isle 3 or 4 leagues from Detroit.

I am delighted, my Reverend Father, that you are pleased with M. & Mme de Noyan; I like them very much.

I am &c—

HURONS AND OTTAWAS INVITED TO LEAVE DETROIT TO GO TO MONTREAL.

Endorsed Canada Memorandum, 14th of June 1741 M. de Beauharnois

Memorandum to serve as instructions for the Chevr. de Beauharnois, Captain of a company in the troops of this country, whom we have told off to go and bring away the Hurons from Detroit, in pursuance of the requests they have made to us, and to lead the savages of the St. Louis falls and from the Lake of the Two Mountains, who go with him, to invite them to come down here.

The chief care of the Chevr. de Beauharnois will be to use great tact during the journey with the savages who are under his leadership.

He will take no other route than that by the north of Lake Ontario, so as to avoid passing Choüeghen where the said savages might loiter, or receive certain bad impressions at that place.

On the way, he will hold as many councils with them as they ask for, and he will always speak very kindly to them. When passing the portage of Niagara, where he will find the five tribes of the Iroquois, he will, together with his savages, announce to them by sticks of porcelain that they are only going to Detroit to endeavor to do good things there, and will not tell them the object of his journey.

Having arrived at the post of Detroit, he will communicate to the Sr. de Noyan, who is in command there, all the orders & instructions he is charged with.

He will hand him the words of the Hurons, and those of the OutaSacs, PoutSatamis, Sauteux and Missisagués at the said post, that two councils may be held—secretly and separately—at the said Sr. de Noyan's house. At the first council, the Hurons will be summoned alone, with the Iroquois, to hear our message there; and if they resolve to come down, to come and light their fire upon the land which I have assigned for them near me, then the OutaSacs and other tribes of the said post will be also summoned to the said Sr. de Noyan's house with the Iro-

Vol. 12, p. 2242.

quois, that my message may be repeated to them; and the Hurons shall not be there.

After the Sieur de Noyan and the Chevr. de Beauharnois have spoken to the Hurons and to the other tribes of the post, if the Hurons [decide to] come down here, as there is every likelihood that they will, and the other savages seem pleased thereby, they will do their best to reconcile them with one another, and will make a feast for them so that they may separate like good brothers.

In case the Hurons should not wish to take the step of coming down until next spring, as may indeed happen, on the plea of their harvest, or that their young men have not yet returned from war, or for any other reasons that they may allege, the Chevr. de Beauharnois will winter with them, and also the Sr. Duburoy whom we have selected to accompany him; and he will do his best to induce the Iroquois not to leave them.

For the rest, we leave it to the prudence and wise action of the Sr. de Noyan and the Chev. de Beauharnois as regards all the points which we are unable to foresee; we give them also the power to act according to events, and to do all that may be advisable and that they may think necessary in the interests of the service.

(Signed) Beauharnois.

Montreal, the 14th of June, 1741.

CELORON COMMANDANT AT MACKINAC.

Copy of the letter from the Sr. de Celoron Commandant at Missilimakinac, written to the Marquis de Beauharnois on the 2nd of Sept. 1741.

Sir,

I have finally induced the savages to go and visit the most distant parts of their clearings. They start to-morrow; and, as soon as they return, if the lands turn out to be good, I shall send some Frenchmen there to work on them, in order to bring them into a proper state for sowing in the spring. I think, Sir, that you will approve of certain expenses which I shall be obliged to incur in order to settle them in accordance with your wishes; I will economize as far as I possibly can.

Vol. 12, p. 2264.

It is indispensable that they should be assisted, as otherwise they would settle at the Grand Traverse, where they have already begun to make a few clearings, a place twenty-five leagues away from here, and therefore inconvenient for trading.

As they did not like Poutchitasy, L'arbre Croche, nor Pamitabé point, I thought I could not do better than to induce them to settle in lands adjoining their own, which will not remove them more than two leagues from the French fort. I will leave nothing undone, Sir, to get them to comply fully with what you wish them to do. The interests of the service, and my respect for the commands which you lay upon me will make me use every endeavor to succeed according to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, with very deep respect,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

(Signed) Celoron

BEAUHARNOIS REPORT ON THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois. 17th of Sept. 1741 Savages.

Monseigneur,

I saw from the King's memorandum and from your despatch of the 16th of May last, that it was His Majesty's will that I should do myself the honor of reporting to you on the subject of the migration of the Chasanous to Detroit, and that of the Hurons near to Montreal. I am about to inform you, Monseigneur, of everything that has taken place as to this matter since the spring, and to annex the papers relating to the affair of the Hurons, and the steps I have taken to have them removed from Detroit in accordance with the repeated requests which they have made, and caused to be made, to me to do so.

As regards the Chasanous, they came down to Montreal towards the end of August; I spoke to them in public and in private in my study. They told me their intention and that of all their village, namely, that they have never thought of going to settle at Detroit because formerly some of them were burnt there, and they wish to keep away from a land where their blood has been shed. As I had received information that they desired to go and light their (camp) fire at the Maskoutins' prairie,

Vol. 12, p. 2220.

20 leagues from the foot of the Peauguichias, I asked them whether they wished to make their residence at that place. They assured me that that was the feeling of the whole village, but that they could not decide anything; that they will come next spring in large numbers to give me an answer. I left nothing undone to make them understand that it was my wish that they should leave La Belle River, because they were in great danger there being upon a war route; they told me that that was the intention of their chiefs. I gave them a belt secretly, and forbade them to communicate anything to the man Chartier, who had not kept faith with me; they promised me that.

I consider, Monseigneur, after I had endeavored to get them to settle at Detroit, that it would be much more advantageous for them to be near the Onyatanous, one of the most turbulent tribes, in order to restrain them, as the Kikapoos and Maskoutins now do, whom I gathered together there. Moreover, if they were at Detroit they would go to La Belle River to hunt, take their furs to Chouéghen, and continue their trade with the English; whereas, being at this place, they would entirely lose their custom of trading with that nation.

I am with very deep respect.

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois

Quebec, the 17th of September, 1741.

INDIANS FROM DETROIT VISIT QUEBEC.

Endorsed Canada. The Marquis de Beauharnois 30th of Septr. 1741. Matters concerning the savages. Extract.

Monseigneur.

I had the honor of sending you word, by the first ship which left here, that I had received a letter from my nephew, coming from Detroit; he arrived this morning at four o'clock with three chiefs, one of each group. They paid their respects to me, with many thanks, and told me that they would speak with me at an early date. I do not yet know the course they will adopt, as their warriors had not returned when they left. All that my nephew could tell me about it, Monseigneur, was

Vol. 12, p. 2260.

that he thought that these chiefs had been sent to choose the lands that I have set apart for them, in case their tribe decides to come down; they are to send me couriers on their return from the Chicachas. As time presses, I cannot do myself the honor of sending you this account, and the details of all matters, until the King's ship sails.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois

Quebec, the 30th of September, 1741.

BEAUHARNOIS SEEKS TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Endorsed Canada M. de Beauharnois
8th Octr. 1741 Savages.

Monseigneur

Since the letter which I had the honor of writing to you on the 30th of September last, I have spoken to the three Huron chiefs, who told me nothing except that they were most obliged to me for the kindness I had been good enough to show them as to placing them near me, since they were not safe at Detroit; that before deciding on their lot, they were waiting for the arrival of their men who had all gone to war against the Chicachas; that, as soon as they had returned, they would hold a council and would send couriers to me to tell me the result; they would choose the lands which would suit them,—that they were sent for that purpose. It is to be feared, Monseigneur, that this tribe will not come down, being dissuaded from doing so by the people who have only interested motives in advising them, and will not think of the consequences that follow from doing so. If this affair fails, Monseigneur, you will see that there is no fault on my part, and that I have done my very best to ensure its success. I annex hereto several letters which my nephew wrote to me from Detroit, and the council which was held

Vol. 12, p. 2262.

there. If anything further comes to my knowledge before the last vessels leave, I will do myself the honor of informing you of it.

I am with very deep respect,

Monseigneur

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 8th of October, 1741.

FATHER RICHARDIE GOES TO SANDUSKY TO MEET THE HURON INDIANS.

Extract from a letter written by Father de la Richardie to Father du Jaunay, who was at the River d'ISachetanon, dated from Detroit in the month of December, 1741.

My Reverend Father,

I would have executed, with much pleasure, the commission with which you had entrusted me for the Chevr. de Beauharnois if he had been here; but, after a stay of about a month,—which is not of much use in this country,—he decided to go to Sandoské, as he had not been able to induce the Hurons *to come here to listen to the message from his uncle. I could not omit making this journey with him, although I had reason to be sure that I was not pleasing him by doing so.*

It is an extraordinary thing that measures are taken nowadays which accord so ill with authority and dignity as those they are taking for removing the Hurons from Detroit. They might have seized the moment when the Hurons were asking them to do so, and not have refused them so constantly as they did in order to invite them afterwards in a manner which is burdensome to the French nation without being able to gain anything from them.

The success of his mission will be limited to taking with him three of the old men, who will not say a word, whom he had great difficulty in persuading (to go).

It is easy to see that the Chevr. wanted to take this mission away from us, that it might fall to his friend M. Piquet who has already begun to have clearings made and huts built for receiving them; but, happen what may, the Hurons would never have any missionaries but us.

Vol. 12, p. 2218.

The Revd. Father Superior acting in concert with the General, had sent me word to settle them on Grosse Isle, where they would have been better off than anywhere; I do not know from what this change arises. I shall patiently await the orders he may send me on this matter.

EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING DETROIT.

Endorsed Colonies. The Marquis de Beauharnois. 2nd of Novr. 1742. Extract.

Monseigneur

I had the honor of sending you word in my despatch of the 15th of September last that I would report to you what I had done with regard to the post of Detroit. The licenses amounted to 6000 livres. Out of that sum I gave the Sr. de Celoron 3000 livres as his gratuity; I paid 621 livres 10 sols for the boat, and the expenses of the soldiers whom he took with him; 500 livres for the almoner; 300 livres to the surgeon; and 400 livres to the interpreter; so that when the money comes in, I shall have 1178 livres 10 sols left. Out of this I have already paid for the supplies sent to the upper country; and I shall use the remainder for the expenses and needs of the post. I have moreover, granted permits free to those who have asked me for them for the purpose of going to settle there; and semi-permits to those who were settled at the place. I have exempted all *voyageurs* from conveying 150 [livres] weight, so as to give them greater facilities for their trading.

I was hoping, Monseigneur, that I might have the honor of informing you this year of the course which the Hurons had adopted as to their settlement; and, to that end, I had written to M. de Beaucours to send off a boat immediately on the arrival of the Sr. de Noyan at Montreal. The Sr. de St. Michel wrote me on the 2nd of October that he left Niagara on the 1st, and would not take advantage of the opportunity of the vessel which was to leave the next day, which was only 22 hours on its passage. This makes me absolutely unable to give you any information as to that important matter; and I do not anticipate that I shall be able to send you any news about it until next year, as the last ships are going to set sail. All that I have been able to learn

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Vol. 12, p. 2266.

from the *voyageurs* who have come down from that post is that the tribe had again changed its mind, and that they wanted to settle at Bois Blanc Island. I cannot conceal from you that they added that it was Father de la Richardie who made them play all these tricks; you can divine the reasons for it.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 2nd of November, 1742.

P. S. As I was sealing my letter, the boat arrived which brought me letters from the Sieurs de Noyan and de Celoron. The former writes me that there had been nothing new since this spring; the latter that the three Hurons had not yet arrived from Montreal on the 7th of September: that this tribe was not making its settlement at Grosse Isle, but rather on the mainland; and that he arrived at Detroit on the 4th of the same month.

Beauharnois.

LETTERS FROM JESUITS SUPPRESSED.

Endorsed Colonies. The Marquis de Beauharnois,
12th Novr. 1742.

Monseigneur,

I have at last received a letter from Father de la Richardie which was only delivered to me on the 10th of this month; apparently it was thought that the last ship had left. He tells me that he has written me several others; but I have come to the conclusion, Monseigneur, that these Fathers usually send their letters, unsealed, to their Superiors, who if they do not find them in accordance with their own ideas, suppress them. I tell you plainly, Monseigneur, that duplicity is carried too far in this Father's proceedings; he tells me lastly that he had obtained the consent of the Hurons, whom he calls his savages,—his very own, as if he were their absolute master,—that he has induced them to settle on the mainland, as it is not advisable that they should do so on Grosse Isle, which I have always opposed, because that was

Vol. 12, p. 2270.

permitting them [to go] as it were into a place of refuge, and they would have been able to lay down the law for the French (there). M. de Noyan tells me absolutely nothing in the letter which he wrote me on his arrival at Montreal; and M. de Beaucours notifies me that he told him that he had taken possession of Grosse Isle in the name of the French as it was not advisable in the interests of the service that his tribe should be settled there, looking to the consequences.

I am with very deep respect
Monseigneur
Your most humble and most obedient Servant
Beauharnois.

Quebec, the 12th of November 1742.

JOSEPH DE LA MOTHE CADILLAC ASKS FOR THE PROPERTY LEFT BY HIS FATHER.

Endorsed. June 1745 La Mothe (de) to write to MM. de B. and H. conformably to the decision of 1733
Canada.

To My Lord the Count de Maurepas, Minister and Secretary of State for the Navy.

My Lord,

Joseph de la Mothe Cadillac, eldest son of M. de la Mothe, Knight of St. Louis, formerly Governor of Louisiana, very humbly represents to Your Highness that M. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, his father, in consequence of letters patent granted to him by the late King, of glorious memory, had been put into possession and ownership of an estate of considerable size at Detroit on Lake Erié in North America on which he had buildings erected, and which he peopled with colonists whom he brought at his own cost and expense: that, having been at this time nominated as Governor of Louisiana, he was obliged to leave this estate, but that those to whom he had committed his interests having neglected them, he was obliged to apply to the Council of State of the King to be reinstated in the ownership of the property situated at the said Detroit; and that, after a long investigation of his claims, His Majesty gave his decree on the 19th of May 1732, 1722 (?) by which he was maintained in the said ownership.

Vol. 3, p. 679.

Since that time it has not been possible for M. de la Mothe or the petitioner to enjoy the advantages which His Majesty had obtained for them by this decree; various difficulties have been raised in an underhand manner which have prevented the agents of the Petitioner from being able to receive the rights which belong to him.

It is in these circumstances that M. de la Mothe takes the liberty to beg Your Highness to be so good as to grant him an order to the Governor-General in Canada, and other officers of Detroit on Lake Erie, to allow him or his agents to go freely to these places and to return from them, and to enjoy fully and peaceably his rights, fixed by the said decree, the execution of which he demands.

Or, if His Majesty for reasons known to him does not think it fitting to grant the Petitioner his request, he begs My Lord, the Count de Maurepas to cause him to be granted an indemnity in proportion to the heavy expenses which his father incurred for that Post. He will continue his desires and prayers for Your Highness's health and prosperity

CADILLAC'S RECORDS.

ARBITRATION OF CADILLAC.[1]

Of the 23d of November 1697.

Compromise between Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac and Joseph Moreau and Louis Durant

Before the royal Notary at the Provost Court of Quebec, undersigned, and there residing and the witnesses hereunder named, were present Anthoine DeLa Mothe Cadillac esquire Seigneur of said place, Captain of a Company of troops in the marine department maintained in this country, on one side, and on the other side Joseph Moreau and Louis Durand, *voyageurs* of the coast of Batiscant, present in this city. Said parties of their free and voluntary will hereby terminate the proceedings they have together before Monseigneur the Intendant, who is about to give judgment through the members of the council in the name of Monseigneur the Intendant, and this for the purpose of immediate action and to decide their claims against each other without prejudice to a judgment or decree [of the Intendant] on the same. The said parties have agreed and nominated as arbitrators of their differences, namely, the said Mon. dela Mothe, Mon. Francois Hazeur, merchant, citizen of this city, and the said Moreau and Durant, Mon. François Pachot, also merchant, citizen of this city, to whom they give equal power and authority to arbitrate and to decide the claims they have against each other, according to the papers and notes which they will hand over to them [said arbitrators] for this purpose. Said arbitrators can if necessary, take such person as a third party, as they prefer to elect, promising to examine point by point the judgment they will render, the same as the Sovereign Court would have rendered, under the penalty of two hundred livres for each of the infringers. This has been definitely agreed and stipulated between the said parties, and will be carried out under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest, and for this all their goods, furniture, and real estate, present and future are bound and obligated.

[1] The book here translated was found in the Archives at Quebec. It comprises the records of the settlement of Detroit during the time of Cadillac's command.—C. M. Burton.

Renouncing etc. Made and executed at Quebec in the office of the said Notary, in the afternoon of the twenty third day of November, one thousand six hundred ninety seven, in the presence of Mons. François Aubert, and of Pierre Haimard, merchants, witnesses, living at Quebec, who have signed with the said Mon. De lamothe, the said Moreau and the Notary. The said Durant having declared that he was not able to sign, after being asked

LaMothe Cadillac
Joseph Moreau
F Aubert
Haymard.
Chambalon.

Of the 10th of December 1697.

Judgment by arbitration between Mon. De La Mothe Cadillac and Joseph Moreau and Louis Durant.

We, François Pachot and François Hazeur, merchants in Quebec, arbitrators named by Mon. De La Mothe Cadillac, Captain of a company of the troops in the department of marine maintained in this country by his Majesty, late Commandant for his Majesty at Michilimakina; and by Joseph Moreau and Louis Durant, *voyageurs,* to settle and to try finally the claims they have against each other, as will appear by the documents and memorials they will put into our hands. It is allowed to us to take a third party for this purpose if necessary, and by an act draughted by Mon. Louis Chambalon, royal notary of the provost court of this city, dated the 23d of last November, in consequence of which document the said parties have produced to us, on both sides all the papers containing their claims and defense which they have produced before the Intendant, in whose jurisdiction has been formulated, by the said Moreau and Durant, applicants against the said Mon Dela Mothe defendant. After we, the said arbitrators, have examined the said papers produced before us by the said parties in the presence of the said Mon. Chambalon, whom we chose as the third party, and after hearing those parties separately about their claims, demands, and pleas, and then each in the presence of the other, and on hearing the discussions between the said Moreau and Durant and the said Mon. Dela Mothe, which are as follows; the said Moreau and

Durant assert that in their agreement of engagements, made with Madame Delamothe, made out by Mon. Anthoine Adhemard, royal notary at Montreal, dated the eleventh of April 1696, it was provided that they should embark with only one canoe loaded with merchandise, to carry and conduct the same to Michilimakina, to the said Mon. Dela Mothe, for which they would each be paid as salary, the sum of hundred livres in silver at the current rate of this country. It was further agreed to load in the canoe, for each of them, goods for one hundred livres to sell for their own profit, in the land of the Outaouas, without paying anything for this freight. That however they verbally agreed, independently of the said written agreement in question, that they would equip two canoes instead of one, (to which verbal agreement the said Madame Delamothe consented); that the said Durant, for the hundred livres allowed to him, would carry the quantity of six pots of brandy to dispose of for his own profit, and the remainder in other goods, although no mention was made of it in the said written agreement; and that the said Moreau would carry goods for the one hundred livres allowed to him in brandy, or even a larger sum, if he could. This was also provided by a verbal agreement with Madame DelaMothe separately, and at the request of the said Durand. Madame Delamothe would not acknowledge to said Durand, the private agreement she made with the said Moreau, because she did not wish to make him jealous of the advantages she gave to the said Moreau, and the said Mon. DelaMothe has maintained the contrary, and has denied the said private agreement made by Madame his wife, and asserts that he will confine himself to what is contained in the contract of engagement, and the said Moreau and Durant maintain that the said private agreement was made in the manner alleged by them and they refer for proof of this to the uncontradicted and explicit oath of Madame DelaMothe, and further, they insist in demanding the production of the invoices of the goods sold to them and delivered to the said Mon. DeLaMothe at the Michilimakina, in order to compare the goods contained therein with those they conveyed to the said place of Michilimakina, including the list of things they bought at the said place, and those which Santon brought in the partnership, which the said Moreau and Durant entered into with him. We, arbitrators above named, have decided before giving judgment, that the said Moreau and Durant must go before such judge as they may deem proper and in the presence of Madame DeLa Mothe they must prove on their oaths, the facts asserted and denied as above set forth.

And that Mon. De La Mothe must produce the invoice of the goods sold and delivered by him to the said Moreau and Durant at Michilimakina, which he told us he had left at Montreal, and this he must do during the month of next January, or sooner if possible. The statement of the said Madame Dela Mothe and the said invoice to be produced to be passed upon by us arbitrators as we may deem proper, and further that these presents will be and remain deposited in the original at the office of the said notary, Chambalon, and copies are to be made by him and delivered to the parties concerned.

Done at Quebec this tenth of December one thousand six hundred ninety seven.

F. Pachot
F. Hazeur
Chambalon.

Of the 27th January 1698. Arbitration.
between Mon. dela Mothe
Cadillac and
Joseph Moreau and Ls Durand.

Considered by us, Francois Pachot[1] and Francois Hazeur, merchants, citizens of Quebec arbiters, and Louis Chambalon, royal notary, third party to judge the demand and process between Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac captain of a company of the troops, and Joseph Moreau and Louis Durand *voyageurs*. Our judgment rendered between the parties the tenth of last December. The act of assertion made by the oath by Madame dela Mothe taken before Mon. the lieutenant of the provost court of this city on the ninth of this month in consequence; the new writs produced by the said Mon. dela Mothe of the 19th and 20th of this said month produced on the 20th and 21st, in answer to those of the said Moreau and Durand of the same day, another writing of the said Mon. dela Mothe sent to the said Moreau the 25th of this said month. We being authorized thereto, have ordered that the said Moreau in the absence of the said Durand must at once show through witnesses the prices and terms at which goods were sold between the summer of 1696 and the spring of 1697 at Mishilimakina as well as at the pointe of ChagSamigon[2] and in the land of the Sioux; quality of the goods traded

[1] François Viénay Pachot, merchant of Quebec, married Charlotte Françoise Juchereau, and was the father of three children; died at Quebec, Sept. 2, 1698.

[2] This is an obsolete French letter which is best represented by the figure 8. See vol. 33, p. 113.

at the said places. The said Moreau is ordered to exhibit a list showing the witnesses he wants to question about the price and kind of goods that have been traded for at each of the said places; and for this end to make application before such judge as he may please for the inquest. Made and reported by us arbiters, for all persons whom it may concern.

Done at Quebec this 27th January
1698.

F. Hazeur F Pachot
Chambalon.

Of the 14th February 1698 Judgment showing discontinuance of Messres Hazeur and Pachot and myself (Chambalon) of the arbitration between Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac, Moreau and Durand:

We Francois Pachot and Francois Hazeur, merchants, citizens of Quebec, chosen arbiters by Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac, Captain of a company of the troops in the naval detachment maintained by his Majesty in this Country, and by Joseph Moreau and Louis Durand, to judge the suit and proceedings carried between the parties before his Grace the Intendant, brought for the completion of certain negotiations and recovery of goods by compromise, by Chambalon, royal notary, dated the 23d of last December being assisted by the said Mon. Chambalon, whom we choose as third party, have examined and considered all the documents containing the demands and defences of the parties furnished by them and exhibited before his Grace the Intendant which were handed over to us. We also considered our decrees of the 10th December and 27th of last January, and the new documents exhibited to us by the said parties as therein set forth. We also considered the inquest made by lieutenant of the provost court of the 3d of this month, notice of which was given to the said Mon. dela Mothe at the request of the said Moreau on the 7th inst. and in addition thereto another writ of protestation sent at the request of the said Mon. dela Mothe to the said Moreau, the 10th of this said month, by Le Pallieur, sheriff, and after having deliberated on the first demands and defences as well as on the facts lately brought out by the parties through their new exhibition,

we the said arbiters and umpire on account of the proofs we have before us are discontinuing and do discontinue the hearing and judgment of the said process for the proceeding. The rights and pretences of the parties which they may possibly have or claim to have, the one against the other, they are permitted to prosecute before whoever and in such manner as they will think proper.

Done at Quebec, this 14th of February 1698.

F Pachot.

F Hazeur

Chambalon.

Of the 14th July 1698. Collation of the account of Sieur dela Mothe.

Account of Sieur dela Mothe.

The treasurer will deduct from the allowances of Sieur dela Mothe Cadillac, captain, the sum of one hundred and fifty seven livres, nineteen sols, French money. The six derniers per livre to be deducted from the pay of the men named, Laverdure, Lachaussee, Lafleur and Latouche, all four being soldiers in his company, and as such having been placed on the records at Quebec, although they remained at Montreal working among the inhabitants during the months of November and December 1697, and the months of January, February, March and April, 1698, so that the said soldiers will not be put on the rolls for the said months. This will be turned over to the profits for the King, because although I was willing to pay them, they did not dare to receive the payment, as it has been stated, in my report of this day, which will be forwarded to the Monseigneur de Pontchartrain, to justify the present order.

Done at Ville Marie the nineteenth day of the month of March one thousand six hundred ninety eight. Signed as in the original, and under which is also written "examined"

[Signed] Sorret.

Compared with the original which has been presented to us by Mon. Duplessis, clerk of Mon. Delhubert counsellor of the King, general treasurer of the navy, by the royal notaries at the Provost Court of Quebec, underwriters there residing. The said original was immediately delivered into the hands of the said Mon. Duplessis, who has voluntarily

signed these presents, with the said notaries, the fourteenth day of July one thousand six hundred ninety eight.

Mon. Dupuis, lieutenant, stationed at the tribunal of the Provost Court of this city, who was present engaged in conversation with Mon. Duplessis and Madame his wife.

Rageot
Chambalon

Of the 27th August 1701. Power of Attorney and Substitution.
Madame dela Motte Cadillac
to Mon. Hazeur

Before the undersigned Anthoine Adhemar notary royal at the isle of Montreal in New France, residing in this city, and the witnesses herein named, personally appeared Anthoine deLa Mothe, esquire, Sieur de Cadillac, Captain of a company in the department of Marine, Commandant of Detroit, being at present in this city, has made and constituted as his special and general attorney, Madame Marie Thereze Guyon his wife, whom he authorizes to do all what she will by virtue of these presents, and to whom he gives power to receive, in his name, from all to whom it concerns, his allowances for the year one thousand seven hundred and two and the following years as the same shall mature also to receive all gifts and gratuities our lord the King will please to bestow on him, for which and for all the said Madame as attorney will make out all the necessary receipts, and in general etc. promising etc. obliging etc., done and executed at the said city at the office of the said notary in the year one thousand seven hundred and one, the twenty seventh of May in the afternoon in presence of Sieur Anthoine Hatanville and Pierre Rivet, active witnesses, residing in this city who have both signed with the said constituent and notary, according the ordinance.

Hatanville
Lamothe Cadillac Rivet
Adhemar.

At the foot of this document appeared as follows.

Before the undersigned royal notary of the provost court of Quebec, and there residing, personally appeared Madame Marie Thereze Guyon wife of Sieur delamothe named in the above (power of attorney) who by her free will has substituted in her stead and place Mon. Francois Hazeur, merchant, citizen of this said city, to receive the gratuities and

allowances mentioned in the said (power of attorney) and to give for them the receipts and valid acquittances and discharges, promising etc. and under the obligation etc. Done and executed at Quebec, at the house of the said Mon. Hazeur, the twenty seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and one, in the presence of Messres Claude Pauperet and Philippe Peire, merchants, witnesses, residing at said Quebec who with Madame, the substitute, and the notary have signed.

Marie Thereze Guyon dela Mothe

Pauperet Peire

Chambalon.

Of the 31st of October 1701.

Transaction.

His Grace the Governor and
the intendant and Messres
the Directors for the post at Detroit.

Before the notaries, etc., were present His Grace the Chevalier de Callieres Governor and general, lieutenant for the King in this country of New France, and his Grace De Champigny Intendant of justice, police and finance in the said country, who said that according to orders they received this year from his Majesty they were directed to hand over to the Company of the Colony of this country the posts called Detroit and fort Frontenac; that there will be a general assembly of such of the inhabitants of the said country as have a vote in the said Company, at the castle St. Louis in this city, the eight of this month for the purpose of deciding in their presence, whether the said company is inclined to take and to accept the said posts of Detroit and fort Frontenac. At which assembly there were present seven general Directors of the said company, Messires the governors of Montreal and of the Three Rivers, several officers of the troops and of the justice and the merchants and inhabitants of this country interested in the said Company, who after a mature deliberation have as the result of the said deliberation declared that they will accept the said posts for the trade in beaver and other skins, by those who will be proposed to this work to the exclusion of all the private inhabitants of this said country, and all others, and that the act of acceptance will be passed between the said his Grace the general Governor and the Intendant and the general Directors of the said Company, and further that according to the said deliberation, the contract and agreement has been made out as follows, between his

Grace the general Governor and the Intendant, on one part, and Messres D'auteuil, Procureur general of the King at the Supreme Council of this country, De Lotbiniere, lieutenant general, of this city of Quebec, Hazeur, Gobin, Macart and Peire merchants, citizens of this said city of Quebec, all general directors of the said Company, on the other part.

Be it known that his Grace the said Governor general, and his Grace the said Intendant, according to the distinct orders received by them this year from the King, grant and transfer to the said Company in the name of his Majesty, the said directors here present and accepting, the said posts of Detroit and fort Frontenac. The said Company of the colony is to take possession of the said posts at once in their present condition, and is to carry on the trade in furs to the exclusion of all the other inhabitants of the said country during and as long as it may please his said Majesty: said company is also to have charge of the building of the fort which is being constructed at Detroit and the buildings which compose it and the said Company will take care so that the said fort will be kept and restored in the same state as it is at the present time or even better, if possible.

At the time, his Majesty will deem proper to withdraw, if in the course of time he will so order: it is the duty of the Company of the colony to take charge of all the goods, that have been sent to the said place, pursuant of the accounts which were signed by the Messres Radisson and Arnould overseers in charge of the storehouses for the said goods, and which his Grace the said Intendant has at this time put in the hands of the said directors of the said Company. Whatever other advances have been made by the King to this colony, repayment must be made for the said goods and advance money to his Grace the Intendant out of the first goods coming from Detroit, and in case they would not suffice, the remainder must be paid in bills of exchange to be delivered the first of October of the year 1702; the letters of exchange to be drawn on the director and agents of the said Company in Paris. And said Company is to pay to the engage's and overseers in charge of the storehouses, the salaries which are due to them according to the bargain and agreement made with them by his Grace the Intendant. And moreover the said Company will be obliged to pay on the said first day of October one thousand seven hundred and two, the notes which his Grace the Governor will have drawn and which may be endorsed by his Grace, the Intendant, for the gratuities ordered by his Majesty, for the support of honest families of this country being in want, and this up to the sum of six thousand livres, French money. The payment of said sum of

six thousand livres will be made by the said Company every year on the said first of October so long as they enjoy the trade at the said post of Detroit, as it has been agreed upon. The King will maintain at his cost, the garrisons which his Grace the Governor will order for a guard for the fort at Detroit. The commandant and one other officer only will be provided for by the said Company, so that they will have their salaries without deductions. Such Commandant, officer and soldiers are not allowed to trade in furs with Indians nor with the French, either directly or indirectly under any pretext whatever, under the penalty of confiscation of the said furs and other fines according to the King's ordinance.

Moreover, the said Company is bound to convey from Montreal to Detroit, at their cost, provisions and other things, which his Majesty will supply for the soldiers of the said garrison, for the sum of fifteen livres, French money, for each hundred weight, which his Grace the Intendant will pay out of the King's treasury to the said Company; for which his Grace the said Governor and said Intendant do promise in the name of his Majesty to keep account, to the said Company in part of the advances made for the colony of the said post of Detroit to the amount of fifteen thousand livres, French money, ordered by his Majesty for the said Colony. And regarding the said fort Frontenac it will stay as it is at the entire disposition of his Majesty, except that the Company can establish there something more than clerks to do the trading in furs to its profit excluding others from such trade. Hitherto his said Majesty has ordered that the clerks will be lodged, and that the merchandise shall be stored in the storehouses of the said Company, just as the overseers for the King, and the merchandise has been before.

That there must be made an inventory of all the goods which are in the said fort for the trade of the said place, after the return of the last convoy of this year; which goods are left over to the Company, which will be bound to pay for them at the prices carried on the invoices and lists in possession of his Grace the said Intendant, the next year gby-c[1] two, on the coming down of the convoy and in case they will not be sufficient, the remainder will be paid in bills of exchange, which will be also drawn on the said agents of the said Company and its directors in Paris; which Company moreover will be bound to pay the sum of seven livres ten sols, French money per hundred weight for the carriage of the said goods from Montreal to the said fort, and the said Company enjoying, as above mentioned the

[1]Probably 1702.

privilege of exclusive trade in peltries at the said fort Frontenac, will be obliged to convey to the said fort Frontenac all the necessary things for feeding and clothing the garrison of said place according to the orders of the King, contained in his letters of the present year, and the commanding officer and soldiers, which his Grace the Governor keeps there in garrison are not allowed any direct or indirect trading under the penalty of the confiscation of the peltries, and other fines according to the King's ordinance.

Then so etc Renouncing etc—Done and executed at said Quebec at the castle St. Louis, before noon, the thirty-first day of October one thousand seven hundred and one, and their Graces the said Governor and Intendant and the other persons interested above mentioned and the notaries have signed

the Chevalier Decailliére
Bochart Champigny
Ruette. D'Auteuil
R. L. Chartier de Lotbiniére
Fs. Hazeur
Peire—Gobin—Macart.
Rageot.
Chambalon.

Of the 23d September 1702.

Contract.
Món. François Hazeur
with Mon. dela Motte Cadillac.

Before the undersigned, royal notary at the Provost Court of Quebec, and there residing, and of the witnesses hereinafter mentioned, personally came Mon François Hazeur, merchant, citizen, residing in this city of Quebec, who has acknowledged and confessed to owe to Antoine de la Motte, Esquire, Sieur de Cadillac, Captain of the troops in the department of Marine, maintained by His Majesty in this Country at present Commandant for the King at fort Ponchartrain du Detroit, he being now in this said city and here present and accepting the sum of eight thousand livres, money current in this country, which the said Sieur dela Mothe has loaned him this day, the same being evidenced by a note for the sum of seven thousand three hundred sixty five livres, twelve sols of the same kind of money, payable to Mon. Gobin or order in bills of exchange on the agents of the Colonial Company of this

company, in Paris, in the month of May of next year, one thousand seven hundred and three, dated the third day of the present month of September, signed by Delestaige, endorsed by the said Mon. Gobin to the order of the said Sieur dela Mothe, and by the said Sieur dela Motte endorsed to the said Mon. Hazeur, the fourth day of this said month, and of this day. And the sum of six hundred thirty four livres, eight sols, which he [de La Mothe] delivered to him in Cash, as the said Mon. Hazeur has acknowledged and holds himself satisfied with. And [said Hazeur] promises to return and to pay to the said Sieur dela Motte, or to his order, the said sum of eight thousand livres at the current value in this country, during the month of September of next year, one thousand seven hundred and three, on the penalty of all expenses, damages and interest, and for this purpose he has bound all his personal and real property Renouncing etc.

Done and executed at said Quebec, in the office of the said notary, in the afternoon the twenty third day of September one thousand seven hundred and two, in the presence of Mons Jacques Phelipeau and Pierre Huguet, clerks, witnesses residing at Quebec, and who with the said Mon. Hazeur, the said Sieur dela Motte, and the notary have signed.

F Hazeur
La Mothe Cadillac
. J Phelippeaux
Huguet
Chambalon.

And accordingly on the thirteenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and five, before noon, before the undersigned royal notary at the Provost Court of Quebec, residing there, and the witnesses hereunder named personally came the said Sieur dela Mothe, named in the above contract, who of his free will has acknowledged to have had and received of the said Mon. Hazeur, also named therein, he being here present and admitting the same, the sum of eight thousand livres mentioned and described in the said contract, for which sum he acquits and discharges the said Mon. Hazeur and all others.

Done and executed at Quebec, in the office of the said notary, in the presence of Mons. Estienne Mirambeau, merchant, and of ..... witnesses residing at Quebec, who with the said Mon. Hazeur, Dela Motte and notary have signed

La Mothe Cadillac
Fr. Hazeur—Mirambeau—Rageot
Chambalon.

Of the 26th September 1702

Contract.
Mon. Pierre Peire with
Mon. dela Motte Cadillac

Before the undersigned, royal notary at the Provost Court of Quebec, residing there, and the witnesses hereunder named, personally appeared Mon. Pierre Peire, merchant, residing in the city of Quebec who of his free will has acknowledged and confessed to owe Antoine dela Motte Esquire, Sieur de Cadillac, captain commanding a company in the department of Marine maintained by His Majesty in this country; he being now the commandant of the fort of Detroit, and now in this city, and here present and admitting, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty livres silver, French money, for merchandise which the said Sieur dela Motte has sold and delivered to him this day, which he acknowledged, and with which he is satisfied, and promises to satisfy, and to pay to the said Sieur dela Motte, or to his order, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty livres, French money, during the month of September of next year, under the penalty of all expenses, damages and interest, and for this purpose he has bound all his present and future personal and real property.—Renouncing etc.

Done and executed at the house of the Mon. debtor in this city where the said Mon. creditor resides, in the afternoon of the twenty sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and two, in the presence of Mons. Antoine Lagarde and Pierre Huguet, clerks, witnesses, who with the said Mon. Peire, the said Sieur dela Motte and notary have signed

La Mothe Cadillac
A Lagarde
Huguet
Chambalon.

And accordingly on the seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and four, in the afternoon, before the subscriber, a royal notary, and the witnesses hereunder named, personally came the said Sieur dela Motte named in the above obligation, who admitted to have had and received of Mon. Peire, who is also named therein, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty livres, French money, mentioned and described in the said contract; of which sum the said Sieur dela Motte acquits and discharges the said Mon. Peire and all others.

Done and executed at Quebec, in the office of the said notary, in the

presence of Mons. François Rageot and Pierre Huguet, witnesses, who with the said Sieur dela Motte and the notary have signed.

La Mothe Cadillac
Huguet
Rageot
Chambalon.

Of the 27th September 1702.

Power of Attorney.
Mon. delamotte Cadillac
to Mon. Lagarde

Before the undersigned royal notary of the provost court of Quebec, in New France and there residing, and the witnesses hereunder named personally appeared Antoine delamotte esquire sieur de Cadillac, Captain Commanding a company of troops in the department of marine maintained in this country and now Commandant at fort Pontchartrain of Detroit now being in this city of Quebec and about to start for the said Detroit, who of his free will has made and appointed as his general and special attorney Mon. Anthoine Lagarde merchant of this city to whom he gives power to receive, for him and in his name, of the treasurer of the navy, who will be in office in this Country, his allowances as captain of the troops to whatever amount will fall due during the whole time of his absence from this place, and to give receipt therefor and valid acquittances and discharges, when needed. Promising etc—obliging etc and for this purpose these presents will serve and will hold good for the receipts and discharges to be given by the said attorney for the allowances paid annually or otherwise as the case may be during the entire absence of the said constituent any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Renouncing etc Done and executed at said Quebec at the office of the said notary in the afternoon, of the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand seven hundred and two, in the presence of Messres Pierre Huguet and Pierre Haymard, merchants, witnesses residing in this city, who with the constituent and notary have signed

Lamothe Cadillac
Huguet
Haymard
Chambalon.

Of the 29th January 1706.

Sale.

Madme dela Forest

to

Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac

Before the undersigned royal notary of the provost court of Quebec, and there residing, and the undersigned witnesses, personally came Madme Charlotte Françoise Juchereau countess of St. Laurent, wife, not in community[1] of goods, of Francois dela Forest esquire, Captain of a company of the troops of the department of Marine maintained by his Majesty in this country, and by him authorized through the contract drawn up by the undersigned notary, dated the eight of this month and deposited in his office, who of her free will has by these presents, sold, ceded, parted with, relinquished and transferred for the present and for all time, promising to warrant the same against all troubles, mortgages and other claims whatever to Antoine de La Mothe esquire sieur de Cadillac, Captain of a company of the said troops and commandant for the King at Fort Pontchartrain of Detroit; but now living in this city of Quebec, by these presents accepts for himself, his heirs and assigns, that is to say, a farm and habitation seized and situated at the isle and county of St. Laurent, parish of St. Pierre, holding two arpents and a half, less fifteen feet, in width from the shore of the said river St. Laurent up to the second coast, in ascending to the said isle and from the said second coast, up to the middle of the isle; the said width of two arpents and a half clear, adjoining on the south side the habitation of the heirs and representatives of the late Joseph Choret and on the other side, north, extending to that of the widow and heirs of the late Jacques Paradis, at the front end to the said river St. Laurent, with the buildings such as they are specified in the purchase Contract which the said vendor has made with Ignace Pepin said La Chance and Marie le Fort, his wife by contract executed before the undersigned notary, dated the nineteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and three.

Item, the water mill which the said Madame, the vendor built at the place called the Riviére ferrée on a part of the territory belonging to Antoinne Pouleé, which is a part of the habitation of the said heirs or

[1]Usually parties about to be married entered into a contract by which their property should be held jointly, under the Contume de Paris, so that on the death of one the survivor took the entire property, subject to the debts of the deceased. The survivor was to account to the children born of the marriage, for the property so received. In the case of M. de la Forest and his wife the contract entered into which is still on file in Montreal, states that this community of goods shall not be observed.—C. M. B.

representatives of the said Joseph Choret; with the main part of the building in which the said mill is constructed, and all the ground taken from the said Poulet, which will be needed for the discharge of the water in order that it will do no harm to the neighbors, as well as all that which has been taken for building the said mill, [will belong to the vendee] on the condition, that the said purchaser will be bound to pay for the same by exchanging with the said Madme the vendor, the same quantity of ground, as has been agreed and will be agreed to be taken from the said Mon. Poulet, [as may be] allowed by experts, according to the verbal agreement into which the said Madme the vendor has entered with the said Poulet, as she has declared.

Item, six sheep, one ram, four cows, three heifers of two years, one steer, one heifer of one year, six hogs of about ten months, thirteen chickens, one rooster, three turkeys, one turkey cock, two ducks and one drake, two tin plates, six plates, one pot, one frying-pan, one grate, one pair of andirons, one fire shovel, one pair of tongs, two pails bound with wood, three medium kettles of red copper, and all the tools and utensils for the said mill, [are hereby conveyed]. And it is further agreed that the said Madme the vendor will be bound and obliged to finish all that remains to be done to the shell of the structure of said mill and to the mill itself according to the bargain she has made with Robert Gaulain, carpenter, executed before the undersigned notary dated the 15th day of January 1704. Therefore the said building and said mill with all the appurtenances and dependencies not excepting anything, and also all the cattle, poultry, furniture, tools and utensils, are to be possessed by, and to be sold to, the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, in fee for ever, on the conditions above stated, and in virtue of this document and for that purpose the said Madme the vendor has by the present handed over to said purchaser the said deed as above stated with another contract of exchange and sale entered into by the said Pepin and his said wife and Jean Baptiste Costé, done before the same undersigned notary dated the sixth day of March 1700, and who took and received them.

This sale, cession and transfer so made is upon condition that the said purchaser will pay to the domain of the county twenty sols and one capon as seigneurial annuity and two sols per hundred for each arpent of frontage, and in proportion for what the said habitation has been assessed each year, payable at the day and festival of St. Remy, the first of October, at the domain to which it belongs; and besides this for and in consideration of the price and sum of five thousand forty seven livres

which the said purchaser has paid this day in cash to the said Madme the vendor, as has been acknowledged by her, and with which she is satisfied, and for which sum she acquits and discharges the said purchaser of all the fines for alienation of the present sale and which she surrenders to him. By virtue of which she cedes and transfers to him all rights of property and besides resigning etc and consent etc. then also etc have obliged etc renounced etc.

Done and executed at Quebec in the office of the said notary, before noon the 29th day of January one thousand seven hundred and six, in the presence of Messres Estienne Mirambeau and Francois Rageot Chief registrator of the provost court, the witnesses residing at Quebec, who with the said parties and the notary have signed.

C F Juchereau dela forest de St. Laurent
Lamothe Cadillac
Mirambeau
Rageot
Chambalon.

Of the 4th November 1706.

Power of Attorney
Mon. dela mot Cadillac
to Madme dela Forest and
substitution to Mon Joseph
Riverin

Before the subscriber, a royal notary of the isle of Montreal in New France residing at the Ville Marie[1] of the said isle, and the undersigned witnesses, personally came Mon. Anthoine dela Mothe Cadillac captain and commandant for the King at fort Pontchartrain on lake Erie who is now in this city, who has made and appointed for his special and general attorney C F Juchereau dela Forest de St Laurent, to whom he gives power and authority to manage and to take care of all his goods, and business pursuant to the instructions he has given her and those he will give her in the future, and this for this country as well as for the old France and if needed to plead, object and appeal and to choose domicile etc, to substitute etc. and to act in general, as she will find necessary, in virtue of the present writ, notwithstanding expiration, promising and obliging etc. Done and executed at Ville Marie in the office of the said notary, in the year one thousand seven hundred

[1]Montreal.

and six, the fifteenth of June, before noon. In the presence of Messres Pierre Rivet and Claude Maurice witnesses residing at Ville Marie and by them, signed with the constituent and notary after reading. Done, according to the ordinance

Lamothe Cadillac
Rivet
Claude Maurice
Adhémar

On the same document appears as follows:

Before the undersigned royal notary of the Provost court of Quebec, and there residing and the undersigned witnesses personally came Madame dela forest named in the power of attorney, on the other side, who of her free will has appointed in her stead and place Mon. Joseph Riverin, merchant of this city, to whom she gives authority to act in her place in virtue of the said power of attorney entirely, and to act as she would do and to appoint and elect domicile. Promising etc, under the obligation etc, renouncing etc.

Done and executed at Quebec in the office of the said notary, before noon, the fourth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and six.

In the presence of Mon. Jean De Lestaige, general Secretary of the colonial Company of this country, and of Gabriel Lambert, Clerk, residing at Quebec who with Madame dela Forest and the notary have signed

C F Juchereau dela forest de St Laurent
Delestaige
Lambert
Chambalon

22 October 1707 Marriage Contract
between
Jacques Langlois & Marie René Dussaut.

In presence of the undersigned witnesses, personally appeared Sieur Jacques Langlois, a citizen of fort Pontchartrain, son of Germain Langlois, an inhabitant of Beauport and of Jeanne Chalifou of one part, and Marie René Dussaut, daughter of Sieur Jean Baptiste Dussaut, Seigneur de la Pointe aux Cureus near Quebec, and of Marie Magdeline Mezeray of the other part. Said parties willingly and of their free will, and on advice and consent of their relatives and friends, for this purpose assem-

bled on both sides, that is on the part of Sieur Jacques Langlois, Mon. Louis Fournier Dufiguier Esquire, and major at said fort Pontchartrain, the Sieur Etienne Verron de Grandmesnil and Joseph Parent, citizen of said place, and on the part of the said Marie René Dussaut, Mon. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Esquire, Seigneur of Pontchartrain du detroit, and commandant for the King at the said detroit, and of Madame Marie Thereze Guyon and Mlle. Magdeline de La Mothe, they have made the marriage contract, promises and agreements as follows, that is to say that the said Sieur Jacques Langlois promises and agrees to take, as his spouse and legal wife the said Marie René Dussaut, who on the part of her relatives and friends has promised and promises to take the said Sieur Jacques Langlois for her spouse and legal husband; that the marriage shall take place and be solemnized before our mother, the Holy Church, as soon as possible, and as will be advised and decided upon by their said relatives and friends, if God and our Holy Church thereto consent, and agree. The future husband and wife to be one in community of all goods, furniture, real estate, and acquisitions from the day of their marriage and nuptial benediction, according to the custom of Paris as the same is followed and administrated in this country, or in any country where they may live should the practice there be different.

They will not be holden, either the one or the other, for debts contracted by either of them before the celebration of the said future marriage; but if some debts are found they will be paid and acquitted by the one who has made and contracted them, and out of his (or her) holdings.

The said future wife will be endowed with the customary dowry, or (in lieu thereof) of the sum of one thousand livres of prepaid endowment, which being once paid is not to be returned: (but being unpaid) is to be a charge on the most unencumbered property of the said future husband, which property from that time will be charged and mortgaged to secure the same.

The agreed sum will be equal and mutual for the sum of one thousand livres to be taken by the survivor from the goods of the future community after the inventory has been taken, according to the inventory to be taken before the partition, and without public announcement. In addition to the foregoing the said parties take each other with all the rights they now possess, and those which may come and fall due to them by succession, donation or otherwise. And for the good and mutual friendship that the said future husband and wife, have for each other, they mutually and reciprocally have made and make by this

instrument in the best form and manner that contribution may be made of all of their goods, furniture, common property, acquisitions, real property, and estate, to what sum it may amount, and in what place it may be situated, or established, to the survivor in full possession and perpetual ownership, as goods to them belonging, after the decease of the first dying; always supposed that there are no children born of the said future marriage. If dissolution should take place through the death of the future husband, the said future wife will be entitled to renounce the said community, and by renouncing thereof, can unreservedly and freely take back all that she originally contributed as her dowry and legacy in her favor, together with her wearing apparel, garments and linen for her use, rings, jewelry and furnished bed, and generally all that might have come to her by succession, donation or otherwise, so that she will not be held for the debts of the community even when she would be otherwise obliged or condemned to pay them. And, in order to confirm this agreement the said parties have promised to make such a contract within six months after there shall be established a justice court in this city. Promising, binding, and renouncing etc.

Done and entered into at fort Pontchartrain du detroit the twenty second day of October one thousand seven hundred and seven.

The said Marie René Dussaut declares that she is unable to sign, and the said Joseph Parant makes a like statement, in presence of the above named and undersigned witnesses.

"Signed" Marie Thereze Guyon de la Mothe
Jacques Langlois
Magdeleine La Mothe.
Dufigiers
La Mothe Cadillac
Grandmesnil.

Nov 7 1707. Judgment
rendered by the Council of
war against Bertellemy Pichon
a soldier of the Company of Cortemanche
of the garrison of Pontchartrain.

This day the seventh of the month of November one thousand seven hundred and seven, the Sieur Derané with fifty men was commanded to lay hold of the Sieur de Bourgmont, formerly an officer of the troop

stationed at this fort, from which he deserted with the man named Jolicoeur of the company of Duverier and was joined at lake Erie by the man named La Roze, another deserter of the company of Cortemanche, and also the woman named Tichenet, who was with the said Sieur de Bourgmont, and other deserters, and who for a long time led a scandalous life with the said Sieur de Bourgmont, he having debauched her, which has come to the knowledge of the public. They were directed also to seize the said La Roze who deserted last February. Sieur Derané having brought in the above named three deserters put them in the prison of this fort. I, Jacques Lucas sergeant of the Company of Cortemanche, performing the duties of major during the absence of Monsieur du Figuier and other officers, make the following report to Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac, Commandant of said fort Pontchartrain, he having ordered me to bring before a council of war to be called at his house, at nine o'clock, before noon, said La Roze, the soldier who is a deserter, in order that he be sentenced by the said council of war. I delivered him at the said house, demanding that he be sentenced according to the provisions of the ordinances.

Jacques Lucas

This day at nine o'clock in the morning Bartellamy Pichon, from the city of Bourdeau, parish of St Peter, son of Jean Pichon and of Jeanne Durand has appeared.

Asking him about his age, he said he was twenty three or twenty four years, having been in the service of the King for the past six years. Asking him why he deserted this fort, he said that he had been enticed away by the man named Laveille of the Company of Debergére and by Bascus of the Company of Longeuil. Inquiring where he went to after deserting, he said that his intention, and that of his comrades, was to pass during the night through Montreal, and by Quebec, and to go to the Lille persse[1] for the purpose of reaching the fishing boats in order to return to France, but that he would have returned to this fort a long time ago except for Sieur de Bourgmont, who prevented him by giving him hope that he would render him his assistance.

Inquiring who was the cause of the desertion of the man named Jolicoeur, he said that Sieur de Bourgmont enticed him away, and that he could not get him to return, so he left him with Montour, the brother of the said Tichenet.

Inquiring if he knew what Sieur de Bourgmont and the said Tichenet

[1]Probably fishing islands.—C. M. B.

intended to do, he said "yes," that they would go to the English to reside there forever, and that the said Montour would also go there this summer.

Asking him if the Sieur de Bourgmont and Tichenet had some beaver skins at the Grand river of lake Erie, he said they had about fifteen bundles of beaver skins, or other peltries, which were on an island, three miles from the river entrance.

Inquiring what became of his other comrades, deserters, he said that the man named Sonderot was drowned, that Bacus had been murdered by Leveille, by shooting and that they ate him; that after this Leveille drowned himself, and that St Jean would have killed him, because they were so hungry, and so he killed him and tried and desired to eat some, but he could not, and that in the meantime there arrived a canoe with Frenchmen named Chale, Chatellerau and Tienel; they said to him, "See here, apparently you are a deserter, so we are."

Asked if had any knowledge that Sieur de Bourgmont had returned to Longue Pointe to meet the said Tichenet: he said that Mon. de Bourgmont left the said Jolicoeur on the road to wait for the said Tichenet, and to take her to join him at the Grand river, and that the said Jolicoeur getting tired of waiting her went on board of a canoe to return to Detroit, but meeting the said Tichenet on the way, she persuaded him to go back, and took him with her to meet the Sieur de Bourgmont, with whom she lived scandously.

On this day, the seventh of November, one thousand seven hundred and seven, the Council of war found the man named Bertellemy Pichon, *dit* Laroze, of the company of Cortemanche, guilty and convicted of the crime of desertion, and even of murder, and sentenced and hereby sentence him to have his head broken till death follows, by eight soldiers, being first degraded of his arms, they being unable to inflict either a more severe or a more moderate punishment, because of the remoteness of the place (from civilization.)

Done at fort Pontchartrain the day and year above given.

Signed La Mothe Cadillac.
Derané
D'Argenteuil
Guignolet.
Francœur.

Mons. Lafleurdor and Brindamour, Sergeants of the companies of Delaforest and La Chassagne declare that they are not able to sign.

Signed Derané
D'Argentuil
La Mothe Cadillac
Guignolet
Francoeur.

April 14 1708. Sale of the house of Pierre Pichet, *dit* St Onge to Ls. Fs. Vieneau.

This day, the fourteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eight, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, there has been agreed between Pierre Pichet and Louis François Vieneau as follows, that is to say; that the said Pierre Pichet, *dit* St Onge, has sold, conveyed and transferred in fee simple to Louis François Vieneau, his heirs and assigns, a house belonging to him at fort Pontchartrain, situated on St Joachim street, of twenty five feet front on the said street, and of twenty two feet depth, adjoining on one side to the land of Michel Dizier and on the other side to the land of Pierre Tacet, *dit* Francoeur, at the price and for the consideration of twenty livres, which the said Louis François Vieneau has paid in cash to said Pierre Pichet, for which he has receipted in full, and with which he is pleased and satisfied.

Done at fort Pontchartrain on the day and year above given.

"Signed." Henry Belile, witness
Grandmesnil, witness.

I consent to the sale of the house above, as well as to the above made conditions.

Done at fort Pontchartrain, this 14th of April 1708.

La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

April 15 1708 — Sale by Antoine Dupuis and wife to Ls. Gatineau[1] for his brother, J Bte. Duplessis.

This day, the fifteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eight, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mons. Antoine Dupuis and Marianne Marandeau, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free, open and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Louis Gatineau now here present and accepting the same for Jean Baptiste Duplessis, his brother, a house seized and situated on Ste Anne Street, thirty feet in depth and twenty two feet wide, with its appurtenances and belongings, adjoining on one side to the land of François Tezé, *dit* Lavergne, and on the other side to the land of Jenseron, or Laboune, *dit* Leveillé. The said house is now unfinished. The said Antoine Dupuis binds himself to make and to complete same, that is, to finish the chimney, the roof of grass, and gable on the side of the chimney, to surround the same with mud, to make the hearth of earth, and the remainder of the floor, and to hang up a window shutter, it being understood that Mon. Gatineau will allow four days to finish the said house.

The said Antoine Dupuis and his wife bind themselves to leave the stakes which are on the place, and to run the risk of the house, either through fire or any other casuality, till Mon. Gatineau is put in possession of the house, which will be at the end of May, for this the said Mon. Gatineau agrees to pay to said Mon. Dupuis and his wife, for the site and said house, at the end of next May, the sum of two hundred livres in good valid and marketable peltries, of which sum of two hundred livres the said Mon. Gatineau will pay at the end of May only one hundred forty livres, and he binds himself to the said Mon. Antoine Dupuis to pay, during the course of the summer, the sum of sixty livres in a half minot[2] of salt, and in hemp cloth at the cost price in Montreal, all to be delivered at this place in good condition. To all of the above stated conditions, the said parties have agreed under penalty of all expenses for damage and interest, and after reading to them the present document the said Mon. Antoine Dupuis and his wife declared

[1]Nicolas Gatineau Sieur Duplessis, had, among other children, two sons, Louis, born 1674, and Jean Baptiste born 1671. The former took the name of Gatineau, as it appears in this deed (or Gastineau, as it is sometimes found), and the latter took the name of Duplessis. They both lived in Detroit for a time. Louis married Jeanne Lemovne at Batiscan, Jan'y 22, 1710. Jean Baptiste married Marie Charlotte Boulanger, and died at Trois Rivieres Feb. 9, 1750.—C. M. Burton.

[2]A minot in Detroit was about a bushel. See Campbell's History of Mich.—C. M. B.

that they were not able to sign. Mon. Gatineau has signed with me and the witnesses.

Done at fort Pontchartrain, the day and year as above stated.

"signed." Gastineau
Robert.
Rober Janot.

Done by me, Grandmesnil,
Secretary of M de la Mothe.

I consent to the sale of the house above as well as to the above made conditions this fifteenth April one thousand seven hundred and eight.

La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

June 10 1708. Sale by Antoine Terron and his wife to Pierre Herbin.

This day, the tenth of June one thousand seven hundred and eight, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. Antoine Terron and Marguerite Laforest, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Pierre Herbin now here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on St. François street of twenty feet front on the said street, and twenty six feet in depth with its appurtenances and dependencies, said lot adjoining at one side to the land of Pierre Leger, and on the other side the land of Pierre Surgere, the said house as it is now. The said Pierre Herbin binds himself to pay to the said Antoinne Terron and his wife, for the site and said house, the sum of fifty livres, to be paid during the year in wearing apparel which will be due to him this fall, one thousand seven hundred and eight. To all above stated conditions the said parties have agreed, under penalty of all expenses for damage and interest and after reading to them the present document the said Antoine Terron and his wife, and Pierre Herbin declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Pontchartrain, the day and year above stated.

"Signed." Pierre Mallett
Guignolet.

Done by me,
Grandmesnil Secretary of Mon.
dela Mothe.

I consent to the sale of the house above, as well as to the above named conditions.

Done at fort Pontchartrain this tenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eight.

La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

July 7 1708. Sale by Charle Charon *dit* Laroze to Pierre Garreau *dit* St Onge.

This day, the seventh of July one thousand seven hundred and eight, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses Mons. Charles Charon *dit* Larose, a soldier of Cabanas, who of his free and voluntary will, sells, cedes, relinquishes and transfers to Mon, Pierre Gareau, *dit* St Onge, he being here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on Ste Anne street twenty five feet wide and twenty two deep with its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Mon. Joseph Depré and on the other side to a soldier's house, which said house the said Charles Charon binds himself to enlarge by six or seven feet, to repair the chimney, to cover the same with grass, and to make the flooring up stairs, and a wall of split plank or board, and to alter the window posts, for this the said M. Pierre Garreau binds himself to bring to the said Charle Charon merchandise, at the current price in Montreal, the sum of seventy five livres, this fall, one thousand seven hundred and eight, according to the bill which the said Charle Charon will hand over to him, all in good condition. To all matters above stated the said parties have agreed under penalty of all expenses for damage and interest, and after reading to them the present document the said Mon. Pierre Gareau and Charle Charon declared that they are not able to sign.

Done at fort Pontchartrain the seventh of July one thousand seven hundred and eight.

"Signed." Louis Normand.
Alexis Lemoyne.

Done by me, Secretary of Mon. de La Mothe
"Signed." Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sale of the above house, as well as to the conditions above made.

Done at fort Pontchartrain this seventh of July, one thousand seven hundred and eight.

"Signed." La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

July 9 1708 Sale by Jacques Demoulin and wife to Jean Le Sueur

This day, the ninth of July one thousand seven hundred and eight, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. Jacques Demoulin and Charlotte Sanaria, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Jean Le Sueur, he being here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on St. Louis street thirty feet wide on the said street and sixteen feet deep, adjoining on one side to Kiłinehüie, an Outaoua, and on the other side to us, which said house the said Jacques Demoulin obliges himself to make and complete, that is to cover the same with grass, to make the chimney of good and solid earth, to make the gable end of the chimney of earth, and the other of straw, to make a partition of split logs, to make three doors and three windows, to paint them with wood paint, and the lock of the door, also of wood. For this Mon. Le Sueur binds himself to pay to said Mon. Jacques Demoulin and his wife, for the site and said house, in the autumn of one thousand seven hundred and eight, the sum of forty livres in merchandise at the current price in Montreal, all in good condition, and delivered in this place, according to the bill which the said Mon. Demoulin will hand over to him. To all the matters above stated the said parties have agreed, under penalty of all expenses for damages and interest, and after this present document was read to them the said Mon. Jacques Demoulin and his wife declared that they were not able to sign, also Mon. Le Sueur, but the witnesses did sign with me.

Done at fort Pontchartrain the said day and year above stated.

"Signed." Alexis Lemoyne
Paul Guillet

Done by me, Secretary of Mon. de La Mothe.

Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sale of above house as well as to the conditions stipulated above.

Done at fort Pontchartrain this ninth of July one thousand seven hundred and eight.

La Mothe Cadillac
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

July 15 1708 — Sale by Louis Normand *dit* Labriere and his wife to Allexsi Lemoine.

This day, the fifteenth of July one thousand seven hundred and eight, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. Louis Normand, *dit* Labriere, and Anne Brunet, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Allexsi Lemoine, he being here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on Ste Anne street of twenty five feet on the said street and twenty four feet in depth, with all of its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Pierre Hemard, and on the other side to Bonnaventure Compien, the said house as it is at present. The said Mon. Allexsi Lemoyne has paid in cash to the said Mon. Louis Normand *dit* Labriere and his wife, for the said site and house the sum of one hundred livres in silver, current money. To all that is above stated the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages, and interest and the present document was read to them.

Done at fort Pontchartrain the said day and year as above stated, and Mons. Alexsi Lemoine and Labriere sign with the witnesses, and the said Madame Anne Brunet declared that she was not able to sign.

"Signed" Louis Normand,
Alexis Le Moyne,
Francois Peltier,
Claude Martel.

Done by me, Secretary,

Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sale of the house above, as well as to the conditions stipulated above. Done at fort Pontchartrain this fifteenth of July one thousand seven hundred and eight.

(Signed) La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

September 4 1708 Sale by Jacob de Marsac and wife to Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville

This day, the fourth of September one thousand seven hundred and eight, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. Jacob De Marsac, *dit* Deroché and Terresse Davit, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville, he being now here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on St François Street, of the width of twenty feet on the said street, and of twenty six feet in depth, with all of its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Mon. Blaise Surgere, and on the other side to a piece of ground not granted; the said house as it is at present. Mon. Jean Barte has made out his note to Mon. Jacob De Marsac payable at the end of September one thousand seven hundred and eight in good, valid and marketable peltries at the current price at this place, for the said site and house; the sum of forty five livres having already been paid. To all above stated the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest. The present document having been read to them, the said Mon. Jacob De Marsac has signed with his wife, and Mon. Jean Barte has declared that he is not able to sign.

Done at fort Ponchartrain the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Alexis Le Moyne.
Jacque Cardinal.
De Marsac.
Therese David.

Done by me, Grandmesnil, Secretary.

I consent to the sale of above house as well as to the conditions above stipulated.

Done at fort Pontchartrain, this fourth of September one thousand seven hundred and eight.

(Signed.) La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

January 9 1709. Sale by Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville, to Louis Normand, *dit* Labriere.

This day, the ninth of January one thousand seven hundred and nine, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, appeared Mon. Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville, a soldier of the company of Mon. Lagenieres, and Charlotte Chodillon, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Louis Normand, *dit* Labriére, he being here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on St François street, of twenty feet on the said street and twenty six feet in depth, with all of its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Mon. Blaize Surgere, and on the other side to a piece of ground not granted; the said house as it is at present Mon. Louis Normand has paid cash to the said Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville, and his wife, for the said site and house, the sum of forty five livres in ready money. The said Jean Barte reserving the right to take with him upon vacating the premises, one door of a closet with paintings on it, and further the said Louis Normand agrees that the said Jean Barte and his wife may live in the house six months, to count of this date, and that after that time has expired the said Belleville will vacate. To all the above described conditions, the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest, and after reading to them the present document the said Mon. Jean Barte, *dit* Belleville, and his wife, declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Ponchartrain the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Louis Normand.
Alexis Lemoyne.
Paul Guillet.

I consent to the sale of the house above, as well as to the conditions as stipulated above.

Done at fort Ponchartrain this ninth of January one thousand seven hundred and nine.

La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

January 30 1709 — Sale by Ls Normand, *dit* Labriere, to Charles Charon, *dit* Larose.

This day, the thirtieth of January one thousand seven hundred and nine, appeared in presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. Louis Normand, *dit* Labriere, who has of his free and voluntary will sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Charles Charon, *dit* Larose, a soldier, he being here present and accepting, a house, seized and situated on St François Street of twenty feet on the said street, and twenty six feet in depth, with its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Mon. Blaise Surgere, and on the other side to a piece of ground not granted, said house as it is at present; for the price and sum of forty five livres which the said Charles Charon is obliged to pay on the fifteenth of May one thousand seven hundred and nine, in a note or in peltries, for which he has made out a note to the said Mon. Louis Normand, payable at the said fifteenth of May, and with which the said Mon. Louis Normand is satisfied.

To all the above described conditions the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest. And the present document being read to them, the said Mon. Louis Normand has signed with the witnesses, and the said Charles Charon has declared that he is not able to sign.

Done at fort Ponchartrain the day and year above stated.

(Signed.) Louis Normand,
De rané,
Alexis Le Moyne.

I consent to the sale of the house above, as well as to the conditions stipulated as above.

Done at fort Ponchartrain this 30th January 1709.

(Signed) La Mothe Cadillac.
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

February 12 1709 — Sale by Guillaume Agnet, *dit* Sansquartier, to Leonar Bolegne, *dit* Boivin.

This day, the twelfth of February one thousand seven hundred and nine, appeared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Guillaume

Agnet, *dit* Sansquartier, a soldier of the company of Mon. Deverier, and Leonar Bolegne, *dit* Boivin, a soldier of the company of Mon. Cabanat, who made the following agreement, that is on the part of Guillaume Agnet that he will sell, cede, relinquish and transfer to the said Leonar Bolegne, he being here present and accepting, a house, seized and situated on St Joachim street, of twenty two feet front on the said street and of twenty two feet in depth, with its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining at one side to Pierre Poirier, and on the other side to Jean Ferlan, *dit* Deloriers; the said house as it is at present. The said Leonard Bolegne has paid cash to said Guillaume Agnet, for the said site and house, the sum of twenty eight livres in silver, and has ceded to him three parts of a house he has with St Jean de St Martin.

To all the above described conditions the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest, and the present document having been read to them, the said Guillaume Agnet and Leonar Bolegne declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Ponchartrain, the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) P. Guillet
P. du lude.

Done by me, Secretary, Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sale of the above house as well as to the conditions stipulated above.

Done at fort Pontchartrain this February 12 1709.

(Signed) La Mothe Cadillac,
Grandmesnil, Secretary.

March 21th 1709. Exchange between
René Lemoine Depin and
Pierre Hemar

This day, the twenty first of March one thousand seven hundred and nine, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, personally appeared Mon. René Lemoine Depin and Mon. Pierre Hemar, who of their entire free and voluntary will have agreed to exchange their houses, appurtenances and dependencies, that is Mon. René Lemoine exchanges the one he has, situated on Ste. Anne street, as it is, according to his contract of the tenth of March one thousand seven hundred and seven, upon condition that the said Mon. René Lemoine is to pay for the said exchange to the said Mon. Hemar the sum of fifty livres cash, which he

now receives and with which he contents himself. The said Mon. Hemar will not be bound by the stipulations put down in the contract of the said Mon. Lemoine of the twentieth of this month, but only to those contained in his contract of the tenth of March one thousand seven hundred and seven.

The said Mon. René Lemoine binds himself to pay the rent for the piece of ground described in the contract of the said Pierre Hemar, at the rate of two sous per foot, and the said Mon. Hemar is to pay the rent for the house of the said Mon. Depin, at the rate of two sous per foot. However the said exchange can in no way be prejudicial to the contract and concession accorded to him by Mon. dela Mothe dated, the twentieth of this present month. To all above stated, the said parties have agreed under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest. Done at fort Pontchartrain the twenty first of March one thousand seven hundred and nine. After the present document was read to him Mon. Hemar declared that he was unable to sign and the said Mon. René Lemoine has signed with the witnesses.

(Signed) René Lemoyne.
Gastineau.
Montandre.

done by me, Secretary, Grandmesnil.

March 22th 1709. Sale by Jean Ferland, *dit* Deloriers to Pierre Come, *dit* Lajeunesse.

This day, the twenty second of March one thousand seven hundred and nine, personally appeared, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mons. Jean Ferland, *dit* Deloriers, and Pierre Come, *dit* Lajeunesse, who of their entire free and voluntary will have agreed as follows, that is to say, on the part of Jean Fland that he sells, cedes, relinquishes and transfers to Pierre Come, here present and accepting, a house, seized and situated on St Joachim street of twenty five feet on the said street, and of twenty two feet in depth, with its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Mon. Paul Langlois and on the other to Guillaume Agnet, the house as it is at present. The said Pierre Come has paid in cash to the said Jean Ferland, for the site and said house, the sum of thirty livres in merchandise, and with which the said Jean Ferland is content and satisfied. To all as above stated the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for dam-

ages and interest, and the present document being read to them the said Jean Ferland and Pierre Come declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Pontchartrain, the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Mathurin Rivar,
Bajoune

done by me, Secretary,

Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sâle of the house above described as well as to the conditions stipulated above. Done at fort Pontchartrain, this 22th of March 1709.

Of the 12th September 1709.

Indemnity
Mon. and Madame Riverin
to Mon. Dela Mothe Cadillac.

Before the undersigned, royal notary at the Provost Court of Quebec, residing there, and the witnesses hereunder named, personally came Mon. Joseph Riverin, merchant, residing in the city of Quebec and Madame Michelle Mars his wife, who is authorized by him for this purpose, who of their free and voluntary will jointly and separately the one for the other, and each alone, for both and each in his (or her) name, renouncing the privilege of division and discussion, promise and obligate themselves to acquit, guaranty, indemnify and discharge entirely, Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac, captain of a volunteer Company of the troops maintained in this country by his Majesty, and commandant for his Majesty, at fort Pontchartrain du detroit, where he is at present. Mon. Estienne Verron de Grandmenil's junior, his attorney at the present time, and admitting (that they owe) the Company of the Colony of this country the sum of nine thousand and four hundred fifty five livres, three sols in French money, which the said Sieur dela Mothe is indebted to the said Company, pursuant to the ordinance of his Grace, the Intendant, dated the twenty first December, one thousand seven hundred and seven, on account and being in part payment of what the said Mon. and Madame Riverin owe to the said Sieur dela Mothe for the sendings of peltries which the said Sieur dela Mothe has consigned to them according to the statement which the said Mon. Riverin has furnished for the same

to the said Sieur dela Mothe. And they are to produce and to give receipt and valable discharge for the said sum of nine thousand four hundred fifty five livres, three sols, in French money, from the said Company of the Colony for the said Sieur dela Mothe or to the said Mon. Verron his attorney or, in the month of next October, at the time the distribution of the bills of exchange will be made, under the penalty of costs, damages, and interest, and to this end in consideration of their mutual responsibility they have bound their present and future properties without exception to secure the amount the said Mon. and Madame Riverin owe to the said Sieur dela Mothe, for this purpose, they will adjust the account with the said Mon. Verron, his attorney, at the first convenient occasion. Renouncing etc.

Done and executed at Quebec, in the office of the said notary before noon the 12th day of September 1709, in the presence of Mons. Jordin Lajus, surgeon, and of André Jorian, master cooper, residing in this city, who with the said Mon and Madame Riverin and the said Mon. Verron and the notary have signed.

J Riverin
Michelle Mars
Grandmesnil
J Lajus
André Jorrian
Chambalon.

And accordingly on the twenty sixth day of November of the year, one thousand seven hundred and nine in the afternoon, before the undersigned royal notary at the provost court of Quebec aforesaid, there residing and the witnesses hereunder named, personally came the said Sieur Verron de Grandmenil in the name of the person named in the above document, who has acknowledged that the said Mon. Riverin, also named therein, has paid into the hands of Mon. De Monseignat, controller of the navy, the sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty five livres three sols, in French money, mentioned in the above document, in pursuance of the ordinance of his Grace the Intendant, of the 21st of December 1707. At the bottom of said ordinance the said Mon. De Monseignat has given receipt for the said sum to the said Mon. Riverin, dated the sixth day of this month which remains as a full and valid acquittance and discharge—

Which receipt and ordinance remained in the custody of said Sieur de Grandmenil in the name of the person above mentioned, for the

security and discharge of the said Sieur dela Mothe who is also therein named.

Done and executed at Quebec in the office of the said notary in the presence of Mon. René Claude Barrolet, practitioner, and of Jordin Lajus witnesses, residing at Quebec who with the other parties and the notary have signed.

Grandmesnil
J Riverin
J Lajus
Barrollet
Chambalon.

Of the 12th November 1711. Contract
and agreement between
the reverend ladies Ursulines
and Mon.dela mothe Cadillac.

Before the undersigned, royal notary at the Provost Court of Quebec and there residing and the witnesses hereunder named, personally appeared the reverend ladies Catherine of the Incarnation, Superior, of the reverend Ursuline nuns of the convent in this city of Quebec, Marie Angelique of St. John the Evangelist assistant: Jeanne of St. Francis Xavier, zealot, Catherine of the Seraphs, guardian, Marie Ann of Ste Thereze and Louise of Ste Catherine, confidants, acting for and in the name of their community, with the agreement and consent of Mon. Charles Glandelet priest, dean of the cathedral church of Our Lady, of this city, grand vicar of his Right Reverend the bishop of Quebec, their Superior, also here present, on the one part, and Mon. Antoine de la Mothe, Esquire, sieur de Cadillac, Governor for the king in the country of Louisiana, at present in this city, on the other part, which parties of their free and voluntary will have acknowledged to have made between them the following contract, treaties and agreements, that is to say, that the said reverend Ursuline ladies for and in the name of their said community, promise and engage theirselves to keep and to take care of at their convent Mlle. Judith dela Mothe[1] about twenty three years old

[1]At the time the "Sketch of the Life of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac" was written, in 1895, the existence of the preceding document was not known. In that sketch it is stated that "there was possibly another daughter, as in one of the letters written regarding the departure of Madam Cadillac in 1701, it is stated that she left her daughters with the nuns of the Ursuline convent, and the only daughter whose name we have was Magdelene." (p. 22.)

It appears from this agreement that Judith was born in the year 1688, and was therefore the oldest of Cadillac's children. In that year the King had granted to Cadillac a large tract of land in the present State of Maine, including Bar Harbor and Mount Desert Island, and it is possible that he was living on this land when Judith was born. He either

daughter of the said Mon. dela Mothe and Madame Marie Thereze Guyon his wife, in the capacity of perpetual boarder, during her life, on condition that the said reverend ladies will be bound to feed and to do her washing, also to keep in repair the clothes and all other things used by her, and to wait upon her during good health or sickness in an honest way, and agreeably, and to this end to feed and to eat with her, in short to treat and take care of her in the same manner they take care of the nuns; not for any reason whatever to compel her to eat at the table with their other common boarders. It is also agreed, that if in the future it should happen that the said nuns were obliged, through any unforeseen emergency, either on account of war or otherwise, to quit or leave this country, going, or living elsewhere than in this city, they will, in that case, be bound and obliged to take with them the said Mlle. dela Mothe to whatever place they shall go, to reside, and to continue to feed, keep and take care of her, in the same manner as they would treat their nuns.

Contract and agreement made for the price and sum of six thousand livres; that is to say, one thousand livres for the furniture, and utensils, for the use and utility to the said Mlle. dela Mothe, and the other five thousand livres as a fund for her pension for life; which life pension to the sum of five thousand livres will remain theirs and become their absolute property after the death of the said Mlle. dela Mothe; of which sum of six thousand livres the said reverend ladies do acknowledge to have had and received the sum of five hundred livres in one part, in furniture clothes and utensils for the use of the said Mlle. dela Mothe, and the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety livres, which latter sum said Mon. dela Mothe has paid to them this day in paper money, current in this country, which they have taken and received, and for which they acquit and discharge the said Mon. dela Mothe. And the remaining one thousand and ten livres to complete the entire payment of the said sum of six thousand livres, the said Mon. dela Mothe promised to pay or cause to be paid to the said reverend ladies Ursulines, in the month of October of next year. Of the aforesaid sum received the

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lived here or at Port Royal (Annapolis Royal) at this time. There was no church at Mount Desert in 1688 and all efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of the church records of Port Royal, of that date, have been unavailing.

I visited Port Royal in 1899 and inspected the village site where Cadillac lived, and the remains of the old French fort, and on the same visit, searched for the old parish records. Evidence of French occupation, the trenches dug by the English in their siege of the fort, the old burial ground, the original wharf in the bay, all are there as reminders of the troubles between the French, the Indians and the English, and the occupation of the country by the three nations, but the church records are gone. The discovery of the document here presented mends a heretofore broken link in the life of the Founder of Detroit.—C. M. Burton.

said reverend ladies, promise and oblige themselves to use five hundred livres for buying the furniture, clothes and utensils suitable to said Mlle. dela Mothe, for her use and utility, which with the five hundred livres they have already received makes up the said sum of one thousand livres of furniture she must have for her use.

For this the said reverend ladies Ursulines renounce and have renounced for themselves as well as for the said Mlle. dela Mothe all the rights and pretentions she, the said Mlle. dela Mothe, may have or pretend to have here after to the future inheritances from the said Mon. and Madme dela Mothe, her father and mother, as well as to those which might befall or fall due to her through the death of her brothers and sisters or any one of them.

Further it has been agreed that the said reverend ladies may under no pretense whatever, expel the said Mlle. dela Mothe from their convent, for any length of time whatever it may be, and that they will be bound to treat her in such a manner she never will feel herself willing to leave, but if in the course of time the said Mlle. dela Mothe of her own impulse, and without any constraint, should absolutely wish to leave, in this said case it has been agreed that she may do so, and that if this happens, the said reverend ladies will be bound and obliged to give back and return to her all the furniture, linen, clothes and utensils, which, at that time, will be there and in the condition they are, being, in no wise, obliged to bring them up to the value of the said sum of one thousand livres, at which the said furniture and utensils have been fixed. Moreover they are to refund and pay her back the said sum of five thousand livres of the said her pension fund, it being however also agreed that from this said sum there will be deducted one-hundred livres for each year that the said Mlle. dela Mothe has lived at their said convent; the said years being calculated from the day and date of the present contract till the day of her departure, which sum of one hundred livres for each year will remain the property of the said reverend ladies Ursulines, besides the use they have had of the said sum of five thousand livres representing the fund of her pension. And it is further agreed that neither the said Mon. dela Mothe, the said Madame his wife, the brothers and sisters of the said Mlle dela Mothe, nor any other relatives can compel the said Mlle. dela Mothe to leave the said convent against her will under any pretense whatever. All this has been agreed and contracted between the said reverend ladies Ursulines and the said Mon. dela Mothe upon the condition that [each will bear] all the expenses for damages and interests (for breach of the conditions hereof), and

for this purpose they respectively have bound all their present and future property.

Renouncing etc. Done and executed at Quebec in the office of the said notary by the said Mon. dela Mothe and by the said reverend ladies Ursulines, at their parlor in the after noon of the twelfth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eleven, in the presence of Mons. Louis Fournier esquire, Sieur du Figuier, an Officer of the troops in this country, and of François Boisseau, practitioner, witnesses residing at Quebec, who with the reverend ladies Ursulines, hereunder named, the said Mon. Glandelet, the said Mon. dela Mothe and the notary have signed

Charles Glandelet, Vicar general, Superior
of the convent of the Ursulines at Quebec.
Sœur Catherine of the Incarnation Superior.
Soeur of St John the Evangelist ass't.
Soeur J. of St Francis, zealot.
Soeur Catherine of the Seraphs, guardian.
Soeur Marie Anne of Ste Therese.
Soeur Louise of Ste Catherine
Lamothe Cadillac
Fournier Du Figuier
Boisseau
Chambalon.

On the preceding document appears the following account.

And occuring the thirty first day of October one thousand seven hundred and twelve, in the afternoon, before the aforesaid and undersigned royal notary of the Provost Court of Quebec, and the witnesses hereunder named personally came the said reverend ladies Catherine of the Incarnation, superior of the Ursulines, nuns of the convent at city of Quebec, Marie Angelique of St John the Evangelist, assistant, Jeanne of St Francis Xavier, zealot, Catherine of the Seraphs, guardian, Marie Anne of Ste Thereze, and Louise of Ste Catherine confidants, acting for and in the name of their community, named in the previous document of agreement and convention, who of their free will have acknowledged and confessed to have had and received of the said Sieur dela Mothe Cadillac, also named therein, through the hands of Louis Fournier esquire, Sieur Du Figuier, lieutenant of a volunteer company of troops, in the department of marine maintained by his Majesty in this country, the amount of money from the said Mon dela Mothe proceeding from the

goods he had left in the hands of the said Sieur Dufiguier to be sold; that he has done as the said Sieur Dufiguier has stated, with the sum of one thousand and ten livres, which the said Sieur Dufiguier has paid to them in paper money, being currency, for the payment of a similar sum of one thousand and ten livres which the said Sieur dela Mothe left to pay to the said reverend ladies Ursulines from the price agreed to by the said contract of agreement and convention as appears by it. For which sum of one thousand and ten livres the said reverend ladies Ursulines, give receipt and discharge the said Sieur dela Mothe, the said Sieur Dufiguier and all others, excepting that the said Sieur Dufiguier has to account for the said sum to the said Sieur dela Mothe, in the manner he will deem advisable.

Done and executed at Quebec in the parlor of the said Ursulines nuns, where they signed the same, these presents, the day and year aforesaid. In the presence of Mons. François Boisseau, practitioner, and of Hilaire Bernard de la Riviére, witnesses, residing at Quebec who with the reverend ladies, the said Sieur Dufiguier and the notary have signed.

Soeur C. of the Incarnation Superior,
Soeur M. A. of St John the Evangelist, Ass't,
Soeur C. of the Seraphs Guardian,
Soeur Jeanne of St Francis Xavier Zealot,
Soeur Angelique of the Holy Ghost,
Soeur Marie Anne of Ste Theresa,
Soeur Louise Rose of Ste Catherine,
Fournier. Dufiguier
Dela Riviére Boisseau
Chambalon.

De Tonty, by order of said Mon. Begon.

On or before 1730.

Petition.

Grandmesnil, commissioned attorney of the late Mon Dela Mothe, and of Mon. Lamarche, has the honor to bring forward to the honorable Mon. Hocquart, Intendant of New France, that in the year 1730 he sent a letter of attorney to the man named Jacob de Marsac, *dit* de Rocheé, an inhabitant of Detroit to summon the man named Jacques Campeau and other inhabitants, or *voyageurs* living at Detroit to give an account of what they might owe to the late Mon. de Lamothe as

well for the rent of the grounds conceded to them as for what they may have of the goods of the said Mon De Lamothe, of which they took possession, and the cattle they appropriated unto themselves, and which they have sold, and as, in spite of all letters he wrote in the last four years, to said Mon. Deroche, to remit to him the amount that he might have received of those who were owing him, and for the cattle he has sold since he has been intrusted with these matters, he never has made a remittance to him. This makes him fear that he will keep everything and that as he (said De Rocheé) is getting old, and as at his death his heirs would possibly not settle for what their father had received, and in default of compelling him to render an account said late Mon. Dela Mothe,[1] will come to lose what is his, therefore he believes he finds himself obliged to apply to you to get what the said Mon. De Roché owes him. He wrote to him last fall but he received no remittance in reply, notwithstanding all demands he made, but (said De Roché) informed him that he no longer would take care of the cattle of Mon. de Lamothe, but he did not agree to pay anything, and as the said Mon. de Grand[mesnil] does not know to whom he must address himself in order to make him pay up and take care of the said cattle, he begs you to have the kindness, for the good of the heirs of the said Mon. dela Mothe, to decide and to judge what course he must follow to protect their interests, not being able to go there himself, to compel him to render an account.

Lamothe Cadillac.

By me, Secretary,

Grandmesnil.

March 27 1709. Exchange between Lamothe, *dit* Cadillac, and Jean Labatut, *dit* Champagne, and between the latter and Jean Casse, *dit* St Aubin.

This day, twenty seventh of March one thousand seven hundred and nine, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mon. dela Mothe Cadillac, seigneur of the place and commandant of fort Pontchartrain for his Royal Highness, the King, Jean Labatut, *dit* Champagne, and Jean Casse, *dit* St Aubin, have agreed to exchange the houses herein with their appur-

[1] Cadillac died Oct. 18, 1730.

tenances and dependencies, that is to say, Mon. dela Mothe cedes and exchanges the house he formerly sold to Jean Baptiste Chouin, *dit* Belair, situated on St Louis street, which he got back from La Bandon by escheat of the said Jean Baptiste Chouin, with Jean Labatut, *dit* Champagne, for the one he has situated on Ste. Anne street, according to his contract of the tenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and seven, and at the same time, the said Jean Labatut and the said Jean Casse, have exchanged their houses, that is to say, the said Jean Casse exchanges the one he has on Racontre street for the one belonging to the said Jean Labatut, situated on St Louis street, upon condition that the said Jean Casse and Jean Labatut are bound to the stipulations, rates and annuities charged on the said exchanged houses. To all the above mentioned conditions the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest; and after reading to them the present document, the said Jean Casse and Jean Labatut declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Pontchartrain the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Lamothe Cadillac
Henry Belile.
Montandre.

By me, Secretary,
Grandmesnil.

April 13 1709

Sale by Jacques Demoulin, *dit* Filis, and wife, to Jean Comptant

This day, the third of April one thousand seven hundred and nine, appeared in presence of the undersigned witnesses. Mons. Jacques Demoulin, *dit* Filis, and Charlotte Savaria, his wife, duly authorized by him, who of their entire free and voluntary will, have sold, ceded, relinquished and transferred to Mon. Jean Comptant he being here present and accepting, a house seized and situated on St François street of twenty feet front on the said street and of twenty six feet depth with its appurtenances and dependencies, adjoining on one side to Pierre Leger and on the other to Blaize Surgére. The said house as it is at present. The said Jean Comptant binds himself to pay to the said Jacques Demoulin and his wife, for the site and said house, the sum of fifty livres payable this autumn, one thousand seven hundred and nine, after the harvest, in five

minots of buckwheat valued at 10 livres the minot. To all the above mentioned conditions the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest, and the present document having been read to them the said Mons. Filis and his wife, and Jean Comptant declared that they were not able to sign.

Done at fort Pontchartrain the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Henry Belile.
Louis Normand.

Done by me,
Secretary, Grandmesnil.

I consent to the sale of the site above mentioned, as well as to all conditions stipulated as above, at Detroit this 13th of April 1709.

(Signed) Lamothe Cadillac.
Secretary,
Grandmesnil.

June 10 1709. Inventory of the goods found in the house of Sansquartier.

Inventory of the goods which were found in the house of Sansquartier, this 10th of June 1709. Two bundles of 100 wild cats and 4 bear skins.

One bundle containing 32 small bears and 2 large ones.

One bundle containing 15 large bear skins. One bundle containing 100 wild cats and two beaver.

One bundle containing 4 roehides, 7 roebuck hides, 13 otter, 6 small bear, 14 skunks, 4 foxes, 7 lynx, one bundle containing 49 hides of roebuck.

One bundle containing 26 roebuck hides, 4 roe hides.

One bundle containing 15 large bear skins.

One bundle containing 100 beavers, and two serving as cover.

One bundle containing 13 large bear skins, 4 large bear-cubs.

One bundle containing each 100 and two bear skins.

One bundle containing 13 large bear skins, 6 bear cubs.

One bundle containing 36 roebuck hides.

One bundle of 13 wild cats.

One bundle containing 27 roebuck hides, and 5 roehides.

Three quarts of wheat (*ble froman*).

Two sacs grain washed at the house of Mon. de Budemont.

One bundle containing 15 bear skins.

Thirty seven ears of Indian corn, besides 6 ears.

One bundle containing 12 large bear skins, and 2 bear cubs.

13¼ ells of beaver stripps.

16¼ ells of blue kersey.

¼ of scarlet cloth—one lock and one key.

6 calico shirts, for men.

1 " " " " .

4 medium calico shirts—one ditto.

One sail furnished by Mon. Budemont 3 ells.

Seven sheets of paper, one calico shirt for women. One ¼ of Indian corn in a barrel—9 ells of narrow gimp edging. ¼ of rope. 4 worthless wooden combs—one sponge—one bear's skin—one small cat, and one lynx, and one roebuck hide,—One pair of military boots—3 wild cats, 3 wild cats green—one flat iron—one iron jamb—one donkey[1]—one dog,—2 augers, one gouge, one wooden comb, one portmanteau, 4 combs, one pair of scissors, one iron skate, one handle of a kettle, one calumet, one worthless axe, one small cup of china ware, one deerhide parchment like, a cowhide, a beaver robe, one little cash box, one green blanket,[2] 2 table clothes, 2 sheets, one small bundle of body linen, 4 shirts, one pouch, one razor, 6 plates, two demiard (¼ pints),[3]—one tinplate, one basin, one cup, 3 spoons, one large wooden plate, one bottle, a frying pan,—one sack with washed grain, one gill, one small bundle with cravats and coifs or night caps, one military hat, one sword.

One large axe, 3 small overcoats—burnt, one blanket of fibre, a complete woman's dress, one salt cellar, one pickaxe, one serge petticoat, 2 leather pillows, one *carabine*,—one pint of fat,—1 worn out overcoat, 1 black bear skin, much worn, 4 knives, 4 wooden plates, one kettle, one mounted sieve—one stove, one green wolf skin, 1 green roebuck hide, one bundle beaver, weight 61#, one bundle beaver skins, weight 65#, one bundle green beaver skins, weight 61#, 3 beavers, weight 6#, which are green, 1# sewing thread, 3 ounces vermillion, 7½# green tobacco.

We the subscribers acknowledge that we were present when the above inventory of the goods mentioned herein was taken.

Done at fort Pontchartrain this 9th of June, 1709.

Lamothe Cadillac.

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[1]This is probably an error, as there is no other reference to any such animal in the early settlement. Cadillac brought cattle and three horses to Detroit, but two of the horses died before he left, 1711.—C. M. B.

[2]Meaning a blanket made of green, untanned, or unseasoned skins.

[3]Probably gill measures.

June 21, 1709. Sale by Paul Guillet to Alexis Germain.

This day, the twenty first of June one thousand seven hundred and nine, personally appeared, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mons. Paul Guillet and Allexi Germain, who have agreed to the following conditions, that is to say, on the part of Mon. Paul Guillet, that he will sell, cede, and transfer to said Mon. Alexi Germain, the half arpent[1] of ground that belongs to him according to the contract given to him by Mon. dela Mothe, adjoining on one side Mon. D'Argenteuil, and on the other to Mon. Jacob De Marsac, for the price and sum of thirty livres which the said Mon. Allexi Germain has paid in cash to said Mon. Guillet, and with which he is content and satisfied. To all above mentioned the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest. After the present document had been read to them the said Mon. Allexi Germain declared that he was not able to sign, but the said Mon. Guillet has signed with the witnesses at Detroit the day and year as above stated.

"(Signed.)" "Paul Guillet,"
" "Montandre,"
" "Carrier."

Done by me, Secretary,
Grandmesnil.

June 24, 1709 Sale by Louis Normand[2] and wife to Alexis Le Moyne.

This day, the twenty fourth of June one thousand seven hundred and nine, personally appeared, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Mons. Louis Norment and Anne Brunet, his wife, she being duly authorized by him, who of their entire free and voluntary will have sold, ceded, relinquished, and transferred to Mon. Alexis Lemoine, now here present and accepting, one-half arpent of land,[3] adjoining on one side to Mon. Michael Dizier, and on the other to Mon. Jacques Langlois, on the north

[1] An arpent is a measure of land, as used by the Canadians, to denote a frontage of 192.75 feet.—C. M. B.

[2] Louis Normand and Anne Bruneau, were married at Quebec, May 29, 1701. They came to Detroit between 1705 and 1707. We have no record of her death, but he died in Quebec in 1729.—C. M. B.

[3] The location and boundaries of the lands conveyed by these deeds are easily determined at the present time. They are located along the easterly side of Randolph street, in the city of Detroit, extending from the river as far as Fort street. The ditch or brook referred to, was the stream called on the map of 1749, "*Ruisseau de Rurtus*," or, on more modern maps, Savoyard.—C. M. B.

to a ditch, or brook, and on the South to Pierre Ostesse,[1] according to the landmarks which are placed there, which half arpent of ground the said Mon. Alexis Lemoine has paid for in cash to said Mon. Louis Norment and his wife, for the said half arpent of ground, the sum of twenty livres in ready money. To all above mentioned, the said parties have agreed, under the penalty of all expenses for damages and interest. The above document having been read to them, Mons. Louis Norment and Alexis Lemoine have signed with the witness, and the said Anne Brunet declared that she was not able to sign.

Done at fort Ponchartrain, this 24th of June 1709.

(Signed) Louis Normand,
" Alexis Le Moyne
" Michel Masse,
" Louis hubert.

April 28, 1710.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT between Jean Bte. Turpin and Marguerite Fafard.

Before Paul Guillet, Secretary of Mon. dela Mothe, Commandant at fort Ponchartrain, du detroit, and the undernamed witnesses, there were personally present, Jean Baptiste Turpin, son of the late Alexandre Turpin and Charlotte Beauvais, formerly living in the city of Montreal, and Marguerite Fafard, an inhabitant of this place, daughter of the late Jean Fafard, an inhabitant of Batiscant, and Marguerite Couq, their fathers and mothers, the said Marguerite Fafard being duly authorized by François Fafard, her uncle, interpreter for the King at this fort, and an inhabitant of said place. Said parties of their entire free and voluntary will have promised, and hereby promise, to take each other in good faith, and according to the marriage law, at the first request which will be made by the one or the other party, and to receive the nuptial benediction before our Mother the Holy Apostolic and Roman Church, and consent and agree as follows; that is, that they will be one and in community of all goods, furniture, acquisitions and real estate according to the custom of Paris. Neither the one nor the other shall be bound for debts incurred and made by one or the other previous to their nuptial benediction, so that if any debts made before their said marriage are found such debts will be paid and acquited by the party who has made

[1]Pierre Ostesse, (or Hotte,) lived in Quebec, where he married Marie Girard April 20, 1676. She died at Charlesbourg, January 23, 1696. He lived in Detroit, probably as a soldier in the garrison. No record of his death exists.—C. M. B.

and incurred them. The said Marguerite Fafard agrees to take her future husband with his goods, and present and future rights, and what might fall to him hereafter, which said goods and rights Jean Baptiste Turpin grants to his said future wife, and which dowry will be paid to her in case of necessity, (survivorship) from the finest and best of their goods. The said Marguerite Fafard has given and hereby gives her future husband the customary dowry to be taken and paid over when the marriage settlement takes place. The foregoing has been agreed upon between the said parties making and executing these presents, which otherwise would not have been executed. Promising to keep firm and durable the contents hereof, without infringement and without doing anything contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, they bind all of their goods, furniture, and real estate, present and future, both parties discarding and renouncing to all things contrary to this agreement.

Done and executed at fort Ponchartrain in the afternoon at the house of François Favard and Marie Madelaine Jobin his wife, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ten, the twenty eighth of April, in the presence of Jacques Cardinal and Paul Texier, the said Cardinal from Montreal and the said Texier also from Montreal, residing at present in the said place. The said parties have signed as called upon, after the above was read to them according to the ordinance.

(Signed) Marguerite Macouse
Paul tessier
Jean Baptiste Turpin
Jacque Cardinal

N. B. This marriage contract[1] is endorsed as follows

Marriage Contract of Turpin and Marguerite Macouse.

June 27 1710

Marriage Contract[2] between Michel Bizalion and Marie Marguerite Fafart.

In the presence of the undersigned witnesses, personally came Mon. Michel Bizalion, a citizen of fort Pontchartrain, son of Benoist Bizalion, a

[1] The records of the Church of Ste Anne, Detroit, show that Jean Baptiste Turpin married Marguerite Fafard May 5th, 1710. Her father and mother were then living "in this parish and New Colony." The name Macouse was another name sometimes used for the Fafard family.—C. M. B.

[2] The marriage contract of Michel Bizalion and Marie Marguerite, made at Fort Ponchartrain this 27th day of June, 1710.

citizen of the city of Clermont, and Louise Blaise, on one side and Marie Marguerite Fafart, daughter of Mon. François Fafart of Bertie, and Marie Madeleinne Jobain, on the other side. Said parties of their free and voluntary will, and with the advice and approbation of their father and mother and friends, for this here assembled on either side, that is to say, on the side of Mon. Michel Bizalion, of Pierre Roy an inhabitant of Detroit, and on the other side, of the said Marie Marguerite Fafart, of Mon. Antoine dela Mothe Cadillac esquire, seigneur du detroit Pontchartrain, and commandant for the King at the said Detroit, and Madam Marie Thereze Guion, and Mlle. Magdeleine dela Mothe, have made the agreements, promises and contract of marriage as follows, that is to say, that the said Michel Bizalion has promised and promises to take for his wife and legitimate spouse the said Marie Marguerite Fafart, who on the part of her father and mother and friends, has promised and promises to take the said Mon. Michel Bizalion for her spouse and legitimate husband. This marriage is to be performed and celebrated before our Mother, the Holy Church, as soon as possible and as it will be thought best and agreed upon between them, their said father and mother and friends, if God and our Mother the Holy Church agree to it. Said parties have agreed to become husband and wife in the future and to own in community all goods, furniture and real estate from the day of their nuptial benediction, according to the custom of Paris as the same is followed and administered in this land, and to hold them in the same manner even if they should live in countries where other customs prevail.

Neither one will be bound for the debts the other contracted or made before the celebration of the said future marriage, but if some such debts are found, they will be paid and discharged by the party who made and incurred them, and out of his or her property.

The said future husband and wife will be endowed of the customary endowment in the sum of one thousand livres settled dowry, which being once paid will not be returned, but is to be taken out on the most unencumbered property of the said future husband or wife, which property will be from now on charged and mortgaged for the settlement of this amount in favor of the survivor, and shall be equal and reciprocal, in the sum of thousand livres, to be taken by the survivor out of the property of the future community after an inventory has been taken. This selection shall be done by those appointed to make the inventory, which will be made before the division, and without prearrangement. The said parties take each other with all the rights they possess at present, and which may fall or come to them by suc-

cession, donation or otherwise. This document is drawn up and executed for the purpose of showing that this contract is mutual and reciprocal, and is in the best form and manner that the donation can take place. It is understood that of all of their goods, acquisitions, accumulations, real estate and personal property to whatsoever sum they may amount, and wherever they are situated and settled are to be enjoyed by the survivor in all of said propriety perpetually as a thing belonging to him or her after the decease of the one first dying, always supposing that there are no children born of the said future marriage. And should a dissolution of the said future marriage come to pass, through the decease of the said future husband, it is lawful for the future wife to forsake said community, and by forsaking to take back freely and clearly, all that she may have brought as her dowry, settlement and legacy, and what is mentioned above, also her wearing apparel, clothes, linen for her use, her rings, jewelry and furnished bed, and generally all that has become hers by succession, donation or otherwise except that she can be holden for the debts of the community as if she were obliged or condemned to do it, and the present parties have promised to register this document six months after a justice court will be established in this village. Promising, obliging, renouncing, done and executed at fort Pontchartrain du detroit, the twenty sixth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ten. The said Marie Marguerite Fafar declared that she was not able to sign, also the said Roy, in the presence of the above named witnesses, and signers of these presents, and the said Michel Bizalion declared that he was not able to sign.

(Signed) Lamothe Cadillac.
" Marie Therese Guyon dela Mothe.
" Marie Magdelaine Jobin.
" Marie Françoisse.
" Magdeleine Lamothe.
" Marie Magdelaine Delorme.
" LaMothe Cadillac Jr.
" Henry Belile.
" Nicolas Rivard.
" Jacque Cardinal.
" Jean Baptiste Turpin.

Written the day and year as above stated by me.

Richar.

June 28 1710 — Sale by Michel Massé to André Marsil *dit* Lespagnol.

This day, the twenty eight of June one thousand seven hundred and ten, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses Mon. Massé and André Marsil *dit* Lespagnol have agreed that on the part of the said Mon. Massé, he will sell a house and site belonging to him in fort Pontchartrain, of twenty five feet front on Rancontre street and of twenty two feet depth, adjoining at one side to Mon. Lavale de rané, and at the other side to the grounds of Mon. De Lamothe, for the price and sum of twenty livres, payable in cash, which sum the said Mon. Massé acknowledges to have received of the said Mon. André Marsil, and the said Mon. Massé guarantees to the said Marsil the rent heretofore received. To all of above mentioned conditions the said parties have agreed, on the penalty of all expense, damages and interest. Done at fort Pontchartrain the day and year above stated. The said Marsil declared that he was not able to sign.

(Signed) Michel Massé.
" Alexis LeMoyne.
" Joseph rivard.

July 3 1710 — Sale by Michel Massé to Louis Saint Terny.

I, Michel Masset acknowledge to have sold a house belonging to me in fort Pontchartrain to Mon. Louis Saint Serny (?) for the sum of eight livres, ten sols. Done at Detroit Pontchartrain this 3d of July 1710, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses

(Signed) Michel Massé
Pierre Mallet

July 3 1710 — Sale by Michel Massé to Jean Bte Turpain.

This day, the third of July 1710, in presence of the undersigned witnesses the man named Michel Masset declared and acknowledged that he had sold a house belonging to him in fort Pontchartrain to

Mon. Jean Baptiste Turpain for the price and sum of seven livres, ten sols.

In testimony whereof Mon. Michel Masset has signed with the witnesses.

Done at Detroit Pontchartrain, the day and year as above stated.

(Signed) Michel Massé.

" Pierre Mallet.

December 28 1710

MARRIAGE CONTRACT between Prudent Robert and Magdelaine Fafard.

Before me, Paul Guillet, by order of Mon. Dubuissont commandant for the king, in the absence of Mon. de La Forest, at fort Pontchartrain, and the witnesses hereunder named, personally appeared Mon. Prudent Robert son of Louis Robert and Marie Bourgi, on the one side, Magdelaine Fafard, daughter of François Fafard de Bertie, and Marie Magdelaine Jobin, on the other side, who of their free and voluntary will have promised and are promising to take one another in good faith and legal marriage at the first demand that will be made by either of the parties, and to receive the nuptial benediction before our Mother the holy Catholic apostolic and Roman Church, and they have agreed and consented as follows, that is to say, that they will be one in community of all their goods, acquisitions and real estate, according to the custom of Paris. They will not be responsible for the debts, the one or the other, that may have contracted or incurred before their nuptial benediction, and if any debts are found, contracted before their said nuptial benediction, they will be paid and satisfied by the one who made or contracted them. The said Madelaine Fafard decides to take her future husband with his properties and rights, present and future, and all that might come to him later; which properties and rights Prudent Robert agrees with his future wife, can be claimed by her, from the most unencumbered and best of the properties with which the said Madelaine Fafard has been endowed and hereby becomes endowed with the dowry of her future husband according to the custom of Paris. To take and to have the same when endowment will take place as it has been agreed between the said parties. In making and executing these papers which otherwise would not have been made up, said parties promise to firmly, faithfully, and steadfastly, perform their conditions, without equivocation, under penalty

of all their personal property and real estate, present and future. Renouncing on both sides everything that would be contrary to this agreement. Done and executed at fort Pontchartrain in the afternoon, at the house of François Fafard and Marie Magdelaine Jobin his wife, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ten, the twenty eighth of December, in the presence of Mon. De La Mothe Cadillac, formerly commandant of this fort, and now Governor of Louisiana, and of Madame Thereze Guion, his wife, and of Mlle. Madelaine De La Mothe, their daughter, and of Mon. De Lamothe an officer in the king's troops, and of Mon. Jean Pichot de St. Jean, and of Jacques Langlois and Deni Baron and Louis Gatinot. The said witnesses residing at present in this place. The said Prudent Robert has declared that he is not able to sign, as has also the said Francis Fafard, but the said Magdelaine Fafard has signed, and Marie Madelaine Jobin has also signed with the witnesses.

(Signed) Marie Magdelaine Fafard—
" Marie Magdelaine Jobin—
" Madelene Marette—
" LaMothe Cadillac,
" Madelenne Parend,
" Marie Therese Guyon de Lamothe,
" Magdelaine Lamothe,
" Dubuisson,
" Lamothe Cadillac *fils,*
" St. Jean Pachot,
" Demeul,
" Gastineau,
" Jacques Laglois,
" Jean Baptiste Turpin,
" Henry Belile,
" Joseph du Tremblé
" Mary Francoisse, wife of Belile
By me
" Paul Guillot,[1]

[1] It would appear, from the document above given, that Grandmesnil, who had acted as the secretary to Cadillac, had left Detroit before this date. The records of the Church of Ste. Anne, Detroit, display a sufficient reason for his somewhat abrupt departure for the east.—C. M. B.

August 25 1711

Inventory of the personal property and real estate belonging to Mon. de La Mothe Cadillac.

General inventory[1] of the buildings wind mill, live stock and real estate and the other goods belonging to Mon de La Mothe Cadillac, Governor of Louisiana, left in the hands of Mon. Pierre Roy, inhabitant of Detroit.

That is to say.

One wooden mill of about thirty four feet high and thirteen[2] feet and eight inches diameter with all its accessories, with the exception of the sails which are worthless.

One big cable to lift the mill stone.

One ditto smaller, to turn to the wind.

46½ pounds of plaster.

One iron hook weight ten #.

One iron crowbar to lift the mill stone, weight 15½#.

7 hammers, weight 21#.

1 sledge hammer iron weighing 10#.

1 small hatchet, with hammer.

1 large iron hammer to drive in the sink stones.

1 Sieve—1 half bushel (measure?)—3 bolts.

The buildings are all demolished or burnt, and consequently useless to put them down, but will do so if necessary.

Church Ornaments

A chalice with its paten of silver gilded inside.

A silver monstrance without stand.

A ciborium of gilded wood.

A small box of silver gilded vermillon inside in which to keep the consecrated wafers.

A small ciborium of silver gilded vermillon inside to hold the Holy Sacrament.

An iron to make communion bread.

1 lantern of tinplate.

3 flagons of tin.

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[1]This inventory found in Quebec should be the same as that found in Paris and already printed in Vol. 33, Page 518.

[2]The Quebec copy is much more distinctly written than the Paris copy. Thirteen is probably correct.—C. M. B.

2 flagons 1 large and the other small.
A silver box in which to keep the holy oil.
One white chasuble.
One ditto satin of mixed colors, a little worn.
One ditto green, half worn out.
1 white stole.
1 white maniple.
1 white veil streaked with different colors.
1 purse and corporal covered with satin.
1 satin stole.
1 ditto, maniple.
1 ditto veil.
1 green stole.
1 black veil.
3 hauberks, one half worn out.
4 belts, of which two are of thread and two are woollen.
2 large altar covers.
3 other fine covers, half worn out.
6 amices, half worn out.
1 small fine communion cloth.
15 purifactories.
9 communion cloths, half worn out.
2 Surplices.
1 belt of red taffeta.
2 white palls.
3 altar fronts, of which one is white, one velvet, and one of mixed colors.
1 Roman ritual.
1 small crucifix of copper, or brass.
2 small hand bells.
1 tin box in which to carry the holy bread.
2 pins cushions.
One pall with its altar garniture, of the same color.
2 pieces of carpet.
A small crown of flowers to put on the Holy Sacrament.
8 bunches of old and worn out flowers.
4 pots of redwood.
2 ditto, carved and brightly painted.
1 large picture of the Holy Virgin of gilded wood.
7 ditto, gilded, small.

8 card board pictures.
2 Agnus Dei.
2 small candle sticks of copper.
4 ditto of red wood.
1 pyxcover trimmed.
10 large candlesticks of painted wood.
16 ditto, black.
2 velvet cushions.
1 green carpet.
1 old velvet wrapper, with fringes above the altar.
2 small cupboards of French walnut, closing with a bolt.
1 Altar of French walnut, with its benches and a footstool of two steps, and a tabernacle with lock and key.
1 large wooden cross.
1 Confessional.
1 Armchair.
1 Chair.

Joiner's tools.

2 large planes.
4 mounted grooving planes, of which 2 are for heavy beams and 2 for planks.
2 fillister planes.
1 holdfast.
2 paring chisels, one large and the other small.
1 large chisel.
1 chisel with handle.
1 small chisel.
3 wimble irons.
7 iron moulding planes.
7 iron ditto, circular.
1 iron plane.
1 scraper.
1 large mortise chisel.

Carpenter's tools.

2 holing axes.
1 handsaw.
1 mattock.
2 iron rulers.

2 adzes (flatheaded).
1 ditto, round.
1 large chisel.
1 gauge.
3 augers, of which one is small.
2 cross cut saws mounted.
4 cross cut saws unmounted.

Mason tools.

2 iron hammers.
1 trowel.
5 king posts weighing six and one quarter #.
3 chisels weight three and three quarter #.
1 pickaxe weight five and one quarter #.

Several other tools

1 fly wheel weight 3½#.
2 large plough spoons.
1 cooper's scraper.
1 calking iron.
1 pickaxe of poor quality.
1 small scraper.
2 new scythes and 4 old ones.
6 scythe rings.
4 iron scythes.
1 calking chisel.
3 pairs of grappling irons.
4 wrenches.
2 files.
1 long saw.
3 ditto mounted.
1 pair of iron hand cuffs.
8 hinges which have been used.
1 iron mould, weight fourteen # making on one side seventeen bullets and on the other side moulded lead.
1 pair of poor scissors to cut the bullets.
1 small copper mould making nine bullets.
18 Swords with wristbands.
One new spade.

1 castiron mortar with its pestle of iron.
One anvil for scythes.
1 hammer for scythes.

For Mon. de Marigny.

twenty four bushels of flour.
ten bushels of French wheat.
Six bushels of peas.
fourteen bushels of oats.
Five hundred gun flints.
One barrel of gunpowder weight 60# tare 7#.
One do. 56# tare 7#.
One do. 58# tare 8#.
241½# of lead in 5 bags.
164# bullets in 3 bags.
76 # Salt in one barrel.
1 iron claw with seven branches.
2 iron spits of which one is of medium size.
2 Andirons weighing originally 19#.
One large bedstead of walnut wood.
2 ditto, medium size.
1 large table of walnut.
2 small ditto.
9 chairs, two of which are without straw bottoms.
2 frying pans half worn out.
1 fire shovel.
1 iron peppermill.
1 large walnut wardrobe with two panels, of about six feet high.
1 small one, with two panels and two drawers.
2 Armchairs, one covered with cowhide, and the other with yellow tartan.
1 pot, 15 gills of white vinegar.
3 pots, 3 pints of red ditto.
1 tin funnel.
2 taps.
2 old andirons weight 19#.
1 wooden hand barrow.
1 iron weight, of 25#.
1 mass of iron weight 8#, } used as
1 iron wedge 6#, } weights.

One pair of copper scales, with iron chains, and the beam of wood, iron bound.

One copper stamp weighing 8#.

1 common iron lamp.

1 copper pieplate.

1 kitchen slice.

One small kettle of copper, and its cover.

3 small bottles.

1 large bottle.

2 Candlesticks of copper, with snuffers and snuffer pans.

1 velvet carpet of 4 ell.

12 tinplates.

One old tin pot.

5 dozen of candles.

2 tablecoths and 2 dozen napkins of about ½ ell.

7½ ounces of cloves, pepper and nutmeg.

4 dishes of different form, one with cracked edge, weighing 13½#.

One old basin, rivetted, weighing 3½.

Merchandises.

14 large shoemaker knives.

32 medium, ditto.

6 pairs of assorted hinges.

3 hinges not assorted.

26 dozen of steel and flint.

1050 Barbed fishhooks.

94 fire tongs.

120 wormscrews with handles.

3 dozen and 2 Flemish knives.

1 dozen and half butcher knives.

5 dozen and eight Siamese knives with horn handles.

3 dozen and half large knives with handles of black walnut.

4 dozen and two large knives with yellow handles.

3 dozen small knives with handles of black walnut.

8 Carving knives.

6 dozen and ½ awls.

2 dozen and ½ crucifixes.

19 dozen and ½ rosaries of red gold.

6 ounces weight of large needles.

29 bundles of anise seed, weighing, with the paper 3½#.

100 small horns (trumpets).
6 Calumets.
36¾# medium sized black glass beads.
74¾# large black glass beads.
8¼# large green and streaked glass beads.
33# 6 ounces ditto, unstrung of different colors.
13 dozen small tin mirrors.
4 wooden combs.
7 dozen small haircloth buttons.
7 dozen medium ditto, silk.
[1]¾ of alum.
One bed cover of white serge, bordered with small yellow ribbons, furnished with an iron ring, containing generally its entire fittings.
[2]21½#¼# of copperas and gallnuts mixed.
22#iron wire of Poitour, assorted.
7¼# thread assorted, a little nibbled by mice.
12¼# of Holland yarn.
12½# linen thread.
5# less one ounce of twist.
1# 11 ounces gutline.
2¾# of gutline spoiled.
11¾# of linen thread.
13¼ twisted yarn spoiled.
8¼# small iron wire.
3# 1 ounce imitation silver lace.
1# 7 ounces imitation gold lace.
3 pieces small ribbon 2 yellow and one red, of 10 ell,
2¾# crown lace in all colors.
24# streaked yarn spoiled.
30# board nails.
148 spikes.
725 gunflints.
3 large guns, English make.
4 large French muskets.
1 ditto, newly mounted, without the butt end.
2 ditto spoiled.
3 blue gun cases.
3 ditto, bad and spoiled.
200# lead and bullets, mixed together.

[1] In Vol. 33, p. 523 in inventory of Cadillac's goods this is given ¾ (livres).
[2] Vol. 33, p. 523, 2¼ livres.

740# of lead.
1 white blanket.
1 wooden trunk without lock, with a bottom of roebuck hide.
2 dozen shirts for women of common cloth.
2 dozen small shirts, half worn out.
2 small chamber shirts, half worn out.
144¾ ell of velvet.
[1]9 ell of velvet.
36 caps for women, red and blue striped.
2 pairs of faded men's stockings.
1 dozen and ½ linen napkins, and 3 table cloths.
2 pairs sleeves for women, bleu and red garnished with crown lace.
8½ ells red English cloth.
4¾ ells red cotton flannel buttoned.
5⅞ ells red woolen cloth.
One branding iron.
1 footstool with two steps of carved oak.
1 Surgeon's chest, with eleven lead boxes, with its key.
¼# of Senna.
6 iron rods weighing 15#.
1 new cable weighing 41#.
1 Sieve.
1 Soldier's jacket.
one large kettle holding 4 pails, of which the bottom is worthless.
22 wooden cases, without tops.
1 new drum.
1 large wooden trunk, without lock.
1 bracelet of porcelain, spoiled.
11½ ells large crown lace.
2 necklaces of blue porcelain.
1 ditto, black and white.
1 white shell and two white porcelain bracelets.
22 canons[2] of porcelain.
14 ounces of porcelain, in divisions, mixed black and white.
1 small white shell, with a red band.
4 large calumets of red stone with plumes and rests.
2 locks, one large and one small.

[1]Vol. 33, p. 524, 9½ ells of mockadoes.
[2]Canon: an old liquid measure equal to half a quarter of a pint. Porcelain beads were used by the Indians to ornament their dresses, and were probably brought up from Montreal, in packages termed canons.

1 half minot.[1]
2 large shutters with 3 hinges.
1 door with 2 hinges.
A door with a latch and lock, without key.
One door without hinges and latch.
2 large masts and two canoe seats.
2 Hams, hung up out in the storeroom.
1 third of a minot.
1 Sieve to clean the grain.
1 green bordered bed, furnished with rings, with new trimmings.
[2]A leaden inkstand weighing 2¼#.
1 half hourglass.
1 large claw with seven branches.
1 ditto, small, half worn out.
2 war mats of cane, and a belt and 1 tomahawk.
20 minot of soda (?) (*Sout*).
16 Casks, large and small.
One large Canoe.
[3]33½# tin in seven sheets.
3¾# of soap.
One oven.
1 large bolt of silk cloth, new.
[4]1 other of .....
1 leather sac, full of flour, of 50# weight.
1 ditto 44# a little damaged.
1 ditto 60# little damaged.
1 ditto 70# marked X fine.
1 ditto 66# marked X ditto.
1 ditto 53# marked X ditto.
1 ditto 66# marked G.
1 ditto 72# id "
1 ditto 67# id "

The live Stock.

4 large oxen.
4 large bulls of 4 years old.
3 bulls of 3 years.
3 bulls of 2 years, 3 steers of 1 year.
2 heifers, of one year.

[1]Half bushel measures.
[2]Vol. 33, p. 525, 2¾.
[3]Vol. 33, p. 525, 33 livres.
[4]Vol. 33, p. 525, horsehair.

9 large cows.
1 bull of 4 years.
1 horse called Collin, about 8 years old.

Harness of the horse.

1 collar with large breeching and back band and bridle.
One bridle worn out.
One old curry comb.
2 iron visu.
1 plough.
1 plough share.
1 knife.
1 pair of wheels with old tires.
An iron chain, for the plough.
2 iron bolts.
1 gauge.
2 small cramp irons for the plough.
1 new cart to carry wood.
One hand cart, with its wheels to carry grain.
1 ox cart.
One old pair of wheels.
2 sleighs.

One feather bed with bolster, and 10 roebuck skins, serving as tentcloth for hunting, weighing together forty six livres.

19 pigeons.

We the undersigned Pierre Chesne and Entoine Magnant, both witnesses and inhabitants of this place of Detroit Pontchartrain, declare and certify to have assisted at the present inventory, to have seen, measured, weighed, and counted, the goods included in the said inventory except the grain, corn, peas and oats, above mentioned, and in the memorandum of Mon. de Marigny, which goods were handed over to Mon. Pierre Roy, inhabitant of the said place, to keep and take care of them, as his own property, without, however, running any risk, and to surrender them to Mon. dela Mothe, or his order when required.

In testimony whereof we have signed.

Done at fort Pontchartrain du detroit this 25th of August 1711. Pierre Roy declared that he was not able to sign. The original was signed

[2]Chesne, with initials.

[1]A Magnant

[1] Pierre.
[2] Antoine Vol. 33, p. 528.

I the undersigned Recollet priest, missionary of fort Pontchartrain du detroit, testify that the contents of the above are true, and that I assisted at the said inventory. In testimony whereof I have signed at the fort this 25th of August 1711.

Rev. Cherubin Deniau
priest, Missionary, Recollet.

Given two copies of the present inventory, one to Mon. Begon and the other to Mon. DeTonty.

MONTREAL PAPERS.[1]

TROUBLES WITH THE FIVE IROQUOIS NATIONS.

March 23, 1682.

Extracts from the opinions given at the conference held by the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, on the subject of the news which came from the Iroquois.

This March 23, 1682, upon the advices that we, Count de Frontenac, Governor and Lieutenant General for the King in New France, have received from Sr. de La Forest, Major of Fort Frontenac, concerning the journey that Sr. La Marque has made to the Iroquois by our orders, on account of the news we had last fall of the death of one of the notable Tsonnontouan, killed at Missilimakinac, among the Kiskakous by an Illinois, and from the letters which the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, who are in the Iroquois missions, have written, in which they note the preparations of the savages, having met opportunely with M. Duchesneau, the Intendant, we have requested him, for this purpose, to be present at the house of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers of this city, where we believe it our duty to summon Sieur Provost, Major of Quebec, and to invite the very Reverend Father Bechefer,[2] Superior of the said house, and the

[1] At the time the Cadillac papers were prepared for publication the existence of these papers was not known. Being subsequently found in Ste. Marie's College, Montreal, Father Jones kindly permitted a copy to be made which is inserted here in connection with the Cadillac papers.—C. M. B.

[2] Tierry Bechefer, (or Beschefer, as Tanguay spells it,) came to Quebec June 19, 1665, with the Carignan regiment. During many years he was Superior of the College of Quebec. See Rep. Gen. p. 53.

Reverend Fathers Dablon[1] and Fremin[2] to be present there, as persons well informed about the habits and manners of the savages, through an experience of several years, while they have been on missions among them, in order that we may together determine the most suitable means to avert the war, which there is cause to believe the Iroquois want to continue against the Illinois; over whom they have already had great advantages, and into which the Outawas and other savage nations, who are under the protection of His Majesty, would find themselves involved, and which could, if not remedied, incite shortly another one [war], in the heart of the country.

M. the Intendant having come to the house of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we requested him and the persons named above, to be good enough and give in writing their opinion upon the chief points hereinafter mentioned, which are taken from said letters after they have been read to them.

1st. Upon the place that ought to be appointed to confer with the deputies of the five Iroquois nations.

2nd. Upon the time which ought to be taken for this purpose.

3rd. Upon the number of savages that can be approximately surmised, from these letters, who might be hunting in the vicinity of Fort Frontenac, in order that we can regulate the escort that we ought to have and take with us.

4th. Upon the means to furnish the necessary expenses, either for the conduct of the troops who will compose this escort, or for the presents which it would be expedient to make, according to custom, to the five Iroquois nations, in support of the speeches and propositions which will be made to them, in order to turn them away from the war, [and] also for their food during their stay and return to their villages.

Upon these points, the very Reverend Father Bechefer said in the name of the above named Fathers, that the Governor having done us the honor to ask us our opinions, we have told him as follows; submitting our thoughts entirely to his, as one who has infinitely more learning and knowledge than we.

1st. That it would be better if my Lord summons the Iroquois deputies to the fort which bears his name, and not elsewhere; being more dignified

[1] Claude Dablon. For sketch of his life see Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents Vol. XLI, p. 257. Vol. VII. p. 123 and 148. Reportoire General du Clergé Canadien p. 43.

[2] Jacques Fremin. See Jes. Rel. and All. Doc. Vol. LXXI, p. 148, and Rep. Gen. p. 48.

for a person of his quality, to make said deputies come to a fort under his government, than to repair to their grounds.

2nd. Considering the demand made by the savages of different Iroquois nations as it appears from the letters, which he mentioned above; that, if it would please my Lord to assemble them before the young men of their nation, having returned from the hunt, could form war parties; it would be well if this meeting takes place on the 15th of June.

3rd. It is not believed that there could be many savages in the vicinity of Fort Frontenac at the time proposed for the meeting. The season for the hunt of the beaver and elk being over, those who pass returning from the winter hunt, will have for the greater part, returned to their villages at the time indicated for the meeting. As for the [number of] men by whom it is proper that my Lord should be accompanied, to place himself beyond an insult from the savages, if they had any evil designs; although this is not our calling and we are not very capable of judging of it well, since it was desired that we express our opinions, we think it would not be expedient for my Lord to take with him a larger escort than he has taken with him on the different journeys which he made to the aforesaid fort, with the exception of the first time that he went there to have it built, and therefore, twelve or fifteen canoes of four men each would suffice. The reason for this is, that there is some danger that a large escort might give umbrage to savages, as they are very easily offended. It has occurred so at some meetings, and the result might be that the Iroquois deputies being informed of it by their men, who in the report they make always exaggerate matters, either would not be present at the assembly, or, perhaps would even run away after they have come, for fear of being detained there; this would break off the negotiations, the necessity of which is well known; besides if they should have some evil designs against the French they are too politic and too clever to let it break out at the present time, having a desire to terminate the war which they have begun, with great successes against the Illinois and the Oumiamis, allies of the French, with whom it is presumed they wish to remain at peace, at least until they have finished the war already begun, provided that their scheme is not disturbed, and they are allowed to destroy our allies.

4th. Upon that which concerns the maintenance of the deputies during their stay and return to their villages, it must be expected that there will be not less than forty persons, both men and women, and upon this

regulate the expenditure. The presents ought to be considerable, and must be made not only to the old men but also to the warriors, because it is a question of preventing them from continuing a war to which they are much inclined, and are assured of waging it to their advantage.

The above are the opinions of Father Dablon, Frémin and of the undersigned.

(Signed) Thierry Bechefer, of the company of Jesus.

OPINION OF PROVOST,[1] MAYOR OF QUEBEC, REGARDING THE INDIAN TROUBLES OF THE FIVE NATIONS.

The Sr. Major said, that as it has pleased My Lord, the Governor to desire his opinion upon what is to be done concerning the war which the Iroquois want to continue to wage against the Illinois and the Outaouis, on account of a savage who has been killed, he considers that the Governor should order the five nations to send the deputies to him at fort Frontenac, in order that he could speak to them through those whom he will send there on his part, if he does not find it convenient to go up there himself, and to make them presents according to the message which will be carried to them, in order to appease them, and that this could be done in the early June, when they should be directed to be there. Although it appears by all the letters which he has shown to us, that there might be such a considerable number of savages in the vicinity of Fort Frontenac at that season, as to oblige going with a large number of persons, he does not believe it best to do so as it might cause more evil than good.

As to the means of caring for the savages, if the Governor will summon him to come and speak to him, he and the Intendant will agree about it, if it pleases them.

(Signed) Provost

[1] Francis Provost, (Prevost, Provôt,) King's Lieutenant; town major or mayor of Quebec for 20 years was called by Denonville the most upright man in Canada.

DUCHESNEAU'S[1] OPINION OF THE TROUBLE WITH THE FIVE NATIONS.

M. the Intendant said that the Governor having wished him to write his opinion, and to express it immediately preceding him, he begs to be forgiven for the defects he may make therein, in repeating perhaps the same things that have been expressed by the first opinions, everyone having retired in privacy, as he desired to draw up his opinion in writing.

After having examined with attention the letters which have been sent to the Governor by the Jesuit Fathers De Lambertville[2] and Garnier[3], and by Sr. de la Forest, Major of Fort Frontenac, of December 17 of last year, January 3 and February 7, 15, 16, 18 and 28 of the present year, he continued by saying that it was easy to understand that the Iroquois, puffed up by the victories which they have obtained over the Illinois, are disposed to complete the distruction of this nation, which is our ally, and one from whom we receive much peltry.

That on account of the accident which occurred last fall in the village of the Kiskakous, and near that of the Tionnontates[4] of the Outaoia nation, our old friends, and from whom we have all the peltry there is in the country, which they bring to Montreal after having traded for it with the distant nations; they wish to seize this occasion to destroy these two nations, and also to cherish their resentment against the French, saying that one of their chiefs having been killed by an Illinois in the village of said Kiskakous, in the presence of the Tionnontates and the French, they claim the duty of avenging this death upon them as accomplices, following the custom they practice on similar occasions.

There is no doubt that continuation of this war is injurious to the country, and its consequences are dangerous; since if we allow them to destroy our allies, it is almost inevitable that the Iroquois, excited by the successes which it is probable they will have upon these nations, little

[1] James Du Chesneau Intendant of New France succeeding Talon.

[2] There were two priests of the Jesuit order, named De Lambertville, Jean and Jacques. It is impossible from the text to tell which one is here referred to. They were brothers and were frequently employed on missionary work among the Iroquois. According to Tanguay, Jean was among the Iroquois at the date of this paper (1672 to 1688). Jean left Canada in 1698 and Jacques died in 1718.

[3] Julien Garnier, jesuit, came to Canada, Oct. 27, 1662; was ordained in Quebec, April 10, 1666, served as missionary to the Iroquois many years and died April 16, 1705.

[4] Tionnontates, called by Charlevoix real Hurons but regarded generally as Petuns.

inured to war, would turn at last upon us, when they will have no other enemies.

But as one cannot without considerable expense, prevent the war, and as the Intendant has explicit orders not to make any expense unless war is declared, he prays the governor to consent to order, on his own account, as little as possible, unless he deems it indispensable to do more, as may seem best to him; for although the war has not been declared against us, it has been against our allies, who are our other selves. It is also true, and all of these letters confirm it, that it will not be possible to terminate this war unless the governor, as it is said he has promised, convokes the savages in the month of June at a place near to them; that he goes accompanied [by a sufficient force] for fear of surprise, but he should not give presents to support his propositions.

He, the Intendant, says upon the first point, that it would be desirable if M. the Governor could summon the savages to Montreal, which is a thickly settled place, and second in the country. This could be done at small cost, and with much safety, and where it would suffice to have only his own household. That nevertheless as all the letters indicate that it is necessary for the Governor to be near the Iroquois, and as it has been proposed to him to appoint the convocation at some place within forty leagues of their villages, he [the Intendant] dares not insist absolutely upon said council being called at Montreal, but he cannot refrain from begging him not to advance too near to the Iroquois, and to select Fort Frontenac, which is a fortified place, if it would not appear to him more expedient to summon them to Montreal.

Upon the 2nd point; as all the letters agree that the Iroquois are preparing to leave in the spring for the war, and as it is not possible to prevent this if they are not assembled in the month of June, before their departure; it would seem that M. the Governor ought to be requested to indicate to them the 15th of that month, to be present at the place which he will select.

Upon the 3d point; it is not possible to guess the exact number of savages that will be present at the convocation, but the Governor having a large experience in all these things, through the frequent meetings which he has held, will be more capable of judging of it than any one else. That, nevertheless, as he absolutely wishes that this point be spoken upon, it could be proposed, with due deference to him, that in case he should decide to go as far as Fort Frontenac, whether he does not think that by taking the young men from the country to double his guards, [and] with the soldiers from the garrison of Quebec, to which he could

add from 15 to 20 men, he would be able, not only to restrain, but to punish the Iroquois, in case they should be lacking in the respect they owe him.

Upon the 4th point; as there are no funds at all, it would seem absolutely necessary to make some agreement with the King's farmers,[1] into whose hands will be put all the presents which will be made, either in porcelain or peltry, by the nations for whom peace will be procured, and the expenses deducted therefrom.

(Signed) Duchesneau.

FRONTENAC'S ADVICE REGARDING THE TROUBLE WITH THE FIVE NATIONS.

We, Count de Frontenac, Governor for the King in this country, to observe the order which we are requested to keep at this conference, and without having had knowledge of the opinions written above;

We say, that we are not of opinion, that a meeting place be appointed to the five Iroquois nations at the places near La Famine,[2] noted in the letters which we have received, because we could not go there in a state which would not find us exposed to the insults and evil undertakings that the Iroquois could attempt, without a very large number of men and canoes, which could not be prepared for the time noted in these same letters, and without an excessive expenditure of money, which the Court would find difficult to approve, after all the warnings that His Majesty has given us, and especially in his dispatch of March 31, 1680, not to levy any sums of money upon said farmers of Canada, under any pretext whatsoever, without advising him about it; and this expenditure could be all the more difficult to allow upon an occasion that may not appear to him indispensably necessary; since whatever may be represented, it would be difficult for His Majesty to persuade himself that it was of this nature, seeing that it was only made to take precautions, and to prevent the Iroquois from continuing a war against the nations which are five hundred leagues away from Montreal.

Although the preparations for going to Fort Frontenac were at the

[1] King's farmers or farmers of revenue; a trading company. To this association was entrusted the farming of the revenues in Canada.

[2] La Famine or Fechoneguen, a bay on Lake, Ontario, four or five leagues from the Oswego River.

smallest expenditure, yet for the safety and dignity of our character some few precautions must be taken.

Yet we can not ask the Iroquois to come there without having our escort still stronger than that which we are accustomed to take with us on our ordinary journeys, which consists only of 15 or 20 canoes, and fifty or sixty men, seeing that a considerable number of savages, who we learn from these same letters are gone hunting in the vicinity of the said fort, and not without an appearance that this is done with a purpose. This again could not be done without an expense which would not fail, even at the lowest, to be considerable, and exposed to the same censures of the Court. Moreover, the savages, learning that we are going to the fort with a greater number of men and canoes than it is our custom to take, would be strengthened in the suspicions which we see by these same letters they have and it would be a difficult matter to try to persuade them that we are not proceeding there in this manner without undertaking something against them; this is a ruse of which the savages, ill disposed and desirous to make mischief, have already availed themselves, as we know from experience.

Thus to avoid these embarrassments, which are all equally to be feared, we consider that it is most expedient to invite them to be present through the deputies, to the number of two or three from each nation, at Montreal on the 15th or 20th of June, pretending, if it is deemed proper, that we can not go farther on account of important matters which occupy us, or if it is desired, because of some indisposition which would not even permit us to proceed so far; were it not for the great desire we have to see them, and to find the means of setting right all differences, and letting them know that to facilitate their journey to Montreal they will be furnished with provisions, either at Fort Frontenac or at some other place on their way, which they will indicate at the time when they let us know.

And what determines us still more strongly, to take this view, is that in interviewing them on the fifteenth of June, as it is said they seem to wish it, this conference will be almost useless, and another one will be demanded in the autumn, since we cannot tell them anything positive before that time about the satisfaction that the Kiskakous and the Tionontates intend to give them, as we would not know from them what they may decide upon, and what they would wish us to propose to them. This we can not learn until the going down of the Outaouas, which will not be until the end of July and the beginning of August, and at the time when we can be better informed as to the conduct which the Court

expects us to observe on similar occasions, by some vessel that could then arrive from France, having amply informed His Majesty and Marquis de Seignelay of the death of this noted Sonnontouan, killed at Missilimakinac by an Illinois, among the Kiskakous, and of all the preparations of the Iroquois, as well as of their insolences, conceits, threats and evil designs, as much against the Illinois as against the Outaouas and even against the French, and of the necessity we have of troops and money, either to be able to anticipate them, or to protect ourselves from the attempts they could make against our allies and this colony. That will serve us as a rule for the conduct we are to observe in speaking to them, and teach us in what number we are to do it, that is to say, with more or less kindness.

(Signed) Frontenac.

CADILLAC'S TROUBLES WITH THE JESUITS AT MISSILIMAKINAK.

May 2, 1702.

Letter of M. De La Mothe written to Father Maret, missionary to the Ottawas at Missilimakinak, under date of May 2, 1702.

My very Reverend Father.

I have received the package of letters, which you had given to Mikinak to deliver to me, and at the same time by another savage the letter that you did me the honor of writing.

I hoped that you would give me assurance of the time when you could take some action about coming here to establish your missions, all the more as M. de Callière has written to me that he requested you to accompany our savages to this place, to arrange the measures for the location that you are to occupy. Reverend Father Bouvart[1] wrote to me in compliance with this, assuring me that he had no doubt that Father de Carheil especially would be here soon.

Meanwhile, if what the savages have told me is true, it would seem that your sentiments are indeed opposed to those of M. de Callière and of your Father Superior, for you have told them [the savages], if they come to Detroit they would be killed; that I am not in command here at all, only a trader who came to sell his goods; and in a year or two I

[1] See Vol. 33, p. 125, 161.

would go away and abandon them to the Iroquois to be eaten; that it was not an establishment which was to be effected here, only a trade or two; that you did not lie to them, because you black robes knew the true news; and finally, how could I protect them from the Iroquois since Onontio himself could not do it. You were grieved indeed to see them coming to Detroit, for you would be less displeased if they went to the sleeping bears to light their fires, [or] toward the great river by the Miamis, all these speeches have divided them, and they were like men drunken and crazy.

Such are in substance, the threats that the savages told me you have made to them. I have tried to sound them about it, [and] the Hurons who have the brains, noticed it, and replied that if it were one, two or three that told me this I could doubt it, but as all has been told them in open council, they all heard it, and that all of them could not be lying.

As I can not dispense with rendering an account of all that takes place here to M. de Callière, I did not fail to inform him of all the speeches, which the savages made to me in Council, and as I want to walk only in the path of righteousness and sincerity, I thought you would receive in right spirit the advice I am giving you, and this is: let Reverend Father Carheil see to it if he has used the language which would indeed be contrary to the intentions of the King, the Governor General and the Reverend Father Bouvart; but however this may be, nothing will prevent me on my part from doing all I can to maintain with you the friendship and harmony that the powers desire.

Do me the honor of believing me with respect, my Reverend Father your very humble and very obedient servant.

(Signed) LaMothe Cadillac.

Note:—It is easy to see if the opinion of Sr. de LaMothe is positive.

CADILLAC'S SECOND LETTER TO FATHER MARET.

2nd letter of Mr. De La Mothe, written to Reverend Father Maret, in reply to the 11th letter[1] of the same Father.

My very Reverend Father,

Not wishing to imitate you, I reply to your letter. You have written to me, undoubtedly on the advices of your faithful, but misinformed correspondent. The rank I hold in the post where I am, does not permit

[1] See Vol. 33, this series, page 121.

me to accuse anyone, but it gives me the right to condemn them upon the accusations made to me, and my decisions are never hasty, as they are founded upon the evidences that are sustained by the general opinion. I have done more; in order to follow the rules of prudence, I have formed for myself my conditional opinion, and the letter I have written to you is the proof thereof.

You indeed want me to tell you that sooner or later you will be forced to feel, at least for yourself, your hasty accusations, if you do not want to retract them, concerning him, whom you have denounced so loudly; since there is no one here who could without testifying falsely, charge him of opening his mouth against any of your Reverend Fathers, I explain them; for reason wants it and justice demands it.

Pay attention to what I am going to tell you, and if you are not able to agree to it openly, you can not at least avoid feeling touched within you.

This would-be evil gossip was at the general council at Montreal; he came here by the lakes, arriving September 23d, he left October 4th to go to the Miamis, by Lake Erie and then by land; whence he did not return until this spring, and your Hurons of Missilimakinak have arrived here at the end of November and the words they have told me in the council are of December 4th.

See and conclude now where he was and where he has been, he of whom I receive all this information.

I admit that your accusation is just, in one place of your letter, but at the same time you are mistaken in another. I open, it is true, so much as I can, two big eyes, which you have not yet seen, one is always fixed upon the movements which you make, but whatever they might be, they do not trouble its sleep; the other watches always and stretches forth everywhere around me. In a manner it seems to quicken and draw the light only from the source of its true zeal, for the service of the King and for that, which concerns the welfare of this Colony.

I do not wish to enter at all into discussions to ascertain whether you know more or less than I, concerning the usefulness or harmfulness of this establishment. I will tell you only that I am in a position and place to know better than you, that the King wants it, for he is a sovereign who determines for himself, and if by chance he needs some explanation, he has able ministers filled with zeal and shrewdness, and in this country a Governor with profound experience, who knows how to render him an account of everything; therefore, I believe you are wasting time when you tire yourself so much trying to discover if this establish-

ment be useful or harmful. Once more it ought to suffice you to know that the King wants it, this is why you ought not to fasten so strongly your eyes and thoughts upon me that you do not take time to turn them upon the intentions of His Majesty and of the Governor General.

I wish to repeat to you again that your correspondent has misinformed you. No one here at all, made use, or to speak better French, I have not made use of the accusations that were made against this chief to make him speak against you; common sense and reflection gives a full explanation to it; since your Reverend Fathers of the Miamis did not accuse him until towards the end of April, and the words which you thought he spoke against you are of December 4th. I know that if one wanted to plead his cause it could be seen that all of you have allowed yourselves to become prejudiced against him, because you have presumed that he has been the soul and moving power of the words that his nation has said against the Reverend Father de Carheil.

I do not know at all whether his case concerning the alliance, of which it is said he accuses the enemies of the State, is black at the bottom; all that I know is, that the circumstances reported to me do not agree in anything.

Finally I do not understand at all, what bad mist or evil influence of Heaven could have changed, this year, the quality of soil of Detroit, since all the accounts which have been furnished by all the Reverend Fathers of your society, by all the French people, and by all the savages, have spoken of it as the promised land of all North America. It must be that the sun has changed its course as a sign that it does not approve of this establishment; nevertheless I will tell you that I had the grain sowed this fall, which promises us a very fine harvest, [and] that I had some sowed this spring which gives promise of a somewhat smaller one, that all our Indian corn, though planted hurriedly, is of great beauty; therefore I will not trouble myself at all about the quality of the soil, provided that it produces good grains and good fruits in abundance.

Mikinak, the main point is, did not advise you correctly, when he persuaded you that I had made great efforts to detain him.

I assure you that my conscience is clear about this. I have spoken to him only in accordance with my orders, but, undoubtedly he wants to become your hero; I do not object to that at all, and trouble myself still less about his undertakings and of all his irresolutions [doubts].

I have done, hitherto, that which the Court has ordered me to do. I was told to come and take possession of this post, to fortify it, to live here, to till the soil, to invite all the savage nations to settle here [and]

not to trouble myself about the rest. M. de Callière orders me to protect you in your missions, and to take your advice as occasions offer. He recommends to me harmony, and to be on good terms with all the missionaries. It will not be my fault if this order is not carried out strictly.

When nothing will be done against the service of the King or his intentions, I will always have a kind heart, smiling countenance, and a honeyed tongue.

I do not doubt that you are good servants of God, I have everywhere acknowledged that, and I have never spoken against your habits. I still believe that you are good servants of the King, but what spoils all, is, that everyone meddles to explain someone's duty and to this I do not agree at all.

Finally what will be done to me? I want to serve the King. What will be said? I want to serve God. I believed that I had satisfied you in making an establishment where trading in brandy would be prohibited, having firmly resolved to please you and to relieve you from crying so about having a hand in it; but I see well that the old leaven has so soured that it can never result in bread [i. e. but I see well that old sores cannot be healed]. Meanwhile I will do my best to show you in everything my good will, you would be unable to doubt it, however little confidence you might have in me, if you would reject the underground serpent who plays so well his part. The plot is growing wearisome and it ought to carry its wreck to the foot of the grave. I carry thither and bury willingly, and with all my heart, all my just resentments, being with respect my Reverend Father

Your very humble and very obedient servant

(Signed) La Mothe Cadillac.

THIRD LETTER FROM CADILLAC TO FATHER MARET.

3rd letter of M. De La Mothe, written to Father Maret Superior of the Ottawa missions, June 15, 1703, in reply to the 15th letter of the same Father.[1]

My very Reverend Father

I saw by your letter of May 12, that in vain a canoe was sent for you, to procure you the means of reaching the mission that was intended for you at this post. I have carried out for my part, what has been ordered by the Governor General, you can not offer him as much, [you can not say as much for yourself?]

On the contrary you have begun an act of hostility which completely breaks the third article of his order. If it was absolutely necessary for you to go down to Quebec, you could have gone by way of this river without spoiling anything.

We could then have settled about everything that concerns the establishment of your mission, to which I would have attended during the course of your journey, so that on your return you would have found everything in good condition, I should even have thought that the Reverend Father de Carheil could have done your commissions, *actatem habet*, and consequently would have omitted nothing to further your good intentions.

It is true that I have written to you that I willingly submitted to the order of the Chevalier de Callière. It seems, to me, one must be very sensitive to cry out at this expression. Undoubtedly you have fairly swallowed the letter written to you by your Superior of Quebec, which he gave to me unsealed as I was going away. Pay attention to it and you will see that he informs you that it is he, and the other Reverend Fathers of your society, who have asked for this order.

Therefore I have had reason to say that I submitted to it willingly; [yet] I see nothing in this manner of writing that is barbarous or insulting. I hope that when you come here you will speak perhaps better than you have written to me, in order to maintain the desired harmony. Moreover you say in your letter that this order concerned a matter where no other authority was ever needed, on the part of men, than that of your own calling, who bid you in the name of God to make all men observe that which regards the service of the King. On this principle I admit

[1] The 15th. letter is in Vol. 33, page 159.

that you ascend the pulpit of Moses to preach there what you do not practice at all. I speak justly. Your Superior of Quebec wrote to you that the King wants you to establish yourself at Detroit, [and] he directed you to come here this spring. He has settled thus with the Governor General, with me, with the Directors of your Company, and in the meantime, you have strong reasons to do nothing about it. Do you call such conduct an observation of the King's service?

I have not answered your letter at all, because the Hurons who brought it to me, told me you were leaving immediately for Quebec; but Koupanissé, who came here to talk nonsense, told me you did not intend to leave until about the 15th of July. So I take advantage of this occasion to assure you that it will never be my fault if we do not live on good terms.

Wishing that your journey may be happy, I am with respect

My very Reverend Father

Your obedient servant

(Signed) La Mothe Cadillac.

VAUDREUIL REPORTS PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

At Quebec October 31, 1717.

M. De Vaudreuil

Sieur De Rouville, captain at Isle Royal,[1] to whom the council has sent necessary orders to return to Canada, can not arrive until next spring. I will then send another captain to take his place. This will be Sieur Amariton.[2] As the Sieur de Falaise[3] had a promise, since July 1, 1715, of the fifth vacant ensigncy, and as he ought to have had the one which was given last year to Chevalier De Lespervanche, I had him accepted in place of Sieur D'Adoncour the 10th of last May, after I was assured of the death of the said Sieur D'Adoncour; but since the Council has assigned him to replace Sieur Pean[4] at Isle Royal I will send him there next spring, or else Sieur Tiercan, who has requested me, through the Major of the troops, to be sent there, and if Sieur Tiercan goes [to Isle Royal], Sieur Pachot, who is gone to Gamanistigouya, could replace

[1] Isle Royal; today Cape Breton.

[2] Lieutenant Frances Amariton made ensign 1692. Lieut. 1702 and still in service 1717.

[3] Louis de Gannes, Sieur de la Falaise.

[4] There were two Peans, Sieur de Livaudiere officer chev. de St. Louis and commandant at Fort Frontenac 1724 and at Fort Chambly 1727; born in 1682 and died Jan. 26, 1747 at Quebec.

Sieur de St. Michel officer mayor of Quebec and was signed at Charlesbourg, April 25, 1747.

Sieur De la Gesse,[1] Ensign, to whom, I beg very humbly the Council to grant the Lieutenancy which has become vacant by the death of the said Sieur De Ramezay de Maunoir, his brother.

Sr. De Courtemanche,[2] Captain of a Company, who was in command at Labrador, died at the end of last June. The Council having done me the honor to indicate to me that it will always be disposed to grant me my wish, I dare to flatter myself that it will not refuse to grant me as a favor, the company of the late Sieur De Coutemanche for Sieur Adhemar de Guantagnac, a Lieutenant, thirty five years of age; he is my nephew, has served in this country several years, and served a long time in the King's household; he is of the house of Adhemar, from which descend the Counts de Grignan, and the Prince of Monaco takes much interest in that which concerns him.

If he is made Captain, his lieutenancy could be given to Sr. Hertel de Cournoyer, Ensign in reserve, the oldest of all those who serve in Canada, and who for several years has performed the duties of Adjutant at Three Rivers, and that of Major, since last year, when M. Desgly, who is the Major, commands there in absence of M. De Gallifet. To supply the ensignship of Sieur De Cournoyer, I do not see any one who is better suited than Sieur De Montmidy. He has served in this country for more than thirty years, and as petit Ensign [? Petty Ensign] for ten years. He is a very good man, knowing perfectly well the service, and he has on several occasions carried out exceedingly well the orders with which I have charged him.

I learned today, by a boat which arrived from Isle Royal, that M. De Costebelle died at port Dauphin.[3] Sieur De St. Ovide, King's Lieutenant, who is in command of this new colony, is a man of distinguished merit. He knows perfectly well everything that concerns this colony. He is very much liked there, and I am convinced has all the necessary qualities to deserve the governorship of it, if the Council deems it proper to procure it for him. Sieur De Beaucours, who has served for more than thirty years in this country, would have reason to hope to become the Lieutenant-Governor at that place, and Sieur De La Ronde,[4] Captain of a Company, who has been in the navy a very long time would deserve, it seems to me, to be put in command at port Toulouse in place of Sr. De Beaucours.

As I have been informed that the King has promoted several of the

[1] Sieur de la Gesse, Captain, 3d son of Claude de Ramazay, perished in the shipwreck of "Le Chameau" Aug. 25, 1725.
[2] Sieur de Courtemanche Sieur Tilly de Repentigny.
[3] Situated on Isle Royale. Called also St. Anne.
[4] Sieur Denys de la Ronde a Canadian gentleman and naval ensign.

officers of land forces to be the Chevaliers of the military order of St. Louis, and as I do not doubt that His Majesty would want to distribute the same favors among the officers of the navy, and even extend them so far as Canada, I have the honor to propose to the Council, the officers serving in this country, who according to my idea deserve this mark of distinction, namely:

Sieur Desgly,[1] Major at Three Rivers, who is the only one of the staff officers that has not the cross of St. Louis; this seems to be necessary to him in the post where he is because it inspires more respect and obedience on the part of the inhabitants and the savages; besides he was on the list which M. De Pontchartrain was to present to the late King, at the time of his death.

Sieur De Tonty, captain of a company and in command at Detroit, deserves it for his services, and it is necessary to him in the post which he occupies.

Sieur De Sabrevois, captain of a company, who leaves the command of Detroit and returns to France, has merited it for his long services and for the bravery which he has shown on all the occasions during the war.

Sieur De Lignery, captain of a company, in command at Michillimakinak, deserved it as much on account of the post which he occupies, as for his services; for besides having aided excellently well, Sieur De Louvigny, under whom he commanded in the expedition against the Foxes, he had taken all the proper measures to make that expedition a success before the said Sr. De Louvigny came to Michillimakinak. He has not received, until now, any mark of satisfaction, such as His Majesty ought to bestow for his services.

I beg very humbly the Council to receive favorably the request that I am making for these four officers, and to obtain for them, that which they hope from the justice of His Majesty.

I was going to commit an injustice in forgetting to put Sieur Dejordy in the number of those whom I have the honor to propose to the Council to be made Chevaliers of the Order of St. Louis.

Sieur De Jordy is an older captain than the Sieurs De Tonty and De Sabrevois, he has given proofs of his bravery on many occasions during the war against the Iroquois and the English, being present in all the parties that were undertaken against them, and he always accompanied me on all the expeditions that I have made when I was in command of the troops.

I beg very humbly the Council to give attention to their services.

(Signed) Vaudreuil.

[1] Sieur D'Esgly burned by Chickasaws 1736.

JUDICIARY RECORDS OF THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

PAPERS FOUND IN A BUNDLE MARKED GRANDMESNIL.

July 5th, 1707.

Sale by
René Benard and Ls Gatinau
to
Jacque Lemoyne.

Between Sieurs René Benard and Louis Gatinau and Jacque Lemoyne there has been agreed, as follows. That is, the said Benard and Gatinau have sold, transferred and relinquished to said Mon. Jacque Lemoyne the two thirds of a house, possessed by them situated on Saint Louis Street, with all its appurtenances and dependencies which were granted to them by Mon. Dela Mothe on conditions and stipulations, as contained on the contracts of the other inhabitants and for the sum of one hundred Livres, which sum has been paid to Sieurs Benard and Gatinau in cash money. They discharge and acquit the said Mon. Jacque Lemoyne of all that is on it, the said parties to summons at once. Done and executed at Fort Pontchartrain in presence of the undersigned witnesses.

This 5th of July 1707.

Bourjolly,
Gastinaux
Lemoyne

Witnesses

Henry Bel Ile
Grandmesnil

September 11, 1707.

Inventory of household
goods belonging to
Mon. Delille.

This day the eleventh of September in the presence of Mon. Delorme and Mon. Chesne, we took inventory of all the household goods belonging to De Lille.

Item. One bed, one mattress, a worthless blanket, one ox hide, one beaver skin, one deer skin.

Item. Another bed of two worthless bear skins, one beaver skin, one ox hide.

Item. A new hunting jacket, two other cloaks, one old and one half new, one pair of hunting breeches, new, one new hunting hat, two pairs of new hunting shoes.

Item. Five men's new shirts, two women's old skirts, one woman's body (bodice), eleven children's old shirts, two men's dirty shirts, one man's nightcap.

Item. Feather pillows, three fur blankets and two of linen.

Item. One fire shovel, one stove, a worthless large kettle, also another old kettle, one middle size kettle, and two new small ones, five wooden dishes, two dash irons.

Item. One casket, two new cloaks of bolting cloth, for women, two petticoats of the same cloth, a good short petticoat of English cloth, one hunting necktie, two others new of canvas, one pair of women's gloves, one belt with buckle, about three quarts (quarters?) of blue cloth, a small bundle of old canvas, one man's shirt, half new, one woman's old shirt.

Item. Another box containing five cakes of soap, a note for one hundred and forty Livres, and another note for four hundred nineteen Livres of beaver skins, six china plates, and a small fish of same material, a silver jar, three ells of small black ribbon, one ell and three-fourths of white ribbon, one fine razor, one small mirror of tin plate, one half ell of old ferrandine,[1] five linings for nightcaps, three new hunting nightcaps,[2] twelve biggins,[3] six women's coifs, half worn out, two women's handkerchiefs, half worn out, one worthless stay, and one child's cap worthless, two baby's caps half worn out, a coif[3] with frizzles (ruffled?) half worn out, two women's bonnets of piqué, three worthless handkerchiefs, one bundle of rags, another bundle of new linen wrapped in an old piece of lace, a little new mirror, a child's bedstead, one package of starch, one child's wrapper.

Item. A small wooden box containing four stag (hunting?) shirts, half worn out, two worthless stags (?) of fustian, one muslin necktie, half worn out, a good muslin coif with frizzles, a calumet with black stone hatchet, ten women's coifs, good new style.

[1] Cloth made of silk and wool.
[2] Child's cap or something worn about the head.
[3] Coif—head-dress.

Continuation of the wooden box.

Five women's old coifs, new style, three worthless bonnets, two frizzled caps of inferior lawn, five with tight fitted swathe, two trimmed with lace, nice, two baby's caps, trimmed with white linen, two good muslin bonnets, five with lace, good, two biggins of lace, good, and two worthless, six biggins trimmed with linen.

Item. An iron pan with its cover, two axes, one large and one small, four pot hooks, large and small, one pie dish cover, two small flaçons[1] of tin plate, two old pickaxes.

Item. A sack in which is about one minot (bushel) of wheat not full, a large kettle with wheat, a beaver robe filled with wheat, about one pound (livre) of soap, one lamp, three sacs with pitch, one graix, three steel forks, a barrel containing about one minot (bushel) of wheat, three spoons with long handles, one pillow (poillon), two cradles.

Item. In the garret has been found what follows: Five tied up bundles of robes and other pelts on which will be put the seals, besides three beaver robes, seventeen small beaver skins, one hundred and thirteen sacs of Indian wheat (?), three and half cakes of grease, one barrel of salt, a pair of curling irons, a small tin plate flaçon, an oxentigh containing three pots of oil.

Continuation of the garret.

One pound and a half of oxen wool, three small shirts for children.

All the wearing apparel, household goods, furs and grains as above mentioned are left in the hands and guard of Lapierre, soldier of the company of De Lignery.

Item. Four hogs, three bulls, and a big sow ready to pig, all on the Island of Ste Magdalenne.

Done at Fort Ponchartrain this eleventh of September 1707 in the presence of Mon. Dufiguier, major of the said place, and of François Fafar, *dit* Delorme, and of Jacques Lucas, *dit* St. Arnoul, sergeant of the company, and of Pierre Chesne.

Signed Dufiguier,
Jacques Lucas,
Chesne.

[1] An old form of bottle having a screw top, especially a pilgrim's bottle.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE BETWEEN LAMOTHE CADILLAC AND ANGELIQUE FURGOLE.[1]

In the year 1744, September 10th, François Lamothe Cadillac, son of the late Antoine Lamothe Cadillac, Knight of the military order of St. Louis, heretofore Governor for the King in the province of Louisiana, Premier of the Superior Council of the said Province, and ancient governor of this city, and Marie Thérèze de Guyon, party of the first part; and Mlle. Angelique de Furgole, widow of Pierre Salvignac, citizen, and daughter of the late Jean Furgole, notary, and Mlle. Marie Dané, party of the second part; and after the publication of three marriage bans, duly made at our parish mass, on three consecutive Sundays or holidays, without any obstacle or opposition having appeared, and after the observation of other formalities, in such cases required, have been joined in wedlock, by us undersigned rector in the Church of the Savior of this city, of which both parties are parish members, and in the presence of François Louzargues, Bertrand Oarant, furrier, of Guillaume Magnés, merchant, Philippe Boé, doctor, who signed with the said parties.

(Signed) Lamothe Cadillac,
Angelique de Furgole,
De Louzargues,
Magnés,
Oarant,
Boé and
Orades, rector.

[1] In 1874 Mr. Levi Bishop of Detroit obtained an original deed given to Bernard Maichens by Joseph de Lamothe Cadillac, son of Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit, and said to be the first private conveyance of land in that city. This was printed in Vol. 1, p. 343, of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections. The remainder of these papers sent by the U. S. Consul at Marseilles, Mr. Frank W. Potter, are here given.

BAPTISM OF DE LAMOTHE CADILLAC.

In the year 1733 on the 29th of April, there was baptized in the Church of the Savior, Marie Thérèze de Lamothe Cadillac, daughter of Joseph de Lamothe Cadillac and Marguerite de Grégoire his wife of this parish, born the 28th of this month, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Godfather Guillaume Caunac, old guard of the King, God-mother Marie Thérèze de Guyon, widow of Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, former governor of this town, who have signed this with me.

(Signed) Marie Thérèze de Guyon, widow of de Lamothe Cadillac, Lamothe Cadillac, Caunac de Louzargues, provost.

COMMISSION AS MAYOR OF ANTOINE DE LAMOTHE CADILLAC.

Mayor of Castelsarrasin,
Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac.

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, greeting:

By the edict of August 1722, duly recorded, we have created and re-established the title for offices, of governors, lieutenants and mayors in all the towns enclosed in our Kingdom, the offices of mayor, lieutenant mayors, assessors, aldermen, consuls, jurors, clerks, for the town hall and their ancient, alternate and triennial comptrollers and the offices of lawyers and solicitors and others of like nature, which offices were suppressed by the edicts of June and August 1717.

And it being necessary to provide for said offices, we make it known that, on account of the full and entire confidence we have in the person of our beloved and faithful Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, Knight of the military order of St. Louis, and in his judgment, competency, loyalty, prudence, capacity, experience, fidelity and affection to our service:

For these reasons and other considerations, we have given and granted to him, and do give and grant by these presents, the office of Mayor, for us, of the town of Castelsarrasin, district of Toulouse, created by the said edict of August 1722, which office had not been provided for. To

have and to hold said office, and henceforth to be exercised, enjoyed and used by the said de Lamothe on a yearly salary of 120 livres which shall be made a yearly charge upon the revenues and franchises of the said town of Castelsarrasin.

Together with all honors, authorities, prerogatives, exemptions, rank, sessions, rights, fruits, profits, revenues and emoluments, which have been enjoyed, or the right to enjoy the profits of such office in full as existed before the suppression ordered by the edict of August 1717.

And everything that took effect by the edicts of August 1722 and December 1708, as much as it pleases us, provided however that the said Lamothe is 25 years old, and then accomplishes an affidavit to be passed before the said notaries at Paris the 10th of September 1722 here attached, under the seal of our Chancellor, at a penalty of losing said office, annulling these presents.

We hereby give and mandate our well beloved Duke de Mainne, governor of our province de Languedoc, or the commandant of the said Province and be the good life, morals, age, Roman Catholic religion of said Lamothe known to them, take and receive in this case the required and customary oath, and receive him and put him for us in possession and enjoyment of said office and make him enjoy and use the same together with the honors, prerogatives, privileges, exemptions, powers, functions, rank, sessions, emoluments, rights, profits, fruits and revenues aforesaid, fully, peacably and conforming to said edict and to obey him in all that pertains to said office.

Concerning said office, we request our beloved and faithful counsellors, the ruling treasurers of France, in general of our finances in Toulouse, that through them, under whose jurisdiction are collectors, paymasters and other accountants, they do pay and deliver account to the said de Lamothe, each year, upon the usual manner and terms, the salary and rights of said office, to begin from the first of October past, and to require from the said de Lamothe only once a certified copy of the receipt for the money of said office.

We wish said salary and rights to be allowed at the expense of the accounts of those who have made the payment through our beloved and faithful treasurers and whom we request to do such without difficulties, because this is our wish. For which reason we have attached our seal at the foot of these presents.

Made at Paris, December 31, 1722, and of our Reign the 8th, by the King. de Lamet.

Signed on the roll Sept. 15, 1722, art. 93. Recorded Dec. 31, 1722. Deposited with the minutes 31 Dec. 1722.

I have received of M. Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac the sum of 36 livres for taxes, according to the decree of the Council of Oct. 3 past of the first provision of the office of mayor for the King of the town of Castelsarrasin, district of Toulouse,, created and re-established by edict of August, 1722, of which it is understood that he shall provide for, and 7 livres, 4 sols.

Made at Paris, Dec. 23, 1722.

Receipt given by Treasurer general upon order of the King in 1722 and on the back is written "Registered upon order of the King by us at Paris Dec. 23, 1722.

Verified by us counsellors secretary of the King, royal house of France and of his finances.

Signed De Camet.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

On the 29th of December 1754 in the large hall of the town Hall of the town of Castelsarrasin, at the sound of the clock, in the usual and ordinary manner were assembled in political council, Messrs Caubet and Brugan, citizen consuls of this town, assisted by M. Orades, D. D. rector of the Savior, by M. Delpeets sincere magistrate of the community, and by M. Latour Royal attorney and counsellor, Nobleman de Beaufort, Dupuy, old musketeer, Latapie Gravil wheelwright, M. Ressayre, M. D. Lacourt, Tournemire, Custos, Maur and Duprat all political counsellors, to whom M. Brugan, consul with the title of the third degree, represented, that in consequence of a letter written by the chief magistrate of the community the 19th of this month, which has been read, stating that the community may by virtue of the decree of the 30th of July proceed with the election of municipal officers for this community, it is necessary to take into consideration the said election, and to proceed in the ordinary way.

Upon which was heard the representations of the said magistrate and the conclusions of the said attorney of the King, previous reading being made of the decree of the council of August 8, 1716, concerning the quality of the persons, who may be deputed to the States assembly of the

Province, addressed to the consuls by M. Le Sc. of the diocese, pursuant to his letter of the 28th.

The assembly has concluded to proceed with the nomination of said municipal officers, in the usual way, that there shall be chosen out of the assembly six of the principal inhabitants, who shall remain in the small hall of this town hall, jointly with the said Caubet, Brugan, M. Le S. C. and the attorney of the King, and to take cognizance of the persons, who the said consuls shall propose.

And the assembly having called for that purpose the rector, M. de Beaufort, Viscount de Cumont, Dupuy old musketeer, Latapie du Gravil, the wheelwright and M. Duprat citizen. The commissioners went with the said consul magistrate, and the attorney of the King, in the room of the small parquet where the said Brugan having proposed, among the persons who could worthily fulfill the place of Mayor, the said Dupuy one of the commissioners.

He has been requested to retire immediately, what he has done, and the assembly having been instructed, has called, in order to fill his place, M. Tournemire, who entered accordingly in the room, in which the said commissioners were assembled, and after they had conferred some time about the persons who could be called, to fill the office of Mayor, and of first and second consul, the said Brugan said that he nominated for the office of mayor M. Dupuy and Lamothe Cadillac, old musketeer, for first consul M. Boé and Lagarde, citizens, and for second consul M. Cazals and Richard, surgeons, the said commissioners having agreed with the said persons, the said consuls and other above named commissioners went back to the large hall where the said Brugan made known to the assembly the persons here above proposed, in order that the assembly may choose one for each office. After which the assembly has chosen and unanimously nominated M. Dupuy, old musketeer, to fill the office and do the functions of mayor, M. Boé, citizen, to occupy the office of first consul, and M. Cazals for that of second consul, and instantly the persons who have been elected mayor and consuls, having been requested to come in, and accordingly did come to the assembly, have taken the oath in the hands of the said attorney of the King in the usual manner and taken their place in the meeting and thanked the assembly.

And after the nomination and election was made, M. Dupuy, mayor, required the reading and recording of a letter written by M. Serae, first doctor of the King, dated the 11th of this month, adressed to M. Caunac, old first consul by mandate, who laid it before the assembly

saying in the meantime that he would have laid it before the assembly sooner if there had been a meeting.

After which reading, heard the said magistrate in his representations, and the said attorney of the King in his conclusions. . . . . .

DETROIT RULERS.

FRENCH COMMANDANTS IN THIS REGION FROM 1701 TO 1760.

BY C. M. BURTON.

ANTOINE DE LA MOTHE CADILLAC.

The first in the list of commandants of Detroit under French rule, and the most interesting of them all, is the founder of Detroit, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac.

(1) Antoine de la Mothe was the son of Jean de la Mothe and his wife, Jeanne de Malenfant, and was born in the southern part of France about the year 1661, the exact date and place of his birth being unknown. His father was a counselor of the parliament of Toulouse, and in the marriage record of the son Antoine, in the church at Quebec, the father is described as *"Sieur du lieu dit Cadillac—de Launay et Semontel,"* and it is from this title that the son took the affix of Cadillac, by which he is familiarly known in America. He obtained an excellent education—far superior to most of his associates in the new world. He came to America in 1683, and settled at Port Royal—now called Annapolis Royal. In 1687 he married Marie Thérèze Guyon, daughter of Denis Guyon and his wife Elizabeth Boucher, and there were born of this marriage the following children:

(1) Judith, possibly the eldest child, born about 1689. She was articled to the Ursuline nuns Nov. 12, 1711, and was then 23 years old. She was to be a perpetual pensioner, and her father paid 6,000 livres for her support.

(2) Magdelene, probably born at Port Royal or Mount Desert.

(3) Antoine, born at Quebec April 26, 1692; came with his father to Detroit in 1701.

(4) James, born at Quebec March 16, 1695; came to Detroit with his mother in 1702.

(5) Peter Denis, born at Quebec June 13, 1699, and buried there July 4, 1700.

(6) Marianne, born at Quebec June 7, and buried there June 9, 1701.

(7) A child born at Detroit in the latter part of 1702, mentioned in one of the letters of Cadillac. The baptismal record was probably destroyed in the fire of 1703.

(8) Mary Thérèze, born in Detroit Feb. 2, 1704.

(9) John Anthony, born at Detroit Jan. 19, 1707, and buried there April 9, 1709.

(10) Mary Agatha, born at Detroit Dec. 28, 1707.

(11) François, born at Detroit March 27, 1709.

(12) René Louis, born at Detroit March 17, 1710, and buried at Quebec 1714.

(13) Joseph, a son mentioned in documents relative to the sale of his father's property at Detroit. The date of his birth is not known.

The island of Mount Desert, in Maine, and a large tract of land on the mainland opposite the island, on which is now located the city of Bar Harbor, was granted to Cadillac by the Canadian government July 23, 1688, and it is probable that he lived at this place at that date, but he owned and inhabited a house in Port Royal that was destroyed by the English.

For meritorious services he received a gratuity of 1,500 livres from the government in 1693, and the following year he was appointed ensign in the navy, captain of troops, and sent to Mackinac as commandant.

Here began his quarrels with the Jesuits—quarrels that continued as long as his life lasted, and which caused him continued annoyance in business affairs and much loss of prestige and property.

He obtained authority to establish a post at the Detroit, and set out from Montreal for his new prospective post June 2, 1701, and reached the site of the present city on the 24th of the following August.

The life of Cadillac for the next ten years is the history of Detroit. A man of unusual energy and ability—the avowed enemy of the Jesuits and of the corrupt courtiers who at this time governed Canada, he was the subject of the violent and merciless attacks of them all, his life was embittered, he was finally driven from his home, his property taken from him, and he financially ruined. In order to somewhat soften the blow of his being driven from Detroit in 1710, he was appointed governor of Louisiana and went to his new post in 1713. At the time he left Detroit he was assured that his property and possessions at that place—of the value of some 125,000 livres—would be taken care of by his successor, and the avails would be given to him. He tried in various ways, for many years, to obtain something from this fortune, but

was utterly unable to obtain a sou, and finally, dying, left the open account to be vainly sought for by his descendants.

He ceased to be governor of Louisiana in 1717 and returned to Paris. At this time the John Law scheme was at the height of its excitement, and, naturally, Cadillac was called upon to furnish information as to the feasibility of the colonization of Louisiana, which was the foundation of Law's scheme. The information derived from Cadillac was so displeasing to the adherents of Law that they procured his arrest, and he was for a time confined in the Bastile, but was liberated Feb. 6, 1718.

Through some influence he obtained the appointment of governor of Castelsarrazin in France, and he retained this office until his death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1730.

PIERRE ALPHONSE DE TONTY, BARON DE PALUDY.

(2) Tonty was a lieutenant in the troops and came to Detroit with Cadillac in 1701. He was born in 1659, the son of Laurent Tonty and of Angelique (or Isabelle) de Liette. His father is supposed to have been the originator of the system, to which he gave his name, calling it the Tontine system. Alphonse was the younger brother of Henry de Tonty—he of the iron hand—who was the companion of La Salle in his explorations.

Alphonse de Tonty was married twice. His first wife, whom he married Feb. 17, 1689, was Marie Anne Picote de Belestre, by whom he had eleven children. She was a daughter of Pierre Picote Sieur de Belestre and Marie Par. His second wife was Marie Anne de la Marque.

For some time after the settlement of Detroit was commenced, Tonty was the confidant and trusted friend of Cadillac, and when the latter was summoned to Montreal and Quebec and placed under arrest for interfering with the works of some of the clerks of the colony of Canada, he appointed Tonty to control Detroit in his absence. He misbehaved himself in some respects and thereby lost the confidence of Cadillac. He sold the powder in the storehouse to the Indians in such quantities that the inhabitants feared they would not have enough left to defend themselves. He also entered into secret correspondence with the enemies of Cadillac, and this coming to Cadillac's knowledge, the friendship existing between

the two was completely severed. Tonty became commandant in 1704 and retained the control until the latter part of 1705, when he, too, went down to Quebec, leaving Sieur de Bourgmont in his place. Tonty became commandant again, as will be seen later. It was not customary for a wife to take her husband's name in matters of record. So that the first wife of Tonty is always referred to on the records as Marie Anne Picote de Belestre.

ETIENNE VENYARD, SIEUR DE BOURGMONT.

(3) Sieur de Bourgmont was temporarily in charge of Detroit from the time Tonty left until Cadillac returned. He is first mentioned as commandant Jan. 29, 1706. He seems to have been very indiscreet, to say the least, in his actions during the short time he was in control. He continued the course of Tonty in disposing of the government powder to the Indians, to the alarm of the citizens and soldiers. He is described as a big, blustering fellow who was somewhat of a coward.

The various Indian tribes located near the post were not on friendly terms with each other and there was constant danger of an uprising, and it needed a more careful and capable commandant than Bourgmont to preserve the peace. Instead of using his efforts to keep the savages quiet, he acted in such a manner as to irritate them still more.

A dog belonging to one of the Indian tribes bit an Indian of another tribe, and the enraged Indian kicked the dog and raised a rumpus in the fort. Bourgmont, hearing the tumult, rushed out of his house, or office, and attacked the injured Indian, knocking him down, beating and nearly killing him. The Indian nations were all aroused, and it was with great difficulty that an immediate uprising was prevented.

Before Cadillac's return Bourgmont deserted the post and his command, with several soldiers of the garrison, taking with him, also, a woman named Tichenet, with whom he had led a scandalous life in Detroit.

The deserters established themselves on the shores of Lake Erie and there continued their abandoned method of living until Cadillac sent some soldiers to arrest them as deserters, and broke up their camp, capturing one of the deserters, who was brought back to Detroit, tried by court-martial, convicted and shot to death. Bourgmont and the remain-

der of his party escaped, but they were constantly being hunted by the French soldiers.

We do not again hear of Bourgmont until 1718, when a letter reached the French court stating that he had lived on the Missouri river for 15 years among the Indians, and stating that he wanted 2,000 livres to spend for presents to them. He had heard of a remarkable people 400 or 500 leagues from his abiding place. These people were very small and very numerous. They were somewhat deformed, having large eyes and flat noses. They lived like Europeans, wearing clothes and boots. Their boots were covered with spangles and shining metal. They were always occupied in good work, and had an abundance of gold and rich jewels. They were believed to be Chinese.

He was appointed commander of an expedition to make a peace with the Indians of New Mexico, Aug. 12, 1720, and directed to establish a post on the Missouri. At this time he was in France, but set forth for his destination at once. His trip through the woods west of the Mississippi is told at length in Vol. 6 of Margry, and is very interesting. He started from the fort of Orleans June 25, 1724, and got back to his starting point Nov. 5 following, having effected a satisfactory arrangement with the southwestern tribes. He had also established a post, which he called the fort of Orleans, on the Missouri, but this was ordered to be abandoned two years later.

CHARLES REGNAULT, SIEUR DUBUISSON.

(4) Cadillac's term of office lasted until the appointment of Dubuisson, Sept. 13, 1710. La Forest was appointed to succeed Cadillac, but as he was old and ill, he asked permission to send Dubuisson to Detroit in his place temporarily.

Although Dubuisson did not get along with Cadillac, that is not to be wondered at, for he took Cadillac's property, both real and personal, and would not permit him to sell or dispose of anything he had at Detroit. This high-handed proceeding was not sanctioned by the governor-general, but no reparation was ever made to Cadillac or his family for the property of which he was thus despoiled.

It was during Dubuisson's term in Detroit that the post was besieged by the Fox Indians, and the place came very near being exterminated. Dubuisson wrote a history of the siege, which was translated and pub-

lished in pamphlet form, and widely distributed a few years since. He was a lieutenant in the troops, and after the arrival of La Forest in 1712 he continued as second in command.

From 1723 to 1727 he was in command at the Miamis, which was a post established on or near the Maumee river, not far from the present city of Toledo.

In 1729 he was in command at Mackinac, and was then a captain. He was twice married. His first wife was Gabrielle Michelle Binet, and of this marriage there were four daughters: Marie Charlotte, Marianne Gabrielle, Marie Madeleine and Louise, and two sons. His second wife was Louise Bizard.

FRANCOIS DE LA FOREST.

(5) La Forest (or La Foret, as it is sometimes spelled) was really the second commandant at Detroit, for he was appointed to succeed Cadillac. He was born in Paris in 1648, and died in Quebec Oct. 16, 1714. He was a captain in the department of the marine.

La Salle constructed Fort Frontenac, on the north coast of Lake Ontario, under direction of the French government, in order to prevent the Indians from going to the English to trade, and likewise to prevent the English from proceeding further north than the lake, with claims of ownership. He was the owner of the fort and adjacent country under grant from the king. In 1679 he left Fort Frontenac in order to pursue his explorations in the west and south, and upon his departure left the command of the fort in the hands of La Forest, as major. La Salle returned to Fort Frontenac in 1780, and upon going to the Illinois late in the same year, he took La Forest with him. Two years later La Forest, again commanding Fort Frontenac, aided Count de Frontenac in negotiating a treaty with the Iroquois Indians. He accompanied the Indians to Montreal, where he remained a few days. Frontenac was at this time removed from his office as governor, and his successor, La Barre, seized Fort Frontenac and would not permit La Forest to return to it. La Forest then returned to France to expostulate to the government against the confiscation of La Salle's property in this manner. He was successful on his mission and returned to Canada in the spring of 1684 bearing an order directing La Barre to restore to him, as the agent of La Salle, Fort Frontenac, with all of its former belongings, and a direction to the

governor to render him all the assistance he might require to maintain the establishment which La Salle had made at the fort.

In the summer of 1685 La Forest obtained permission to leave Fort Frontenac and go to Fort St. Louis, in the Illinois country, on business of La Salle. Fort St. Louis, which likewise belonged to La Salle, was at this time in charge of Henry de Tonty. Here he remained until he returned to Cataracouy (Fort Frontenac) July 1, 1687. Just prior to this date two French leaders among the *coureurs de bois,* Durantaye and Duluth, had, with the assistance of their companions, captured two bodies of Englishmen, each containing 30 men, who were on their way to capture Mackinac, then the most important French post on the upper lakes.

Durantaye and Duluth had taken their prisoners to Niagara, and were at this place when La Forest passed them on his way to his old home at Fort Frontenac. The first information the governor-general had of the important capture of the Englishmen was from La Forest on his arrival at Fort Frontenac, and he was directed to immediately retrace his steps, and upon his arrival at Niagara to arrange for a meeting of the troops under Gov. Denonville with those under the two *coureur de bois* leaders at the mouth of Seneca river in New York. The journey of Denonville through the Iroquois country of New York and the trail of devastation that followed his march are related elsewhere.

The Iroquois sued for peace and it was promised to them; but it was not expected that upon peace being declared between these tribes and the French the Iroquois would cease to carry on war against their old enemy, the Illinois Indians. These Indians had assisted the French and had been under the leadership of La Forest and Tonty, but had returned to their homes, supposing that peace would follow and that they would be taken care of by the French. La Forest was dispatched to them to notify them of the terms of the peace and to put them on their guard.

After the death of La Salle Fort St. Louis was granted to La Forest and Tonty, and Frontenac, who had returned to Canada to serve his second term as governor, was instructed to give them such aid as they might require in order to enable them to co-operate against the Iroquois.

La Forest was in Quebec in 1797 and was sent to Fort St. Louis, of which he was then the commandant, with a convoy of presents for the Indian allies of the upper country. His presents were prepared for shipment from Montreal and he set out from that place Sept. 11, 1791, accompanied by 110 men, and proceeded by way of the Ottawa river to Mackinac. Tonty and La Forest remained at Fort St. Louis for some

years, engaged in the beaver trade, and little is heard of them during this period. In 1799 they received a special permit to send two canoes annually for goods to Montreal. This was contrary to the laws of the province, but was an act of special grace accorded to two men who had faithfully served their country.

The establishment at Fort St. Louis was discontinued in 1702 and La Forest was directed to return to the east.

We find him the second in command at Detroit, appointed Sept. 25, 1705, during the temporary absence of Cadillac, but retaining that position after Cadillac's return. He did not agree with Cadillac in the management of the post, (who could agree with the energetic Founder long?) and returned to Quebec. In 1710 he was appointed Cadillac's successor, but because of infirmity it was some time before he reached Detroit. The correspondence on the subject of the succession does not do great credit to La Forest, for it is certain that he took all of Cadillac's possessions, estimated by the latter at 125,000 livres, and never accounted for a sou of it.

He remained commandant at Detroit until his death, which occurred at Quebec Oct. 16, 1714. Just before his death he made a report upon the situation and prospects of Detroit, (published in Vol. 9, p. 866, N. Y. Col. Mss.) advocating the building up of that post as a military precaution, in order to protect the interests of France in the west.

He married Charlotte Françoise Juchereau Nov. 11, 1702. She was the widow of François Pachot and probably was a woman of large means, for she was continually advancing money to the traders in Indian goods and furs, and there are many business contracts on record in the notarial offices at Montreal. It was customary for persons in anticipation of marriage to enter into a marriage contract, under the *Cutume de Paris,* for a joint ownership of the property of the future husband and wife, with the right of ownership to the survivor upon the death of either. When La Forest married Mme. Pachot, no such marriage agreement was made, and in all the contracts made by her, and now on file in Montreal, she is described as the wife of La Forest, who has not entered into a marriage agreement.

From the marriage of La Forest and Mme. Pachot there was only one child, and that one died in infancy.

Dubuisson filled the vacancy caused by the death of La Forest in 1714, until the arrival of Sabrevois in 1715. This period rightfully belongs to Sabrevois, but he did not arrive at Detroit until three years after his appointment in 1712.

JACQUES CHARLES SABREVÓIS, SIEUR DE BLEURY.

(6) Commandant from 1714 to 1717. He was the son of Henry Sabrevois and Gabrielle Martin and was born in 1667. Our introduction to Sabrevois is at the time of a quarrel[1] between himself and Cadillac. It took place May 2, 1686, when both parties were unmarried. Cadillac was a lieutenant in the company of Vallerennes[2] and Sabrevois a sub-lieutenant in the company of Desquerac. In the lower town of Quebec, at her house on St. Pierre street, Louise Mousseau, the widow of Pierre Pellerin, Sieur de St. Amant,[3] kept a boarding house, and on the day in question after supper her boarders were sitting around the table when Cadillac unexpectedly entered the room and all requested him to take a place at the table and enjoy a glass of wine with them—the usual occupation of after-dinner parties, then as now, in Quebec. Sabrevois was one of the boarders and was present, as were also Sieur de la Perelle, sub-lieutenant of the company of Desbergeres, Sieur Desclavaux, sub-lieutenant of the company of Desmeloises, and Sieur de Troyes, sub-lieutenant of the company of De Troyes. Sabrevois proposed to go to the upper town to call on some lady. In the course of the conversation at the table Cadillac remarked that if he was the captain of the company in which Sabrevois was lieutenant and had a rival like Sabrevois, he would send Sabrevois back to his quarters. At the same time he called Sabrevois a "sharper." Some angry words followed, when Cadillac excitedly exclaimed to Sabrevois, "Silence, my young friend. 'S'death! I am not supported here by my lord the marquis (Governor Denonville) as you are, but I will give you a thrashing." Both contestants began to draw their swords, but they were separated and Cadillac picked up a heavy brass candlestick and threw it at Sabrevois, wounding him severely, putting out the candle and leaving the room without a light. In the darkness Sieur Desclavaux seized Cadillac and pushed him out of the house. Cadillac was greatly excited and he supposed he had killed

[1] For account of this quarrel see Vol. 33, p. 36.

[2] Philippe Clement du Vault, Sieur de Vallerenne, born 1655, at St. Germain, France, came to Canada as captain in the troops. Stationed at Quebec, 1686; at Fort Frontenac, 1689. He married Jeanne Bissot at Quebec, April 7, 1687. They had two children. See Jesuit Rel. and Allied Doc. 69-276.

[3] Pierre Pellerin, *dit* St. Amand, soldier in the garrison at Three Rivers, born 1621, son of David Pellerin and of Jeanne Belier, of Bruges, married Louise Mousseau, daughter of Pierre Mousseau and of Marie Huet of Paris, April 6, 1655. They had seven children. The wife died July 13, 1707. As a coincidence one finds that the first child mentioned in the register of baptisms in Detroit is Marie Théreze, daughter of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac and that her godfather was Bertrand Arnaud, son-in-law of Pierre Pellerin.

Sabrevois and feared that if the quarrel came to the ears of the governor he would be severely punished. Gov. Denonville ordered an investigation of the matter, and the testimony was reduced to writing by René Hubert, recorder of the marshal's court of Quebec. The records do not show that either party was punished.

As a lieutenant he was engaged in the raids made by the French troops into the country of the Iroquois in the years 1695 and 1696.

In 1710, Vaudreuil, the governor-general, had sent Capt. Rouville with some 250 men to Lake Champlain to reconnoiter and report plans for invading New York and, if practicable, capturing Albany and New York city. Some time after Rouville set out, Vaudreuil went to Montreal and at this place Ramezay, the governor of Montreal, proposed to Vaudreuil the sending out of a larger expedition to assist Rouville. This plan was not carried out, but Sabrevois alone was sent with 30 men, to meet Rouville and return with him. Later in the same season Ramezay set out with another expedition consisting of about 1,000 French and Indians, to devastate the English settlements in New York. Sabrevois commanded one of the companies in this expedition. The plan was a failure and the troops returned home in September.

From a decree of the royal council made in 1720, it appears that Sabrevois was appointed commandant at Detroit in 1712, that de Ramezay tried to prevent his going to his post, and he was not allowed to go there until 1715. He supposed he was allowed the trade of Detroit, and expended a good deal of money on that assurance, paying an interpreter 800 livres a year, an almoner 600 and a surgeon 150. He only remained two years and was then turned out to give place to Tonty, who had preceded him, but who had been removed because of complaints made against him. Just before leaving, in 1717, Sabrevois called the people to the fort together and pointed out to them that one entire curtain of the fort—one line of pickets—was worthless and rotten, and asked that they assist him in rebuilding it for the common good. All agreed to bear a portion of the expense except Neveu, Baby and Dusable, and these three subsequently persuaded the other citizens to refuse their assistance, and Sabrevois undertook to do the work at his own expense. He applied to the court to be reimbursed all of these expenses as he was not allowed the trade of the post. His petition was denied.

Nevertheless the government was somewhat satisfactory to his superior officers for in the year following his departure (1718) he was created a chevalier of the military order of St. Louis.

From 1721 to 1724 he was commandant at Fort Chambly, and while he was residing at this station he was visited by the noted French historian, Father Charlevoix, who, April 11, 1721, writes this concerning him: "I came here to pay a visit to the commandant, M. de Sabrevois, of one of the best families in Beauce and my friend, fellow passenger and a good officer."

Returning to Montreal Sabrevois became major of that city and died at that place while holding that office, June 19, 1727.

His wife was Jean Boucher whom he married Nov. 16, 1795. He had six children.

ALPHONSE DE TONTY.

(7) In 1717 Alphonse de Tonty came to Detroit to fill his second term as a commandant, arriving at that place July 3, of that year. He obtained permission to marry the widow La Pipardiere and in the marriage contract, dated April 17, 1717, he is called Commandant of Detroit, so that his appointment must have been before that date. His wife, Marie Anne La Marque, was born May 3, 1669, and was married three times; first to Jean Baptiste Nolan; second, Joseph Antoine de Fresnel (or Freuel, La Pipardiere), and third to Alphonse de Tonty. In one record she is called Marie Pournier. Tonty entered into a contract, May 31, 1717, with Jean Baptiste Dubois and Jean Baptiste Richeaume to go with him to Detroit and they were to leave Montreal on the next day. He borrowed from François Bouat 26,246 livres, 18 sols and 4 deniers, which he invested in goods to take to the upper country. He arrived at Detroit, July 3, 1717. Madame Tonty did not accompany him on the journey, but a few days after he left she obtained permission to go to Detroit with two canoes and took three, an extra one under verbal directions from Ramezay, governor of Montreal. The taking of the extra canoe created a good deal of trouble when it was discovered, but even with the extra conveyance she was unable to take to the upper country all the powder and lead needed for the soldiers and Indians and left a considerable portion of her cargo at Fort Frontenac in hiding.

It is not known what influences were brought to bear to procure the new appointment of Tonty. At first he was greatly liked by both the French and the natives. He called them together and promised them a

reformed administration, and that he would allow them a sort of free trade and permission to purchase goods at a lower price than ever before. He entirely reconstructed the fort and made it one of the best palisaded forts in the country. He became burdened with the debts he had incurred in moving to Detroit and in work on the fort and made an agreement with François la Marque and Louis Gastineau to take the exclusive trade of the place, which belonged to him as commandant, and pay him an annuity in lieu of it. La Marque and Gastineau soon associated with them three other men named —— Thierry, ——Nolan and Joseph Gouin. Of course the new proprietors did not want the citizens in general to have the privilege of trading on their own account and they would not permit any goods to be brought to the place or sold to citizens or Indians except through their stores. The commandant was required to pay the expenses of the post, a missionary, interpreter, surgeon, presents for the Indians and clothing for the soldiers of the garrison, out of his trading profits, and the men who now held the trading license gave Tonty the means to pay these expenses. In former years a sort of fair had been held once in each year, at which all the Indians visited the post and purchased such articles as they wanted, paying for them in furs and skins. At such times there were 20 or 30 store houses filled with goods, from which they could select such as they liked. This fair lasted three days usually. Under the new regime, when the Indians called at the annual fair they found only two stores at which to trade and these were both owned by the same company. There was no competition in prices; and, in fact, the monopoly had raised the prices above what was ever before known. This created discontent among the Indians as well as among the French, or Canadians.

In former times, each year some of the Frenchmen would obtain permission to go to Montreal to trade, carrying down such furs as they could collect and bringing back boat loads of goods that they traded to their neighbors and to the Indians. Now all this was stopped. The company of Gastineau and La Marque said that Detroit had so decreased in population that there were only 28 or 30 families living there and it would not be proper to permit any of them to leave the place to go to Montreal for goods, as their absence would leave a part of the cultivated land untilled and diminish the garrison force. The farmers about the village were permitted to sell all the wheat and other crops they could raise, but they did not raise enough for their own consumption and to feed the Indians. Wheat was selling at 20 to 25 livres per minot. The price it usually sold for was 30 sols per minot (a minot was about

one bushel); peas brought 10 to 12 livres; Indian corn, 15 to 18 livres per minot; tobacco, 40 to 50 sols per pound; eggs, 20 to 25 sols per dozen; onions, 5 livres a hundred. A cow brought 100 livres and upwards in the market, and a calf brought 30 livres.

Great discontent ensued among all classes at the post, but Tonty could do nothing to relieve the situation for he had disposed of his rights and must now listen to complaints.

These complaints were formulated and placed in the hands of Ramezay, and Tonty came to Quebec in the winter of 1721-22 to answer them. He visited the home of Ramezay and claimed he was insulted by the latter's daughter, who told him, in the presence of company, that he had brought misfortune on her father. During his absence the command of the post at Detroit was given to De Belestre (or Beletre).

Tonty returned to Detroit without accomplishing anything, and the only result was a greater discontent among his people. He was again in Quebec in September, 1724, to answer a summons in a suit commenced against him by La Marque, who had purchased some of the rights of Cadillac at Detroit, and who wanted to visit the place to examine the property, but was prevented by Tonty.

Again Tonty returned to Detroit, only to meet more discontent. The citizens drew up a petition, signed by Pierre Chesne, Henry Campau, —— Desruisseau, François Bienvenue, Louis Campau, Jacob De Marsac, Jean Binau, Pierre Reaume, François Picard, ——— Roubidon, ——— Oliver, ——— La Deronte, Jacques de Gaudefroy and ——— Connue. This petition set forth all the above charges against Tonty, and they alleged that he was old and had lost all his spirit and they demanded his recall. At about the same time the Huron Indians sent a delegation to Quebec to threaten the intendant that if Tonty were not removed, they would leave Detroit and establish themselves at the Miami. This threat had the desired effect, for if the Indians left Detroit to seek a trading post farther to the south there was great danger of their trading with the English who were forcing their way all along the south shore of Lake Erie.

Tonty had gone down to Quebec early in the spring of 1727 to assist in welcoming the new Gov. Beauharnois, and was in that city as early as April 22. There is no report of a meeting between Tonty and the new governor, but the presence of both in the same place, with such important matters in common, makes it very certain that they jointly discussed the affairs of the Detroit post.

Beauharnois, to whom the complaints of the Indians had been directed,

ordered the removal of Tonty from his command. The governor did not wish to show a too ready compliance with the request of the Indians, and told them that Tonty's term would end in the following spring and that they would have to submit to his government until that time.

The persons most interested in Tonty's removal were the partners who had purchased his trading rights at Detroit. They complained that if he were removed and they were not protected, all kinds of evil would result to the citizens of the post, but in spite of every petition and protest the order for removal was issued. Tonty, broken-hearted at the result, could not survive the blow and died before his term actually expired. He died at Detroit Nov. 10, 1767.

LOUIS DE LA PORTE, SIEUR DE LOUVIGNY.

(8) He has been mentioned as commandant at Detroit, but it is quite manifest that he never occupied that office. If he acted as commandant at all it must have been at some period subsequent to the appointment of Tonty in 1717 and during the temporary absence of that officer. Louvigny was born in France and came to America as early as 1682; he commanded at Mackinac from 1690 to 1694, and was succeeded at that post by Cadillac. He was in command at Cataraqui (Fort Frontenac, now Kingston) in 1700. The laws of the province prevented the commandant from engaging in trade with the Indians. The Iroquois Indians offered Louvigny a quantity of peltry, telling him they were on their way to sell the skins to the English at Albany, but would sell to him if he wished to purchase. He purchased the furs to the amount of 60,000 livres and sent them to Quebec. The Jesuits heard of the transaction and informed the governor, who seized the furs and dismissed Louvigny from his command, placing La Corne there. The Conseil Souverain confiscated the furs.

In 1701 Louvigny was appointed major of Three Rivers, which office he held until 1703, when he became major of Quebec, and in that year came to Detroit as an officer in the garrison under Cadillac.

He led an expedition against the Fox Indians in 1716, and in passing through Detroit on that occasion he reported that the post was then the best fortified fort in the country. During his absence on this expedi-

tion he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Canada. He lost his life in a shipwreck near Louisburg on the night of Aug. 27, 1725.

He was brother-in-law of Daniel Greysolon du Luth, after whom the city of Duluth was named.

FRANCOIS MARIE PICOTE DE BELESTRE.

(9) This name occurs in the published list of commandants, but he was never actually commandant. He, likewise, filled the office in the temporary absence of Tonty on various occasions between 1717 and 1727. He was born in 1677 and was twice married. His first wife was Marie Anne Bouthier, and after her death in 1710 he married Marie Catherine Trotier, widow of Jean Cuillerier. By the second wife he had two children.

In the records of the church of Ste. Anne in 1726, he is described as an ensign in the troops and performing the functions of major at Detroit. In the Montreal manuscripts is a contract showing that Madame Belestre set out from that place for Detroit, May 26, 1729, having two canoes equipped with four men each. She was accompanied by two women and six children. It is probable that Belestere was ill at this time, for he died at Detroit Oct. 9, 1729, a few months after the arrival of his wife.

Immediately upon the death of Tonty there were several applicants for the vacancy. The first of these was made by the Marquise de Vaudreuil in behalf of Caspar Adhemar de l'Antigniac, the grand-nephew of her late husband. In urging the appointment she sets forth the good qualities of the young man and the peculiar abilities that he possessed for dealing with the Indians. The request was not complied with. He was the son of Antoine Adhemar, governor of Manton in Provence; married Marie Genevieve Martin-Delino at Quebec, March 7, 1720, had 10 children, and died Nov. 7, 1756, at Montreal.

At this time Antoine, the eldest son of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, was 25 years of age. He had been an ensign at the time his father was commandant of Detroit, and probably in 1727 held a higher commission. His father was still living in France, but had been stripped of all his possessions in America by the rascals who succeeded him, and was in want or dependent upon court favors for his support. The application of the son for the government of Detroit should have been looked upon with favor if for no other reason than that the father had lost his property

there and the son had been the owner of a great tract of land extending from the River Ecorces to Lake Erie, including Grosse Isle and the adjacent smaller islands, of which he also had been deprived. He was not acceptable, however, to the Canadian authorities, and the joint report on his application, made by the governor and intendant, reads as follows:

"Regarding the command at Detroit, as it is essential to have an officer of experience there, the Sr. de Vaudreuil thinks that the Sr. de La Mothe's son has not had experience enough to rule the minds of the savages."

JEAN BAPTISTE DE ST. OURS, SIEUR DESCHAILLONS.

(10) He was born in the year 1670, and on Nov. 25, 1705, married Marguerite La Gardeur, by whom he had nine children. He lived in Montreal until 1717, and all of his children were born at that place. He was an officer in the marine department, and rose to the position of captain before his death, though the dates of his various promotions are not accessible.

A few events only of his busy life are noted in the records of his time. In July, 1708, he led a troop of 100 Canadians and a good many Indians on an incursion into New England, and assaulted Haverhill, Massachusetts.

The history of the massacre that followed is to be found in every history of New England. The wanton cruelty of the Indians was encouraged by the commander and by his troops. This was not uncommon in the warfare of that time, and probably Deschaillons is no more to be censured than hundreds of others who were engaged on both sides in those early Indian troubles. The Canadians acknowledge the loss of five men killed and 18 wounded in the engagement, besides the loss of Indians not computed. The Americans were taken entirely by surprise—awakened from their sleep on Sunday morning by the Indian warwhoop. The attack of the French and Indians quickly followed. Their loss was much greater than that suffered by the French, both in killed and in prisoners carried off to make their future homes at Montreal and among the Indians—or tomahawked or burned by their captors on the way. A detailed account of the massacre is given in Chase's History of Haverhill.

In 1709 Deschaillons was sent by Vaudreuil to Lake Champlain, and the official report shows that when Deschaillons had reached the lake his presence was discovered by the English and the latter retreated, burning

the forts they had constructed along the Hudson river. The Canadians made their way back to Montreal without accomplishing anything.

We next hear of him in connection with a proposed expedition against the Fox Indians, who had been troubling the posts of Mackinac and Detroit and making war on the Indians friendly to the French.

In 1714, the governor of Canada determined to send Louis de la Porte, Sieur de Louvigny, to Mackinac in the early spring of 1715, accompanied by Capt. Deschaillons, Lieut. Perriere, Ensign Contrecoeur and the necessary troops. Louvigny was taken ill and being unable to go to Mackinac, Marchand de Lignery was sent in his place. Contrecoeur also was sick and Ensign Belestre took his place. They set out in the month of May for Mackinac. Messengers were at the same time sent to Detroit to collect the Indians there to accompany the expedition against their enemies, the Fox Indians. It was intended to have the Detroit Indians march across the country and meet Lignery and his companions at Chicago, and they were then to march 65 leagues west to the country of the Renard or Fox Indians. The plan for the year failed because of the failure of the corn crop, on which all parties were dependent for provisions. The next year, 1716, Louvigny took charge of the expedition, having recovered his health, and attacked the Fox Indians in their principal stronghold, brought them to terms with the aid of the troops and cannon that were carried into the heart of Wisconsin. The terms of the treaty were very severe on the Indians.

It is probable that in consequence of his services on this expedition Deschaillons was appointed commandant at St. Joseph, a small post on Lake Michigan on the river St. Joseph. He took this position in 1719 and retained it only a year.

No further mention of his name is found until in 1728 he was directed by the governor to proceed to Detroit and take the place made vacant by the death of Tonty. He probably lived in Montreal between 1720 and 1728, as his family resided there and he was at that place when he received orders to go to Detroit. He did not consider the appointment of commandant at Detroit equivalent to a promotion in the service, and he declined to accept it if it prevented an expected promotion in the army. However he obeyed orders and became the commandant at Detroit in 1728. He is mentioned in the records of Ste. Anne's church in the year 1728 as commandant, but not in any subsequent year,[1] probably giving up the post within a short time.

[1] Jean Baptiste de St. Ours, was in Detroit as commandant in April 1729, and his wife, Marguerite Le Gardeur, then living in Montreal, employed men to carry goods to her husband at Detroit.

In 1734 he is reported to have served as commandant at Quebec five months in each year. Fort St. Frederick was under his command in 1738, and he died at Quebec June 9, 1747.

LOUIS HENRY DESCHAMPS, SIEUR DE BOISHEBERT,

(11) was the son of Jean Baptiste François Deschamps and his wife Catherine Gertrude Macard. He was born at Quebec Feb. 8, 1679. The greater portion of the information obtainable regarding the life of Boishebert is derived from a petition for a pension made by his widow, Genevieve de Ramezay. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father moved to Riviere Ouelle, where he formed an establishment and where he married Jeanne Marguerite Chevalier in 1701, and died two years later. Louis entered the army at any early age and in 1699 was in the war against the Iroquois under the command of de Vaudreuil. In 1701 he was sent by de Callieres to arrange matters with the Indians at Mackinac. During his absence de Callieres died and Boishebert received no pay for his services.

Cadillac had made his first trip to Detroit during the early season of 1701, by way of the Ottawa river, taking the long and circuitous route because the Iroquois Indians would not permit him to go direct to Detroit by way of Lakes Ontario and Erie. The war against this powerful Indian nation, in which Boishebert took an active part, was ended by a treaty giving the French permission to go through the great lakes unmolested, and the next trip made by Cadillac in 1702 was through the Niagara river and portage.

In 1705 Boishebert was sent to guard the harbors of Newfoundland and assisted in the capture of three vessels laden with powder, near Boston. This was a prize of great importance to Canada, for powder was very scarce and of value at this time. The French privateers hovered around New York and Boston, frightening the citizens and capturing English vessels and plundering them of their goods. Boishebert made his home in Acadia during this period, but in 1709 he returned overland to Quebec to solicit aid for the Acadians, who were in great want of provisions. On this journey he dislocated his foot, from which accident he suffered for the remainder of his life. The next year he returned to Acadia with provisions.

He was employed as assistant engineer on the fortifications at Que-

bec in the years 1711 and 1712, and in 1713 he made a map of the Labrador coast for the council of the navy. On completing this work he was appointed adjutant at Quebec and filled that post for 18 years. It was here that he met, and subsequently married, Louise Genevieve de Ramezay. She was the daughter of Claude de Ramezay, subsquently governor of Montreal, and was born Nov. 22, 1699. They were married at Quebec, Dec. 10, 1721.

It is impossible to tell the exact date of his appointment to the command of Detroit, but it was probably in the spring of 1730, for he started to Detroit from Montreal in the early part of the summer season of that year. He retained this position three years and then returned to Montreal, where he died June 6, 1736. He was the father of five children, as follows: Claude Louis, born Sept. 22, 1722, died in infancy; Louise Charlotte, born Sept. 2, 1724, married Roch de St. Ours, youngest son of Deschaillons, the former commandant at Detroit; Louise Genevieve, born Oct. 7, 1725, married Charles François Tarieau; Charles, born Feb. 13, 1727, godchild of Gov. Beauharnois; Angelique Joseph, born March 30, 1723. All of his children survived him except the first born.

The "Chateau de Ramezay," the mansion of the Ramezay family, is still standing in Montreal, and I had the pleasure, some years since, of visiting and inspecting every part of it, from cellar to garret.

IVES JACQUES HUGUES PEAN, SIEUR DE LIVAUDIERE,

(12) was the son of Jean Pierre Pean and his wife, Anne de Corbarboineau, and was born at Paris in the year 1682.

He married Marie Françoise Pecody at Montreal June 25, 1722. She was the daughter of Antoine Pecody and his wife, Jeanne de St. Ours, and was born Dec. 30, 1702. There were four children born of this marriage, as follows: Michael Jean Hugues, born 1723 at Montreal; René Pierre, born July 12, 1724, at St. Ours; Marthe Louise, born Nov. 4, 1725, at St. Ours, and Charles born Nov. 26, 1727, at Chambly.

It is probable that Pean held some office in the army, but the exact position is not apparent. He was appointed to the command of Fort Frontenac in 1724 and of Chambly in 1727. He was commandant at Detroit from 1733 to 1736. While he was at Detroit he reported that

in the year 1735 there were harvested 1,300 to 1,400 minots of wheat, and that the price had fallen to 3 livres per minot (about 60 cents per bushel—a minot in Detroit being a bushel.) There were 17 soldiers and 80 men bearing arms at the Detroit post. He returned to Quebec from Detroit in 1736. During this period he received grants of a large tract of land in the limits of the present New York State, described as "a tract of land called Livaudiere, or Riviere Chazy, two leagues or two and one-half leagues in width by three leagues in depth along the River Chambly and Lake Champlain, with the River Chazy in the midst, also the Isle La Mothe." Feb. 8, 1735, he received another grant of the same parcel in confirmation of the previous conveyance, but in 1744 it was made to appear that the lands had been previously granted, in part, to other parties, and Pean's concession was cut in two and he was again confirmed in a parcel one and one-half leagues wide by three deep, and another parcel was given him three-fourths of a league wide on Lake Champlain. In these conveyances, Pean is designated as a chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis; late captain and now major of Quebec, and as commandant at Detroit.

In 1731 the Intendant Hocquart suggested Pean's name as commandant at Detroit to succeed Noyelles, who then held that position. He said that Pean was a very capable commandant. He also asked that Pean be given the rank of king's lieutenant. As the appointment of the commandant was the privilege of the governor and not of the intendant, Pean was not returned to Detroit. He retained the office of major of Quebec until he died at that place, Jan. 26, 1747. His wife died at the same place, Dec. 22, 1755.

An injustice has been done to Pean by the late Judge Campbell and by some others who have written concerning him, in confounding the commandant Pean with his son who bore the same name. It is related that the son, Michael Jean Hugues Pean, became powerful in Canadian affairs and infamous through the relations existing between his wife and the Intendant Bigot; that he countenanced the intrigue and reaped a financial benefit from it. He formed one of a number of conspirators who ruined French Canada and finally gave it up to the British in 1760. Young Pean was taken to Paris, confined for some years in the Bastile, tried for his misdemeanors, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 600,000 livres.

It is only necessary to examine the dates at which these transactions are recorded to prove that the commandant Pean is not the notorious Pean who helped to ruin Canada.

Commandant Pean died Jan. 26, 1747, and the imprisonment of the son in the Bastile began Nov. 13, 1761, and his trial commenced a little later and was protracted three years.

NICOLAS JOSEPH DESNOYELLES.

(13) The last name is also found with the spelling Noyelle and Desnoyelle. He was born in France in 1694, and was the son of Col. Joseph Desnoyelles, of Crecy, France. He came to America while still a youth, and married Marie Charlotte Petit de Le Villiers at Montreal, Aug. 8, 1718. They had eight children, all born in Montreal. He held an appointment as captain in the marine department, having worked up to that office through all the grades, between 1718 and 1736. In 1730 he was in command at the Miamis and prepared to go against the Fox Indians, who were always very troublesome.

We learn from *"Ferland's Historie du Canada"* that Desnoyelles left Montreal in August, 1734, with 80 French and about 130 Indians to go against the Sakis and Renards. They passed through Detroit, and their forces were there augmented by about 100 Hurons and Pottawatomies. After seven months' march they reached the Des Moines river, and there found the Sakis and Renard warriors to the number of 250. After some skirmishes the Indians withdrew to a fort that their women and children had been building. Part of the Indians who had accompanied Noyelles had returned home, and he now found himself able to muster not more than 240 men. He deemed it imprudent to attack the Indians with this force, and had recourse to a parley and finally obtained a promise from the Sakis Indians to abandon the Renards (or Fox) Indians, and the latter tribe was sent north to the bay.

He was appointed to the command at Detroit by the governor, Beauharnois, but the appointment was not approved by the home government. However, without knowing of his rejection by the king, he started from Montreal May 6, 1736[1], to proceed to Detroit, and remained in command at that place for three years—from 1736 to 1739. The governor did not wish to remove him, as he reported that he was universally beloved by all the French and savages and that he was disinterested in his work for the service. He returned to Montreal very early in 1739,

[1] Montreal Mss. p. 511.

but possibly came again to Detroit that year, as the term of office for the commandant was fixed at three years.

At this time Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la Verandrye was engaged in explorations farther westward for the purpose of discovering a western passage to the Pacific ocean. Desnoyelles joined one of these expeditions and received the appointmnt of "commandant at the post of the western sea" in 1744.

Desnoyelles and Verandrye returned together to Quebec in August, 1747, passing through Mackinac on the way, where Desnoyelles's son was in temporary command. They reported a general uneasiness on the part of several of the northern tribes of Indians.

In 1750 he was in Montreal to officially witness the exchange of prisoners taken by the Indians and brought to that place by orders of the Canadian governor to be ransomed by the English. The prisoners were Philip Philips, Simon Fort and Thomas Volmer.

His name does not occur on the records at a later date. He was a member of the Military Order of St. Louis.

PIERRE JACQUES PAYAN DE NOYAN, SIEUR DE CHARVIS,

(14) Captain of a company in the marine department, and major of troops. Perhaps no single family in the annals of Canada has furnished so many illustrious men—men who fought and died for their country— as has the family of Charles Le Moyne.

Parkman says: Charles Le Moyne, son of an innkeeper of Dieppe and founder of a family the most truly eminent in Canada, was a man of sterling qualities, who had been long enough in the colony to learn how to live there. He had 10 sons, who made themselves famous in the history of their times, as follows:

Charles, Baron de Longueuil.
Jacques, Sieur de Ste. Helene.
Pierre, Sieur d'Iberville.
Paul, Sieur de Maricourt.
François, Sieur de Bienville.
Joseph, Sieur de Serigny.
Louis, Sieur de Chateauguay.
Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville.

Gabriel, died in the marine guard on the vessel La Ranomme, and Antoine, governor of Cayenne.

One daughter, Catherine Jeanne, married Pierre Payen, Sieur de Noyan. According to Sulte there were two sons born of this marriage, but he does not give the name of either. According to Tanguay there was but one child, Pierre Jacques Payan, commandant of Detroit. He was born Nov. 3, 1695, at Montreal. At an early age he entered the army with his Uncle Bienville, governor of Louisiana, when the latter was removed from his position and ordered to Paris to explain his actions as governor. Payan accompanied his uncle, but their explanations were not satisfactory to the court, which was already prejudiced against them, and they returned to Canada discomfited but not discouraged. This was in 1726. In 1731 Payan married Louise Catherine Daillebout at Longueuil, Nov. 17, 1731. There were four children born of this marriage, of whom only one—Pierre Louis, the youngest—was born in Detroit, Dec. 10, 1741.

It became known in 1738 that Desnoyelles could not receive a proper appointment as commandant at Detroit, and Noyan was chosen to succeed him. The appointment was made in 1738, though it was understood that his term would not begin until 1739. A report dated Oct. 22, 1738, contains the following reference to Noyan: "The Sieur de Noyan wrote from Montreal a short time ago. He states that he has recovered from the operation that was performed last spring on his left breast, and he counts on being able to take up his appointment at Detroit next spring. M. de Beauharnois will give him orders to do so. He will therefore then be installed as commandant."

He was afflicted with a cancer in the breast, and had three operations to remove it. Apparently the operations were successful. His name had been previously mentioned for the post at Detroit. He had asked to be appointed to the command of Fort Frontenac, but ill-health prevented him from taking either post.

After his recovery and upon his accepting the Detroit appointment, he wrote a letter of acceptance from Montreal Oct. 5, 1738, as follows:

My Lord: I have received with all the respect and gratitude of which I am able, the new proofs of the kindness with which your highness honors me, in having been pleased to select me to command at Detroit.

I know, my lord, how greatly the honor of that confidence ought to spur me on to seek means of justifying it to your highness, despite my humble capacity. I hope that the desire that I feel to deserve this marked favor will result in the fulfillment of what is required of me. I

do not feel able, my lord, to make any proposal as to the settlement of this post. I am, as yet, unaware what means you wish to be employed and the methods you prescribe for me, the Marquis de Beauharnois not having done me the honor to inform me of them. This post is much disturbed by a quarrel which has arisen between the Hurons and Ottawas. The bloodshed which it has caused makes me fear lest all the savages take sides in it; for these two tongues affect all the tribes in this country. These two tribes again asked for me this year to rule over them; the Ottawas came down for that purpose. This is a suitable time for putting their friendship to the test and I flatter myself that when I go, your highness will have sent peace there.

Hitherto, my lord, in the flood of brandy, which we have seen flowing in this unfortunate post, it has been sought to use the interests of the colony as a cover to the greed for sordid gain, which the commandants have made, contrary to the laws of honor and religion. I beg your highness to give me orders against it; to authorize me to punish the guilty parties and to hold me in check, my lord, if I were wretch enough to seek my fortune by such shameful means.

It is in that way alone, my lord, that I shall be able to maintain peace; to make myself feared and esteemed by the French and the savages, and to succeed with the settlement which your highness orders me to begin.

I will send you a strict and faithful account of it every year, if it please God to continue to grant me my health, which has been much affected by three of the most cruel of operations, which I have undergone since the month of April.

My zeal for the service has in no wise suffered from them and I feel that I have enough health left for necessary labors and hardships.

As above stated, he went to Detroit in the spring of 1739 to relieve Desnoyelles. He returned to Montreal in the following year, and there is an agreement on file in the public office in that city, dated June 2, 1740, stating that he is about to return to Detroit. It is probable that he took his wife and family with him on this occasion.

He remained in Detroit until the end of his term of office in 1742, when he returned to Montreal.

He is mentioned as major and governor of Montreal in 1749. The date of his death is not given.

PIERRE CELORON, SIEUR DE BLAINVILLE.

(15) Pierre Joseph Celoron, Sieur de Blainville, chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, was born at Montreal December 29, 1693. He was the fifth child and eldest son of Jean Baptiste Celoron, Sieur de Blainville, and his wife Helene Picoté de Belestre. Of the several children of the family of Jean Baptiste Celoron only three survived to the age of maturity; Helene Françoise, born August 20, 1688, who became the wife of Pierre de St. Ours; Pierre Joseph, the commandant at Detroit, and Jean.

In 1753 a paper was filed in a notary's office in Montreal for the purpose of fixing of record the proper names of the three children above stated. The father had come from France, and there are indications in some of the other notarial records, that an estate in Paris had descended to them, and very likely the document fixing the names of the heirs was in connection with this estate. In the instrument referred to it is stated that Pierre Joseph was sometimes called Pierre Jacob and sometimes simply Pierre; that Jean was occasionally called Jean Baptiste, and that Helene Françoise was sometimes called Helene.[1]

Pierre Joseph Celoron was twice married. By his first wife, Marie Madeline Blondeau, to whom he was married Dec. 30, 1724, he had three children. His second wife was Catherine Eury de La Parelle. The second marriage took place at Montreal Oct. 13, 1743, and of the nine children, the result of this marriage, three were born at Detroit and the remainder at Montreal. The two brothers, Pierre Joseph and Jean, both adopted the name of Blainville, but there is no trouble in the records to distinguish the individuals, as their first names are usually given.

Pierre, at an early age, entered the military department, following the course of his father, who had been a captain. Promotion in the army was slow, and it is not until 1734 that we find mention of him as a lieutenant, setting out for Mackinac as commandant of that place.[2] The records of the period of the life of Celoron between his entrance in the army, say in 1713, at the age of twenty years, and his appointment as commandant at Mackinac in 1734, are very meager. The depredations committed on the frontier settlements of Massachusetts and the New

[1] Montreal Mss. p. 2956.
[2] Montreal Mss. pp. 1296, 4967.

England colonies were supposed to have been carried on by the Indians, and we now know that the attacking parties were usually led by Canadians, and that, in most cases, the Indians only performed the part allotted to them by their French friends, who discreetly kept themselves unobserved in the background.

It is very probable that Celoron took an active part in many of these incursions. The cessation of hostilities east of Montreal permitted the extension of the trade with the western Indians and the more secure settlements of the western posts. Detroit, Mackinac, St. Joseph, Miami and other settlements and trading posts were strengthened and established. In each of these posts was a small garrison and a commanding officer. Their terms of office were usually three years, and unless a second term was granted, the commandants rotated in their office holding. Detroit was the most important of these posts, and the successive commandants were such officers as had served in a like capacity in one or more of the smaller settlements. Indeed it may be said, that after passing through the many stages of advancement from that of common soldier to commandant, the fortunate officer was permitted finally to reside one term at Detroit, and was then transferred to Montreal or Quebec to pass the remainder of his days.

We have seen that Celoron, as a lieutenant, set out from Montreal to accept the office of commandant at Mackinac June 14, 1734. His first term of office would have expired in 1737, but we find him still at that place as commandant in 1738, so that he must have been reappointed and his second term would end in 1740. During a portion of this time his brother, Jean Baptiste, was also stationed at Mackinac, as second in command.[1]

Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, had been for some time engaged in warfare with the Chickasaws and other Indian tribes, and had felt necessitated to call upon the Canadian Government for help. Celoron was not permitted to complete his term as commandant at Mackinac, but was dispatched to New Orleans to assist in suppressing the Indians. French troops from the Illinois, Celoron with Canadian troops, and friendly Indians from the Iroquois, Huron, and other tribes, all gathered at the new post, called "Fort Assumption," to aid the attack on the Chickasaws.[2] The troops remained inactive from August, 1739, till

[1] Montreal Mss. pp. 1402, 1415. Jean Baptiste Celoron was in partnership with Joseph Donaire Bondy, carrying merchandise to Detroit in 1724.—Montreal Mss. p. 1059. In 1738, Lieut. Pierre Joseph Celoron, commandant at Mackinac, lived on St. Paul St., Montreal. id. p. 2269.

[2] French's Louisiana, p. 116. Many writers, among them Orsamus H. Marshall and Sir Gilbert Parker, have confounded the names, Bienville and Blainville—Celoron to the name of Blainville.

the middle of the following March, suffering the greatest privations for want of food, and great distress from the resulting sickness. They resolved to end the war with the Indians and Celoron was sent to the Indian village with a small detachment to sue for peace. When he reached there the inhabitants were frightened at his approach, and presuming that he had come to attack them they hastened to offer all the inducements they could to obtain peace terms from the French. Both forces being so willing to accept peace, it was not difficult to conclude it, and within a short time Celoron was permitted to return to Canada. No engagements were had with the Chickasaws, but "Fort Assumption" was destroyed when it was abandoned.

After his return to Canada, Celoron immediately repaired to Mackinac,[1] where he remained a short time and was then sent to Detroit as commandant. The exact date of his appointment as commandant at Detroit cannot be ascertained, but it was as early as July 6, 1742. From the Montreal Notarial records it appears that he was in that place in July, 1742, and he was then referred to as commandant at Detroit, and as being a Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis, and a Captain in the department of Marine. The several contracts entered into by Celoron, personally, cease on the twelfth of July, 1742, and his absence from Montreal on the fifth of the succeeding month is indicated by a contract of that date, executed by Pierre Guy as his attorney.[2] He was again in Montreal October 31, 1743, on the division of the estate of his deceased wife, Marie Madeleine Blondeau,[3] and on the 13th of that month he marries Catherine Eury at Montreal. He was again in Montreal in 1744, and was appointed to command the post at Niagara. He set out for this post on the fifteenth of June in that year. The war that had long threatened between France and England had broken out and it was considered best to put well tried men in the important military strongholds. He remained at Niagara two years and was then given command of Fort St. Frederick.[4] The report we have regarding him at this point is, "he has acquired the esteem of everybody; deserves promotion, being one of the best officers we have, and even one of the oldest captains."

In 1747, Sabrevois was appointed to command Fort St. Frederick, and Celoron, having been relieved, proceeded to Quebec, where he was appointed to command a convoy of provisions to Detroit. On May

[1] Doc. rel. to the Col. Hist. of N. Y. X. 84.
[2] Montreal Mss. p. 2501.
[3] Id. p. 1561.
[4] Crown Point.

27th of that year he started from Lachine well supplied with provisions, ammunition and goods for the post of Detroit, which was then in great need of supplies.[1] He returned to Quebec the same fall, but the next year there were rumors of trouble with the Indians at Detroit, and it was necessary to send a large quantity of goods to that place. Celoron was directed to accompany the party with a convoy of one hundred men.[2] He returned at once to Quebec and arrived at that place as early as the fifth of the following September.[3] Then came the most important event in his life. The French had always asserted that the Ohio country belonged to them, and their pretensions were well known to the English. The weak protection provided by the French government permitted the English traders to pass through the entire country, regarding only their own safety from hostile Indians. The English also set up a title to the rich valley of the Ohio, and claimed the country as belonging to the eastern colonies.

The contest for ownership had reached such a point that France thought it advisable to send troops down the Ohio river to drive off the English traders and to give warning to both the Indians and the English of their claims to the soil. Celoron was the person selected by Governor De la Galissoniere to head this expedition.

Setting out from Lachine June 15, 1749, with a company composed of one captain, eight subaltern officers, six cadets, one chaplain, twenty soldiers, one hundred and eighty Canadians and about thirty Indians, he went to Niagara, proceeded a distance along Lake Erie, and then overland to the Ohio river. It is needless here to repeat the story of his trip, for that can be found elsewhere in detail.[4] Upon reaching the Ohio river he took formal possession of the country in the name of his government, by burying a leaden plate at the foot of an oak tree. The plate bore an inscription which can be translated as follows:

> In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celoron, commandant of a detachment sent by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, commandant general of New France, to re-establish peace in some villages in these cantons, have buried this plate at the junction of the Ohio and Kanaonagon, July 29, as a monument of renewed possession that we have taken of the said Ohio river, and of all that fall therein, and of all the

[1] N. Y. Doc. X. 161, 178.
[2] Id. p. 182. See also records of Church of the Assumption.
[3] Am. Cath. Hist. Researches, II, 115.
[4] In the original French in Margry VI. 666. Translated in Am. Cath. His Researches, II, 61. Marshall's works p. 237.

lands on both sides, even to the sources of the said rivers, as well those which are now or which were heretofore possessed by the former Kings of France, and which are now held by force of arms and by treaties, and especially by those of Riswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. We have also affixed the arms of the King on a tree at the same place.

In faith of which we have drawn up and signed this *proces verbal* at the entrance of the Belle (Ohio) river this 29th of July, 1749.

Several of these plates, with different inscriptions, have been found and preserved, and it is probable that others will be unearthed in the future.

He passed along the Ohio, meeting and treating with the various Indian tribes, and attempting to divert them from the English to the French. Sometimes he threatened, and again he cajoled. He sent letters to the English telling them they were trespassers and warning them to leave the Ohio valley. On reaching the Great Miami river he left the Ohio and started northward towards Detroit. When he reached the Miami river of Lake Erie (the Maumee) he crossed the Detroit river at the entrance into Lake Erie, and returned to Fort Niagara without going to the village of Detroit.[1] He reached Montreal Nov. 10, and at once started for Quebec.

The report made by Celoron was so favorably received that he was again appointed to command at Detroit, and stopping at Montreal on his way to his new post, he acted as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners with the English.[2]

In the efforts of the French to drive the English from the Ohio valley and to preserve the trade with the Indians to French traders, it was supposed that Detroit would be the center for all important operations.[3] It was at Detroit that the Indians were assembled, both at this time and later during the Revolution, for the distribution of presents and for organizing into detachments to make descent into the Ohio region. The Indians engaged in Braddock's defeat were taken from Detroit, for that place was the only important place in the west that could readily be reached by all the tribes by boat.

The importance, then, of Celoron's appointment must not be under-

[1] Am. Cath. Hist. Researches. III, 68.
[2] N. Y. Col. Mss. X. 211, June 23, 1750.
[3] Id. 243.

estimated. It is certain that he must have been considered a capable commandant or he could not have obtained so important a situation.

Charges were, however, preferred against him by the Marquis de la Jonquiere, and later (1752) by de Longueuil, that he had not obeyed the orders given him, or that in consequence,[1] the Indian tribes along the Ohio river had become friendly to the English. In 1753 he was removed from his command at Detroit and was appointed, October 31, 1753, Major at Montreal.[2] In 1755 he had command of the Canadian militia that accompanied Baron Dieskau in his attack on the English at Lake George. Celoron was not with the attacking force, but was detached from the main army and sent to the falls of Lake St. Sacrament[3] to prevent the English from passing the French army on that road.

It was during this term of his command that a great effort was made by Governor Galissoniere to induce people to go to Detroit to enlarge the colony. Prospective colonists were assisted to reach the place and were given a quantity of articles necessary to sustain them for two or three years until they could get a start.

The plan was not as popular as it was supposed it would be and only a few persons took advantage of the opportunities thus offered them;[4] some of those who took advantage of this offer were men with families, and others were young men without families, and women were so scarce at the post that Celoron wrote to ask for girls to become wives of the young men.[5]

His whereabouts during the remaining years of his life cannot clearly be traced. There is no doubt that he was actively engaged in the war raging between England and France. His office of Major of Montreal doubtless kept him at that place most of the time, and it was there that he died and was buried April 14, 1759.

Efforts to ascertain the exact place and time of the death of Celoron

[1] He was called to attack the English at Pickawillany, but he could not or would not obey. Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf, Vol. 1, p. 81. Little Brown & Co., 1894 edition.

[2] Brymner for 1887, p. CXCV.

[3] Lake George.

[4] The names of these emigrants were Louis Plichon, Pierre Dinau, Pierre Bacquet, Jacques Pilet, La Feuillade, Francois Le Duc, Joseph La Deronte, Pierre and Ambroise Trambly, Augustin Trambly, Guillaume La Forest, Baptiste Mallet, Francois Mallet, Francois Desnoiers, Louis Binau, Jean Baptiste Cardinal, Jean Marie Cardinal, Jacques Bigras, Antoine Brizard, Louis Villers, René Le Baie, Louis Edeline, Frederic Cousin de Comtois, Jean Baptiste Drouillard, Jean Baptiste Lebau, Nicholas Travernier, Francois Le Beau, Joseph Meteier, Pierre Dufourd, Michel Yocks, Ignace Courville, Antoine Deshetres, Louis Antoine Deshetres, Jean Baptiste Fafard, *dit* Macouse, Louis Revau, Pierre Durand, Jean Valé *dit* Versailles, Francois Lebau, Jean Billy, *dit* Patel, Francois Prud'home, Joseph St. Aubin, Charles Campau, Francois Godfroy, Charles Butau, Ignace Boyer, Paul Francois Cretel, Madame La Durantaie, Jean Macouse, Simon Bergeron, Joseph Lafeuillade, Julien Fretoz, Francois Millet, Jean Guilbonnet, and their families.

[5] Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf. Vol. 1, p. 77, 1894 edition.

have been attempted by some writers of history and by the Abbé Tanguay, without success. The official record, recently found, translated reads as follows:

> The fourteenth day of April 1759 there was buried in the chapel of St. Louis, of this church, the body of Pierre Joseph Celoron, esquire, Sieur De Blainville, Chevalier of the royal and military order of St. Louis, formerly Major of Detroit, who died the twelfth of this month aged sixty-five years. These presents are signed by three priests, Claude Poncin, Antoine Fançon and Louis Jolivet.[1]

As stated above Celoron was twice married. By his first wife, who was the widow of Charles Le Gardeur, he had four children. Pierre Joseph Celoron, born August 3, 1726; Maurice Regis Celoron, born March 19, 1728; Jean Baptiste Celoron, born September 15, 1729, and Madeleine Suzanne Celoron, born October 11, 1730. All of these children were born at Montreal. By his second wife, Catherine Eury, *dit* Laparelle, he had the following children: Marie Catherine Françoise, born August 15, 1744; Pierre Joseph, born June 1, 1747; Marie Madeleine, born August 29, 1748; Françoise Marie, born November 13, 1749; Marie Victorire Françoise, born October 18, 1750, all born at Montreal. An unnamed child born and died January 12, 1752; Paul Louis, born March 2, 1753, and Marie Charlotte, born May 31, and died June 12, 1754, all born at Detroit. They then removed to Montreal and Jacques Philippe was born at that place August 8, and died August 25, 1755; and a daughter, Marie Amable, was baptized December 15, 1757. One of his daughters, Marie Madeleine, became a member of the order of Grey Nuns of Montreal. In 1777 the widow of Celoron became a member of the same order under the name of Sister Marie Catherine Eury Laperelle, and died there November 4, 1797.

In honor of the commandant one of the islands in the Detroit river, near its entrance into Lake Erie, is named Celoron.

[1] Montreal Mss. p. 6600.

PAUL JOSEPH LE MOINE, CHEVALIER DE LONGUEUIL,

(16) Commandant at Detroit from 1743 to 1748. He was the son of Charles Le Moine, second baron de Longueuil, and a member of that Le Moine family that produced so many heroic Canadians. Paul Joseph is termed in the various records, *Chevalier, Baron de Longueuil, ancien gouverneur des Trois Rivieres, captaine des troupes, commandant au Detroit, sur le lac Erie, et Chevalier de St. Louis.* He was born at Longueuil, Sept. 19, 1701, and married Marie Genevieve de Joybert, Oct. 19, 1728, at Quebec. He had 11 children, none of whom was born at Detroit.

The earliest mention of Le Moine as commandant at Detroit is Sept. 8, 1743, and the last time he is mentioned in that office is Feb. 29, 1748.

In 1749 he is mentioned as second in command at Detroit, showing that he remained at that post subordinate to his successor under the general rotation in office that was a rule of the French government in the appointment of commandants. He took an active part in the war that broke out between France and England, and in 1757 was sent to the Five Nations—the Iroquois—to obtain their assistance in the war then in progress. After the conquest of Canada he contined to live in his native land, and according to Bibaud, took an active part on the side of Great Britain in the war of the American revolution.

It is probable that the Longueuil referred to by Bibund and also mentioned by Kingston, is Joseph, who lived at Montreal at this time and was a much younger man than Paul. The person mentioned was in command of Canadian volunteers in 1775 and organized the defense of Montreal that year. It would be hardly likely that Paul, who was then 74 years of age, would undertake such a work.

Paul removed to France and died in Tours May 12, 1778.

JACQUES PIERRE DANEAU, SIEUR DE MUY,

(17) was born in the year 1695 and married Louise Genevieve Dauteuil at Montreal Jan. 30, 1725. They had six children. Although an officer in the regular army, chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, and captain of a company of infantry, he was more inclined to lead the life of a student than a soldier. He was appointed commandant of St. Joseph, and

while at that post made a close study of the plants found in that country, and upon his return to France in 1736 carried with him a great collection of specimens to be examined and analyzed in order to determine their medicinal properties.

The date of his appointment as commandant at Detroit is not certain, but if he was the immediate successor of Le Moine his term was nearly 10 years in duration. His name occurs only once in the records of the Church of Ste Anne, and that was upon his death, which occurred May 18, 1758. No matter what the length of his stay in Detroit was, he had won the admiration of the village priest, who records that "he died after having received the sacraments with all the piety that we could desire, at the end of a life that was always most useful." Little is known of his life, but a paper on file in the public office in Montreal informs us that his father, Nicolas Daneau, Sieur De Muy, of the military order of St. Louis, governor of Louisiana, died in Havana, Jan. 25, 1708.

JEAN BAPTISTE HENRY BERANGER.

(18) At the funeral of the commandant Jacques Pierre Daneau, Sieur de Muy, May 20, 1758, one of the attendants was Monsieur de Beranger, "second in command in the village," and a few days later Beranger is again mentioned as "lieutenant in the troops of his majesty and commandant for the king in this village."

Beranger thus became commandant at the death of de Muy, and retained the office until the arrival of the regularly appointed commandant chosen to succeed de Muy. He was the son of Guillaume Beranger, Seigneur de Rougemont, and was born in France. His wife was Catherine Madeleine Fafard *dit* Laframbois. She was born at Three Rivers, Aug. 23, 1723, and they were married at that place May 21, 1750.

They lived in Detroit for some time and their daughter Marie Magdeleine was born there Feb. 9, 1760.

Beranger retained command until the arrival of Belestere and he then took up and retained his old position of second in command until the surrender of Detroit to the British in the fall of 1760.

FRANCOIS MARIE PICOTE, SIEUR DE BELLESTRE,

(19) (Or Belestre, as he signed his name) was the last and in some respects the most conspicuous of the French commandants. He was appointed soon after the death of Daneau in 1758, and retained his office until he surrendered Detroit and the entire northwest to that intrepid New England scout, Major Robert Rogers, in the fall of 1760. Belestre, also, was a chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, and son of the former commandant bearing the same name.

He was born in Montreal in 1719 and there married Marie Anne Nivard, July 28, 1738. Six children were born of this marriage, all in Montreal. His first wife having died Oct. 16, 1750, he married Marie Anne Magnan Jan. 29, 1753.

From records in Montreal it appears that on June 8, 1739, he set out for the war against the Chikaihias Indians and appointed his wife his attorney to look after his business and property during his absence.

He took an active part in everything pertaining to the military affairs of Canada. He accompanied Celoron in his expeditions above referred to. In 1747 Boishebert, writing concerning Belestre, then an ensign, says: "He is known and beloved by the Indians of St. Joseph. He is an ensign of excellent conduct, a brave fellow who pleases every one that is with him. He accompanied Father de la Richardie as far as Detroit." Before this date he had been sent on a confidential military errand to the eastern part of Canada (Acadia), and had acquitted himself with sufficient honor to meet the approbation of his superior officers. In 1745 he was at Beaubassin watching the English—for this was the time of the commencement of the trouble between England and France that really did not end until 1763.

In 1747 he was at Detroit, but only on his way to Montreal from wintering among the Indians in the west. In the latter part of this year Belestre was appointed commandant at St. Joseph and was instructed to return to Detroit with Father de la Richardie and remain at that place under orders of Longueuil, the commandant, but Belestre had the right to go to St. Joseph and return as often as he pleased. Some Indians had come down to Quebec in 1746 and it was contemplated that the reception they would meet with would bring about a peace between the tribes and the French and induce the savages to join the French against the English. Most unfortunately one of the Indian chiefs, Sas-

taredzy, died and another chief, Taychatin, a Huron, became so ill that he could not return to his people at once, and both Belestre and La Richardie were detained for some time, as it was deemed unwise to let the Frenchmen return without their Indian companions. On the 23d of August the entire party set out from Quebec for Montreal on their homeward journey, but the Huron chief was still sick and died before he reached Detroit.

In the official report of this affair the importance of this event is indicated as follows: "We fear the death of this Indian (Taychatin) and that of Sastaredzy, grand chief of that nation, will create some unfavorable impression on the minds of the Hurons of Detroit in the present conjuncture of affairs at that post."

Belestre, Richardie and the remainder of the Hurons reached Detroit Oct. 20. Efforts to conciliate the Indians were constantly being made, but it appeared that the English were quite as industrious in stirring up trouble as the French were in quelling it. In the report from Detroit Nov. 2, the commandant, Longueuil, states that there was a scarcity of provisions and that affairs did not seem to improve. He proposed to send Belestre at once, with an escort of twelve (12) Frenchmen for the post on St. Joseph river, which Belestre was to command. He had attempted to send Huron deputies to Sandusky to pacify the Indians assembled there, but had been unsuccessful. While it did not take much at any time to purchase the support of the Indians, the savages were so uncertain that they had to be newly purchased every time any quarrel arose or any change was made in their management. Attached to this report of Longueuil's is a list of articles demanded by Mikinak, one of the principal Ottawa chiefs, as consideration for his support. The Indian wanted a fine scarlet coat with silver facings, similar to that of Kimousaki, another Ottawa chief; a fine shirt and a silver hilted sword. If these requests were refused the chief would create trouble. Of course his demands were supplied. Some Frenchmen and Indians arrived in Detroit from St. Joseph in December and requested that Belestre return to that post with them. He accordigly departed from Detroit for that purpose Dec. 15, 1747. In 1748 we find Belestre again in Detroit. He was detailed at Detroit to follow up and capture some Hurons who had been committing depredations. "He conducted himself with so much bravery, promptness and precaution that he effected, without the loss of a man, the capture of the five who perpetrated the attack." One of these savages was killed on arriving at Detroit, and

another cut his throat in prison. The remainder were given up to the Huron tribe to be punished.

It is probable that Belestre was in command of a body of Indians in the battle of Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755. In the succeeding year he is mentioned as being at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) with 250 Miamis and Ontaganons, and there were 300 more Indians from Detroit and 700 from Mackinac under Repentigny. By a letter from him dated April 29, 1756, it appears that with a number of French and Indians he went down the Ohio river and thence east and south to the Carolinas, and "marched about 30 leagues through settlements that had been abandoned, at the end of which time he fell in with a village of 30 or 40 houses which were taken and burnt; close by was a small wooden fort that was summoned to surrender; on its refusing to comply it was carried by assault and the garrison put to the sword. The killed and prisoners amounted to about 300; all the oxen and cows having been collected together were killed; 120 horses, which they found, served to carry the large quantity of plunder the Indians got, and in returning they set fire to all the settlements they had left." Belestre was slightly wounded in one arm and in the shoulder.

Returning to Fort Duquesne, he engaged with a party of Cherokees and a few Frenchmen on incursions in the neighborhood of that place, and was captured by the English troops on June 17, 1757, and on June 20 was taken for examination before a committee composed of Edmund Atkin, superintendent of Indian affairs; Col. George Washington and George Croghan, deputy to Sir William Johnson.

We have no account of the manner in which Belestre escaped from the Americans, but the next we hear of him he was in the northern part of New York commanding a body of 300 men, of whom 200 were Indians. They left Montreal in October, 1757, and proceeded among the Iroquois Indians to stir them up to attack the English. Some forts and a village in the Palatine were attacked and destroyed, and the people either carried off or massacred. The official report states that "during this time a party of Canadians and Indians ravaged and burned 60 houses of the Palatines, their barns and other outbuildings, as well as the water mill." Forty English perished, either killed or drowned, and 150 men, women and children were taken prisoners.

Apparently in 1758 Belestre was promoted to a lieutenancy, for he is referred to as a lieutenant in Montcalm's report of Feb. 19; and a few months later, in the "Bulletin of the most important operations during the winter of 1757-8," he is called a captain of colonial troops.

The commandant at Detroit, Jacques Pierre Daneau, died May 18, 1758, and shortly afterwards Belestre was appointed to succeed him. It was not until the following year that he was again called upon to take an active part in the war then going on. Early in 1759, M. Pouchot, a French officer, was directed to take possession of Fort Niagara and to defend the same against English aggressions. He took the post early in May and at once began reconstructing the fortifications in expectation of an attack. By the middle of the month Belestre sent word to Pouchot that he would come down from Detroit at any time, with all the assistance he could render. One hundred French and 150 Indians were dispatched from Detroit as early as June 29, but before their arrival at Niagara that place was besieged by the English and they had no opportunity of engaging in the conflict. The siege lasted until July 25, when Pouchot surrendered to the English troops and evacuated the fort.

Belestre was sick and unable to take an active part in the siege. He had remained, with his followers, on an island above the fort, at the portage, and not being included in the capitulation he returned to Detroit with such of the Canadians as he could collect. From this time he took no active part in the war, though he stood ready to furnish such assistance as he could, and he kept within the stockade at Dteroit some English prisoners taken by the French and Indians. He was also engaged in preparing to resist, at Detroit, an expected attack from the English.

The fall of Quebec was followed by the surrender of Canadian possessions to Great Britain under the terms of the capitulation Sept. 8, 1760, and within less than a week from that date Maj. Robert Rogers was dispatched with troops to accept the surrender of Detroit from the commandant, Belestre. When Rogers neared Detroit he sent forward Lieut. Brheme to acquaint Belestre of his approach and of the fall of New France, and that the French governor, Vaudreuil, had directed the peaceful surrender of Detroit to him. Proceeding up the Detroit river, Rogers landed his troops a short distance below the town, and gave Belestre until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to determine upon a surrender of the post. Within the limited time Belestre sent word that he was under the command of the New England scout, and on the afternoon of Nov. 29, 1760, the British troops marched into the place and the French laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. Belestre and the other prisoners were sent to Philadelphia. No more fitting tribute can be paid to the last of the French commandants than by our own Judge Campbell, who says of him:

"There are few names so often and so honorably mentioned during the period of his manhood. He was head of one of the oldest houses of Canada and was a Knight of St. Louis. Immediately after the organization of the legislative council of Lower Canada, under the royal proclamation of 1763, he was made one of its members, and was also superintendent of public ways. In 1775 the Canadian Noblesse were enrolled under his command and he did notable service to the British in opposing the American invasion at St. Jean, for which he received public thanks from the commanding general. He lived to a good old age and saw the inauguration of the new governor of Lower Canada in 1791."

He died at Quebec in May, 1793.

In the course of the investigations made for the purpose of writing this series of papers, application was made to Mr. Phileas Gagnon, of Quebec. Mr. Gagnon has a portion of a manuscript journal left by Fr. Potier, who was a Jesuit missionary and had charge of the Church of the Assumption at Sandwich from 1744 until his death in 1781. In this journal Fr. Potier had, for his convenience in talking with his Huron Indians, made a vocabulary of the words commonly used in conversation, and among other words, had put down the Indian names of several of the governors. Mr. Gagnon has furnished a list of these names, and as they are interesting, they will be given herewith:

Deschaillons, Indian name Isokeniesta.

Desnoyelles, Indian name Nandetanion.

Pean, Indian name Osta8[1]oichront.

Boishebert, Indian name 8unaeta8asti.

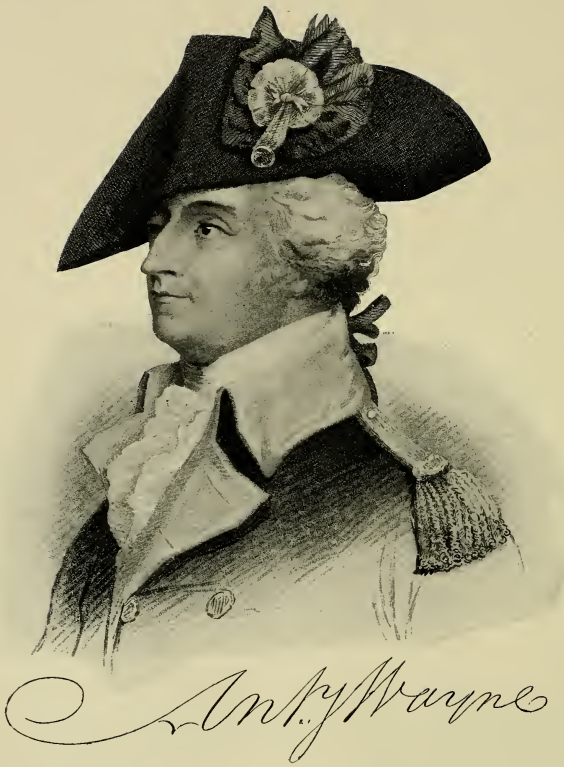
Noyan, Indian name T'a8ista8io.

Celoron, Indian name Aronhiac.

Longueuil, Indian name Tatak8isereyak8ieche.

[1] 8 represents old French letter, see Vol. 33, p. 113.

I am aware that there are many imperfections, omissions and mistakes in the preceding list. It is the first work ever undertaken on the subject and the materials available for reference and authority are not as complete as might be wished. The matter is of considerable historical importance, and it is to be hoped that later investigations will add to the sum of our knowledge of the men whose names are here given, and that some other person will rewrite and complete the list, with such added information as will be found in the subsequent works of our society.—C. M. B.—July 1, 1905.


Anty Wayne

GENERAL WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK.

INTRODUCTION BY C. M. BURTON.

Even before the close of the Revolutionary War the people of the colonies had pushed forward settlements across the Ohio river, and when the war came to an end and the Ohio country was decreed to be a part of the territory of the new government, colonies of settlers from the East came faster than ever over the boundary line between the colonies and the Northwest Territory.

In 1785 the land ordinance for the north and west of the Ohio river was passed, and in 1787 an ordinance for the government of the territory was enacted. The Indians inhabiting the country had nearly all been in the employ of Great Britain during the war, and were still looking to the military office of that government for advice. British troops retained possession of Detroit and the adjacent country, in contravention of the terms of the treaty of 1783, and the officers in charge of that post encouraged their Indian allies in their opposition to the advance of the Americans.

The Indians maintained that their rights extended to all the lands west of the Ohio river, and as they saw these lands being surveyed and cultivated by the white men, and settlements springing up in all directions, they undertook to stop the advance by burning the habitations and murdering the inhabitants.

The Iroquois Indians had, in 1784, relinquished their claims to all of the western lands, and a year later several of the Indian tribes gave up nearly all of the lands in southern Ohio, reserving the right to dwell and hunt on the lands west of the Cuyahoga river and in the northern part of the present States of Ohio and Indiana.[1] Concerning the justice or injustice of these treaties nothing need be said here. The white men were determined to occupy the fertile lands they found in Ohio uncultivated, and the Indians were quite as determined to resist their encroachments.

Many of the Indian tribes repudiated the various treaties that had been entered into, and they awaited the advance of the Americans. They demanded that the Ohio river should be established as a boundary line

[1] Treaty of Fort McIntosh Jan. 21, 1785. This treaty was re-enacted at Fort Harmer in 1789.

and that the settlements to the west of that line be abandoned and destroyed.

The continued opposition of the Indians and their repeated raids on the settlements and murder of settlers forced a plan of systematic advance against them by the Federal government. An army was assembled and placed under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar and he was instructed to punish the Indians or drive them from the neighborhood of the settlements. His soldiers were not prepared for an encounter with the savages and when he met them in the fall of 1790[1] he was forced to retreat after a disastrous defeat.

In 1791 Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, was directed to collect and discipline an army sufficient to cope with the Indians, and to proceed to the scene of Harmar's defeat and teach the savages that the requests of the United States were not to be trifled with. The new army consisted of more than 4,000 men, but some were needed for garrison duty at the various forts and block-houses established along the road to the Indian country. On the fourth day of November, 1791, the troops under St. Clair were surprised at their encampment by the Indians, and in the battle, or massacre, that ensued the army was put to flight and totally defeated.[2] The causes of defeat in these engagements were undoubtedly the want of discipline, and want of necessary supplies. It was impossible to fight the Indians with troops which were only accustomed to fight according to warfare as laid down for the government of war between civilized nations. The troops under Harmer and St. Clair were totally unacquainted with Indian methods of warfare and did not understand how to fight against a hidden foe.[3] Many of the soldiers were in militia companies that scarcely knew how to load and fire their guns, and all of them, save the regulars, were undisciplined and unwilling to obey the orders of their officers. Although the disastrous result of their expeditions was discouraging to the nation, it served to teach a lesson that was profited by at once.

President Washington resolved that the Indians should be chastised and that an efficient and well-disciplined force under a competent leader should be sent against them for that purpose.

The army was utterly demoralized. The soldiers feared to again advance against the Indians and they deserted in great numbers. The desertions commenced as soon as it became probable that the army would

[1] Near Fort Wayne, Oct. 22, 1790.
[2] The battle ground was in the present State of Ohio, near the western boundary, northwest of Greenville.
[3] The Northwest Under Three Flags, p. 357.

be put on its march into the wilderness and did not cease until such severe measures were used that the fear of the consequences of desertion was as great as the fear of extermination by the Indians.

The first important task of Washington was the choice of a new general to head the army. In looking about for a successor to St. Clair Washington was nearly persuaded to give the place to Henry Lee, then governor of Virginia.[1] The failure to make this appointment disappointed and angered Lee and some of his friends, and they sought to show Washington the folly of disregarding what they called, the sentiment of the people. In reply to these complaints Washington wrote to Lee, June 30, 1792:

> "I shall repeat in this letter, what I have declared to you on a former occasion, viz.: that, wishing to promote the public weal, and to make justice and impartiality the lines by which to walk to accomplish this, every information that can enable me to tread on such firm ground, or which would enable me to investigate with more accuracy the characters of public men, or the utility of public measures, cannot fail of being acceptable to me, whilst I have anything to do with either, particularly the latter." "How far the appointment of General Wayne is a popular or unpopular measure is not for me to decide. It was not the determination of a moment, nor was it the effect of partiality or influence; for no application (if that in any instance could have warped my judgment) was ever made in his behalf by any one who could have thrown the weight of a feather into his scale, but because, under a full view of all circumstances, he appeared to be the more eligible."

It was in pursuance of the investigation and determination mentioned in this letter, that the President chose Anthony Wayne as the general to take charge of the new army. Anthony Wayne was born in East'town, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, (o. s.). He was sent to the Academy in Philadelphia to be educated, but his love for out-of-door life prevented his acquiring a classical education.[2] He became a land surveyor. He was a member of the State Colonial Legislature and of the committee of safety. He was colonel of the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He served through the Revolution with great distinction and no name is more familiar to the student of the history of that period than is that of Mad Anthony

[1] Writings of Washington, by Ford, Vol. 13, p. 138.
[2] Stille's Life of Wayne, p. 7.

Wayne. At the close of the war Wayne returned to his Pennsylvania home, and during the several years that he remained a resident of the state, filled many important offices. The state of Georgia had presented him with a plantation of several hundred acres of land that he wished to cultivate, but was unable to for want of funds to buy negro help. In his efforts to secure money for this purpose he became complicated in business affairs to such an extent that it became necessary for him to sacrifice his Georgia property in order to save his old home.

Wayne considered himself a citizen of Georgia in 1791, and was a candidate at the congressional election in that year. He was granted a certificate of election, but his right to a seat was contested by his opponent, James Jackson. The election was declared illegal and a new one ordered by action of the House of Representatives March 21, 1792.[1] In pursuance of the necessitated reconstruction of the army and the choice of Wayne as the new commandant, he was appointed a Major General March 5, 1792, and Commander-in-Chief on the eleventh of the following month. The first entry in the orderly books kept by the army, is May 24, 1792, and the interval was occupied by Wayne in the work of reconstruction.

The Secretary of War, (General Henry Knox,) in his review of the defeat of St. Clair, declared the causes of the misfortune to be, 1st deficiency of good troops, 2nd want of proper discipline and 3rd lateness of the season.[2] To avoid recurrence of such a state of affairs he proposed a reorganization of the army and its increase to something over 5,000 men and officers. At this time there were 3,641 troops in the service and of this small number, 276 were in Georgia.[3] The reconstructed army was to be termed The Legion of the United States, and was to be divided into four sub-legions. The Legion was placed under the command of Major General Wayne, and the four sub-legions each to be placed under a Brigadier—or sub-legionary general. The Brigadier Generals were not appointed to their commands, but on Sept. 4, 1792, General Wayne arranged the sub-legion under Majors as follows:

First sub-legion, Majors John F. Hamtramck, Richard Call and Eskuries Beatty.

Second sub-legion, Majors David Strong, John Smith and Joseph Ashton.

Third sub-legion, Majors Henry Gaither, John Clark and George M. Bedinger.

[1] Contested Elections, p. 47. It appears however that Wayne took his seat in the House and was sworn in, Nov. 1, 1791.—House Journal, p. 445. Penn. Mag. Hist. XIV, p. 415.

[2] American State Papers, Vol. 5, p. 193.

[3] id. p. 318.

Fourth sub-legion, Majors Alexander Trueman, Thomas Butler and William McMahon.[1]

The orderly books that are here given, are not entirely complete and in some instances the entire book is missing.

There were two reasons for the length of time that elapsed between the appointment of General Wayne to the command of the army and his meeting with the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. First he was constantly drilling his soldiers, filling the ranks by enlistment, and slowly proceeding into the Indian country, building block houses and fortifications as he advanced, to fall back upon if necessary, and, second he was urged by the general government to delay progress in hopes that a treaty of peace could be arranged between the United States and the several Indian tribes that would prevent the necessity of war. The details of the attempts at negotiations with the Indians will not be referred to here but can be found in the volume of American State Papers before referred to.

[1] Hist. Reg. of U. S. Army, p. 71. Major Trueman died June 2, 1792, and the same day Ballard Smith was appointed major.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

1792—1797.

Vol. I.

Philadelphia 24th May 1792.

General Orders

A general Court Martial will sit tomorrow morning at the Barracks at 10 Clock for the trial of all such prisoners as shall be brought them.

Captn. Mills[1] president
Lieut. Melcher[2] Judge Advocate.
Lt. Elliot[3]
Ensigns Divin[4]
Lowry[5]
Payne[6]
Polhemus[7]
Members.

The president of the court will please to give the necessary notifications and orders, and report the proceedings of the Court Martial to

Anty Wayne M. Genl.
and Commander in Chief of the
Legion of the United States.

General Orders. Philadelphia 26th May 1792.

At a General Court Martial held the 25th of May 1792 whereof Captn. Mills is president, James Lewis was tried, charg'd with deserting on the 4th of May 1792.

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[1] John Mills, capt. 2nd Inf. 4 March, 1791; major Feb. 19, 1793; signed as adj. gen. 19 May 1794; highly praised by gen. Wayne for his efficiency at battle of Fallen Timbers: died July 8, 1796.

[2] Jacob Melcher, ens. Inf. 29 Sept. 1789. Lt. Sept. 2, 1791. Capt. Sept. 28, 1792. Resigned Dec. 19, 1793.

[3] Joseph Elliott was born in So. Carolina; 1st Lt. S. C. troops 1777: Capt. 1778; wounded and taken prisoner at Charlestown 12 May 1780; Lt. Light Artillery March 14, 1792; Capt. 1796; resigned Dec. 29, 1800.

[4] William Diven was born in Pa.; made Lt. levies 1791; Ensign inf. March, 1792: Lieut. June 9, 1792; Capt. Dec. 1, 1797: discharged June 1, 1802.

[5] John Lowry, Lt. in levies 1791; Ens. Inf. Apr. 11, 1792; Lt. Feb. 20, 1793; killed Oct. 17, 1793 in action with Indians near Ft. St. Clair, Ohio.

[6] William Temple Payne, Ens. Apr. 11, 1792; res. Nov. 17, 1792.

[7] John Polhemus, Ens. levies 1791. Ens. Inf. March 16, 1792; Lt. Sept. 25, 1792; Dis. Nov. 1, 1796; died May 25, 1834.

Above notes are from Heitman's Hist. Reg. of U. S. Army.—C. M. B.

The Court are of Opinion that James Lewis is Guilty of a breach of Article 1st, Section 6th of the rules and articles of war; and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back and be drum'd out of the army with an halter round his neck.—At the same Court Martial was tried Charles Bailey, charged with deserting on the 10th of May 1792 The Court are of opinion that Charles Bailey is guilty of a breach of Article 1st. Secn. 6th of the rules and Articles of war; and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes on his naked back, and be drumm'd out of the army with a halter round his neck.

The Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States confirms the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and orders that *the full* punishment directed to be inflicted On James Lewis, and the first part of the sentence ordered to be inflicted upon Charles Bailey, take place on the parade at Spring Garden on the 28th Instant at 8 oClock in front of the Troops, who will be paraded for the occasion: The last part of the sentence upon Charles Bailey is remitted and he is to join his Corps.

The Court Martial whereof Captn. Mills is President is dissolved.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Henry De Butts[1]
Aid de Camp.—

Headquarters
Pittsburgh 3d July 1792.

General Orders.

Captain Hughes[2] will cause all the regular troops, as well those of the Garrison as the detachments now at this place, to parade in front of Fort Fayette, at eight o'Clock tomorrow morning, with their arms accoutrements and cloathing in the most soldierly condition—

Major Craig[3] will furnish twenty four rounds of blank Cartridges pr.

[1] Henry De Butts, Lt. in levies 1791; Lt. Inf. March 16, 1792; Capt. Dec. 28, 1792; Res. Dec. 31, 1797. He was commended by Gen. Wayne for valor in battle of Fallen Timbers.

Thomas Hughes, Capt. Inf. March 4, 1791; Major Nov. 27, 1792; Res. Oct. 20, 1794. Capt. Hughes occupied the barracks in the new fort at Pittsburg, May 1, 1792, with his troops. The new fort was called Fort Lafayette; Craig's His., Pittsburg, p. 214.

[3] Major Isaac Craig. In. Am. st. P. Vol. 5, p. 357, he is mentioned as Deputy Qr. Mas. Pittsburg. He was born in Ireland in 1741; came to Philladelphia in 1765; was in the navy and in the army during the Revolution; Sent to Fort Pitt. in 1780 where he remained in government service until 1815; served as Quart. Mas. of the legion under Gen. Wayne, 1792 to 1796. He was in charge of the works at Pittsburg, completed 50 boats for the use of the army, capable of carrying 3,000 men. (Letter to Gen. Knox, May 11, 1792. Craig's His., Pittsburg, p. 213. Major Craig was directed by Gen. Knox by his letter of Dec. 16, 1791, to procure the necessary materials for a fort, and the major selected eight lots, No. 55, 56, 57, 58, 91, 92 and 93, on which to erect it. Died 14 June, 1826; His. Allegheny Co. p. 521.—C. M. B.

man upon a return signed by Captain Hughes, for the purpose of celebrating the Seventeenth Anniversary of the Independance of the United States of America.—

Capt. Hughes will please to consult with the Commanding Officer of the Militia and make the necessary arrangements.

General Wayne is confidant, that the most perfect harmony and good order will be preserved by the Troops, upon this great & Joyfull commemoration; as the brightest ornament in the character of a Soldier, is that of acting well the part of a Citizen—

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 4th July 1792.

General Orders

The Contracters will Issue a double allowance of spirits to the Troops today (being the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America) upon the return of Captain Hughes.

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 4th July 1792.

General Orders

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Washington on the 7th March 1792 by Order of Lieut Col. Commdt. Wilkinson[1] for the trial of Captain Joseph Shaylor,[2] whereof Major David Zeiglar[3] was president).

"Charged with absenting himself on the 11th of February last from an important post committed to his Command, and for a shamefull violation of Military propriety in taking along with him a number of the officers and thereby imminently hazarding the immediate safety of the Garrison; for suffering himself to be surprised on the same day, and routed by a party of savages not exceeding half his number; for a breach of orders, and for an uncandid report to the Lieut. Col. Commandant Wilkinson of the foregoing transactions.

[1] General James Wilkinson, who accompanied Wayne's expedition, was created a brigadier general March 5, 1792, the same day that Wayne was created a major general. When Wayne left Detroit a few days before his death in 1796, Wilkinson was left in charge of the forces at that place and these orderly books were continued under the direction of the latter.

He was born in Maryland 1757, and died near Mexico, Dec. 28, 1825. He was studying medicine but left to join the revolutionary army. He was adjutant general to Gen. Gates and carried an account of the capture of Burgoyne to Congress and was brevetted Brig.-General; afterwards becoming secretary to the Board of War; implicated in Conway's Cabal he resigned in 1779 and was made clothier general to the army. He again entered the service and as Lt. Col. commanded the regiment against the Indians at Wabash; was made Gov. of Louisiana 1805. Courtmartialed for trouble with Burr but acquitted.

[2] Joseph Shaylor or Shaler Capt. inf. March 4, 1792; Major Oct. 1, 1793; participated in St. Clair's attack; resigned May 16, 1797; died March 4, 1816.

[3] David Zeigler Capt. Pa. continental inf. major Oct. 22, 1790 resigned March 5 1792: died Sept. 24, 1811. David Zeigler was the first President of Cincinnati in 1802.

March 11th The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and on due consideration find Capt. Shaylor not guilty of the 1st charge; on the second charge, altho the Court have acquitted Capt. Shaylor of the 1st charge, Viz, leaving his post—yet they find him guilty of a breach of military propriety, in taking a majority of the officers out of the Garrison, an no reason offered to the Court for so doing; of the 3d charge the Court are of opinion he did suffer himself to be surprized, but acquit him of being routed by a party not exceeding half his number; on the 4th charge they find him *not guilty;* of the 5th and last guilty; being breaches of Sectn. 18th Article 5th of the rules and articles of war; and sentence him to be reprimanded by the *secretary of War.*

The Commander in Chief, Majr. General Anthony Wayne, after having carefully examined and maturely consider'd the charges and evidence, produced on the aforesaid tryal; *dis-approves* of the sentence of the Court Martial; But in consideration of the former meritorious services of Capt. Shaylor, and the distress and anxiety of mind, he must have experienced upon the late unfortunate occasion, the Commander in Chief orders that Captn. Shaylor be liberated from his arrest and return to the Command of his Company—

By Order of the Commander
in Chief

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 9th July 1792

General Orders

Captain Hughes will parade all the Troops belonging to the Garrison of Fort Fayette this evening at retreat beating, provided with three rounds of blank cartridges, in order to inter the body of *O Lee,* an Indian Warriour, with the honours of War, who we consider as one of our departed brothers of the Oneida Nation— the Signal will be a gun from the Fort—

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11th July. 92.

General Orders.

The Quarter Master General will deliver ninety five complete suits of Rifle Uniforms, for the use of Capt. Faulkner's[1] Company, together with ninety five Rifles, and an equal number of pouches and horns, Spears.

[1] William Faulkner, Capt. levies 1791; Capt inf. March 7, 1792; res. Jan. 30, 1794.

Tomahawks, scalping Knives, canteens and knapsacks, with fifteen tents, for which Capt. Faulkner is to be accountable—

The Quarter Master General will furnish one or two waggons and Teams to convey the clothing, tents &c to Washington—

Major Clarke[1] will repair immediately to Washington to inspect, and Muster the recruits belonging to and enlisted by Capt. Faulkner—taking particular care not to pass any recruit, who does not answer the recruiting instructions; i e. none but such as are fit and proper for the Rifle Corps, or Infantry—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 17th July 1792

General Orders.

The detachment commanded by Major Asheton[2] will encamp on the ground pointed out by the Qr. Master Genl. the dragoons will encamp between the Monongahela and stables,— vaults are immediately to be sunk and shaded, and the springs of water cleared out, for the benefit of the *Troops.*

Doctr. Carmichael[3] will fix upon a convenient place for an Hospital; the Quarter Master General will furnish as many tents as will be necessary for the purpose.

The *small pox* having made its appearance in the detachment, renders it necessary, that all such of the troops as have not had that distemper, be immediately inoculated—Doctor Carmichael will therefore call upon Major Ashton and Lieut. Campbell,[4] for a return of the men, with their names, who have not had the small pox, and order them to the Hospital encampment for inoculation, he will also direct *Vaults & Shades,* and cause a camp Guard to be formed out of these intended to be inoculated, and the ablest of the convalescents, in order to prevent them from mixing with the other Troops.

The Quarter Master Genl. will furnish wood for the army & waggons to haal facines & brush for the redouts and Camp—

Major Ashton will order a fatigue party, four Sergeants, and 50 pri-

[1] John Clark, major of levies 1791; major inf. Apr. 11, 1792; lt. col. Feb. 21, 1793; res. July 1, 1794, died May 17, 1844.

[2] Joseph Ashton, Sergt. Capt. Lamb's Co. and lt. 4. cont. corps art; capt. 1 Inf. Sept. 29, 1789; major Dec. 29, 1791; resd Nov. 27, 1792.

[3] John Francis Carmichael, sur. mate Sept. 29, 1789; dis. June 2, 1790; sur. mate Apr. 11, 1792; post surg. March 26, 1802, resd. June 27, 1804; died Oct. 21, 1837.

[4] Robert Mis Campbell, lt, March 14, 1792; capt. Oct. 7, 1792; killed Aug. 20, 1794 at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

vates to parade tomorrow morning at 6 oClock to cut and make facines; the Qr. Master General will direct where they are to be cut.—

The Adjutants are to attend at Head Quarters every day at 11 oClock for orders.

An orderly Sergeant to wait at Head Quarters daily—

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 18 July 1792

General Orders

A General Court Martial consisting of seven Officers, Major John Ashton president, will sit tomorrow morning at 10 oClock, at Fort Fayette for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them, the parties and evidences to have notice to attend; Lieut. Morris[1] will act as Judge Advocate.—

The fatigue party for tomorrow, to consist of the same number of Commissioned Non Commissioned, Officers and Soldiers as to day to parade at 6 oClock in the morning; Captain Faulkner to furnish a due proportion upon Major Ashtons order.—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh[2] 21st July 1792

General Orders.

The Commander in Chief will no longer permit the disorderly and unsoldierly conduct of firing off Rifles Musketts and pistols in Camp, at the same time it is his wish, that the Troops should at stated days and hours be practised in firing at marks, and in marching and manoeuvring with the utmost celebrity, and in the manner best adapted to the nature of the service, for which they are at present designed—

Every fair day untill further orders, Major Clark will cause all the Riflemen (not on duty) to practise in firing at marks, between the hours *11* and *12* in the morning at some convenient place—

Major Ashton will cause the detachment under his command to *Maneouvre* one hour or two every fair morning, using wooden snappers—which are to be replaced with flints, before the Troops are dismissed from parade—

[1] Staats Morris, lt. July 26, 1791; Capt. Feb. 26, 1795; dischg. June 1, 1802.

[2] In a letter dated at Pittsburg July 20, 1792, Gen. Wayne writes, "Major Ashton's detachment arrived here on Monday. Lieut. Campbell with Stoke's dragoons and Faulkner's riflemen, on Tuesday. Not less than fifty of Ashton's detachment and seven dragoons deserted on the way from Carlisle to this place." Craig's Pittsburg, p. 216.

Lieut. Miss Campbell will manoevre the cavalry for an hour every clear morning; and occasionally teach them to swim.—

The Arms and accoutrements of every species of Troops, must at all times be in the most perfect and soldierly order, and ready for action at a moments warning: this to be considered as a standing General Order.— Major Craig will call upon Major Ashton for men to work in the laboratory to be taken from any of the corps now in camp, that are acquainted with that business.— Major Craig will cause twelve thousand blank musket cartridges to be made from the powder of lowest proof, for immediate practice, and he is hereby enjoined to be particularly carefull, that all musket cartridges for *actual service,* me made from the best proof and finest Grain'd powder, each Cartridge to contain one ball and three buck shot at least—he will also cause a quantity to be made of the same best quality of powder to contain nine Buck shot without a ball, this business to be commenced without delay.

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters 2
Pittsburgh 24 July 1795

General Orders.

At a general Court Martial held on the 19th Instant, whereof Major Joseph Ashton was President, the following named prisoners were tried, on the respective charges exhibited against them—viz. *David Miller* for "desertion" was found Guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes; Alexander McElvannon "for an intention to desert" found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes.—

Henry Hamilton "charged with mutiny in an attempt on the life of Ensign Wm. Divin, on the night of the 27th June" found Guilty and sentenced to *suffer death* 'Corpl. Thomas Miller of the 1st United States Regmt. "For disobedience of orders and insulting language to Capt. Hughes" found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to receive fifty lashes.—

Patrick M. Caw of the 1st Regmt. "for exchanging his *Gun* with a soldier of another Regiment without leave.— for offering to enlist in the Rifle Corps, and for attempting to desert "Found Guilty of the 2nd part of the charge, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and orders that the punishment to which David

Miller and Alexander McElvannan are sentenced take place tomorrow morning at eight oClock in front of the parade.

The Court having recommended Thomas Miller as an object of clemency; the commander in chief remits the last part of the sentence, and orders him to released from confinement, and to be reduced to the ranks, and to do garrison duty under Capt. Hughes.

The Commander in chief mitigates the punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Patrick McCaw so as to receive fifty lashes in place of one hundred, on the parade in Fort Fayette at SoClock tomorrow Morning.

Ensign Reasin Beal[1] is appointed Quarter Master to the Rifle Corps commanded by Major John Clark, and is to be considered and obey'd as suhc.— The Fatigue and Guards the same as yesterday— Major Ashton & Lieut. Campbell will immediately make out a list of the names of the deserters from the Detachments and Troop of Dragoons, together with a description of their persons, late place of abode, and the corps to which they respectively belong—ready to be forwarded by post to the secretary of War, to the end that they may be secured and punished agreeably to their demerits, for Cowardly, and basely abandoning their brave comrades and brother Soldiers.

By Order
Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 29th July 1792.

General Orders

The detachment of Rifle men belonging to Capt. Springers[2] Company, under the command of Ens Steele, are to be in readiness to march tomorrow morning at 8 oClock, with ten days complete Rations and lead and lead sufficient for one hundred rounds. Ens. Steele will call at Head Quarters for orders—

Each Corps will furnish a fatigue party to cut wood for their own use, The Qr. Mr. General will furnish Teams to haul it.— The men belonging

[1] Reasin Beal born in Maryland 3 Dec. 1769. At 14 years of age he entered the office of Hon. Thos. Scott remaining 21 years. He entered the army 1790 serving as Quartermaster, but returned to Pa. in 1791. Commissioned Ensign under Gen. Wayne; resigned 1793; married Rebecca Johnston and moved to Ohio. Made Col. 1803, and promoted to Brig. Gen. Member of Congress 1813; resigned to become Land Register for Wooster, Ohio. Died at Wooster Feb. 20, 1843. His. Wayne Co., Ohio, p. 322.

[2] Uriah Springer, capt. inf. March 7, 1792; dis. Nov. 1, 1796.

to Capt. Sparks's[1] Rifle Company will join & do duty with Capt. Faulkners—

The fatigue for the redoubt the same as yesterday.

by Order

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 30th July 1792.

General Orders

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Washington, beginning on the 8th and ending on the 11th June 1792—whereof Capt. M. Ford[2] was president, for the trial of Captn. John Platt[3] of the 2d United States Regiment, charged with a long course of for being drunk on the evening of the 6th Instant and for a Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

After maturely considering the evidence in the case of Capt. Platt, with his remarks thereon, and his defence, the Court is of opinion that Capt. Platt is Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, being a breach of section 13th Article 5th & 20th of the Appendix of the rules and Articles of War, and Sentence that Capt. John Platt be cashiered, It is with inexpressible concern that the Commander in *Chief* of the Army of the United States, finds himself called upon to approve or disapprove, of a Sentence of a General Court Martial, founded upon charges, so disgracefull to the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman as those of wich Capt. Platt has been declared Guilty; But as it is his duty, so it is the determined resolution of Major Genl. Wayne not to permit such unworthy conduct to pass with impunity,

The Commander in Chief therefore approves of the Sentence of the General Court Martial whereof Captain Mahlon Ford was president by which Captain John Platt was cashiered, and he is dismissed the Service of the United States accordingly, Captain Succomb Howe[4] is appointed to the command of the Company late Platts—

Head Quarters Pittsburgh 1st Augt. 1792.

General Orders.

A General and particular return of all the Troops at this place, for the month of July—Artillery Cavalry & Infantry must be made out and

[1] Richard Sparks, capt. levies 1791; capt. inf. March 7, 1792; maj. July 29, 1806; lt. col. Dec. 9, 1807; col. July 6, 1812; dis. June 15, 1815; died July 1, 1815.

[2] Mahlon Ford, lt. 3 N. J. cont. inf; lt. art. Sept. 29, 1789; capt. March 4, 1791; maj. May 7, 1798; dis. June 1, 1802; died June 12, 1820.

[3] John Platt, lt. 2 inf. March 4, 1791; capt. Nov. 4, 1791; cash'd July 30, 1792.

[4] Richard Surcombe Howe; lt. 2d inf. March 4, 1792; capt. Nov. 27, 1792; died Jany. 22 1793.

delivered at Head Quarters tomorrow at 12 O'Clock—Major Ashton, will direct a proper Military digest of the Whole.

The Forage fatigue is to be furnished from the Dragoons (whose Duty it is in all armies) upon the Requisition of the Quarter Master General—

Lieutenant Smith[1] not having completed his quota of Recruits, is order'd to repair to the recruiting rendezvous—and call upon Captain Springer for instructions without one moments' delay.

Henry De Butts.
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 2nd Augt. 1792

The Army will parade on Saturday the 4th Instant, at ten o'Clock in the morning in the most soldierly order, to attend the Execution of Henry Hamilton, now under sentence of Death.—

Major Ashton will give the necessary orders—the guards, are not to relieve that Day untill after parade,

The prisoner is to be immediately informed of his approaching fate, to the end that he may be prepared for that awfull change——

The Officers commanding detachments of Troops on their march for this place when they arrive at Bedford are to draw three days rations, to last them to Captain Websters on the old Pennsylvania road, wich is the rout that the Troops are in future to take as it saves one days March between Bedford and Pittsburgh.

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp

By His Excellency Anthony Wayne Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America——

To Joseph Ashton, Esquire Major of the first Sub Legion Greeting—

Whereas Henery Hamilton a Soldier belonging to the first Sub Legion was tried by a General Court Martial held at Pittsburgh on the 19th July 1792 (whereof Major Joseph Asheton was president) for Mutiny in an Attempt upon the life of Ensign Wm. Divan of wich charge he was found Guilty and Sentenced to Suffer Death under the 5th Article Section 2nd of the rules and Articles of war. —

In pursuance of which sentence, and as an Awfull example of the fatal

[1] William C. Smith, in levies 1791; lt. 3 inf. March 7, 1792; dismissed Sept. 10, 1793.

consequences attending a crime of so deep a die, a Soldier who lifts his arm against his Officer ought not to be permitted to live.

You will therefore on Saturday the fourth Instant between the hours of 11 & 12 o'clock A. M. cause the said Henery Hamilton to be hanged by the neck untill he is dead; and for wich this shall be your warrent.

Given under my hand and Seal at Pittsburgh this 3d day of August in the year of our Lord 1792.

Witness
Henery De Butts
aid de camp.

By his Excellency Anthony Wayne Esquire Major General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America—

To Joseph Asheton Esquire Major of the first Sub-Legion Greeting——

Whereas by my warrant of the third Instant you were commanded between the hours of 11 and 12 oclock of this day, to cause Henery Hamilton, to Suffer death agreeable to the sentence passed upon him by a General Court Martial on the 19th July 1792.

After mature deliberation and much difficulty in his own mind, and by the earnest Solicitation of Ensign Diven (the injured person)—

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to extend mercy to the said Henry Hamilton, from a Sincere hope and confidence that as this is the first so it will be the last Instance in wich he will have occasion to pass sentence of death upon any soldier belonging to the american Legion, for a crime the most dangerous in its consequences and the least susceptible of pardon of any Known in the Rules and Articles of War—

You will therefore liberate the said Henery Hamilton who is hereby pardoned, and ordered to his duty—for wich this shall be your Warrant—

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh this 4th day of August 1792.

Witness
Henery De Butts
aid de Camp.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 6th. 1792.

General Orders

At the request of the *contractors* Ensign Reason Beall, Quarter Master of Major Clarke's Battalion, will attend at the issueing store, every day that the Troops draw provisions in order to examine whether it is of proper quality—previously to its being issued to the respective Corps

Ensign Robert Hunter,[1] will descend the Ohio River tomorrow morning with the Detachment of Troops belonging to Captain William Kersey's[2] Company, He will draw fifteen days complete rations exclusive of that draw this morning, with twenty four rounds of Ammunition p. man, and will call at Head Quarters for further orders at five oclock in the morning——.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 8th Augt. 1792.

General Orders

The Troops are to be completed to twenty four rounds of ammunition pr man, immediately the Guards must load upon taking post—and everyday (after being relieved) they will discharge their arms at *Marks*, between the hours of 11 & 12 oClock, under the Inspection of the Officer of the Camp Guard, Major Clarke will fix upon some convenient place for the purpose—

The Officers and Soldiers (not on duty) must remain in Camp, and Garrison with their respective corps from retreat beating untill after Guard Mounting next morning, this to be considered as a standing order.—

Major Craig will cause six thousand Blank Cartridges to be filled with the lowest proof powder, for the purpose of manoeuvring—

A General Court Martial will sett tomorrow morning at 10 o'Clock in the Garrison for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them to consist of five members—Captain Hughes President, Lieut Morris Judge Advocate——

[1] Robert Hunter, ens. 1 inf. April 11, 1792; lt. Sept. 1, 1792; died Oct. 24, 1795.
[2] William Kersey, lt. and brevet capt. 1 N. J. Cont. inf.; lt. inf. reg. Sept. 29, 1789; capt. June 4, 1791; maj. June 30, 1794; died March 21, 1800.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 9th Augt. 1792.

General Orders

Parole *America*[1]

C. Sign *Zonga*[2] Desertion having become very prevalent among the Troops at this place particularly upon the least appearance or rather apprehension of Danger that some man (for they are unworthy of the name of Soldiers) have so lost in every sence of honor and duty as to desert their posts, as Sentries by wich treacherous, base and cowardly conduct, the lives and Safety of their brave Companions, and worthy citizens, where committed to Savage fury—

The Commander in Chief therefore determined to put a stop to such a banefull practice, by the most exemplary punishment, as well as by liberal rewards, and hereby promises to every citizen, or *Soldier,* the Sum of *ten* dollars, for each and every deserter, that may be apprehended and brought to this place with reasonable costs—

The Commander in Chief promises a reward of ten *dollars,* to any *Soldier,* who will discover any intention of desertion in any other Soldier or Soldiers—to the end that such Soldier or Soldiers, may be secured and punished agreeably to the rules and Articles of War.

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11th Augt. 1792.

General Orders. (This was written in pencil.)

Parole Camden

C Sign Hativa

At a General Court Martial held at Fort La Fayette on the 9th Instant whereof Captain Hughes was President—.

Morgan Wood, a Soldier belonging to Captain William Faulkners Company of Riflemen was tried upon a charge of Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive 50 *Lashes*—

At the Same Court *George Dennison* was tried for Stealing money

[1] A parole is a word used as check on the countersign in order to obtain more correct identification of persons. It is employed only by those who are entitled to inspect the guards and commanders of guards.

A countersign is a word given daily from the principle headquarters of a command to aid guards and sentinels in identifying persons who may be authorized to pass at night. It is given to such persons as are entitled to pass and repass during the night and to officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels of the guard.

[2] A countersign is generally the name of a battle; the parole, that of a general or other distinguished person.—James N. Cox, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Lansing, Mich.

from Ensign William Payne, but for want of proof was acquitted of the charge—

At the Same Court Timothy Conner was tried for Desertion, was found Guilty and Sentenced to receive one hundred Lashes—

At the same Court *Christian Hare* was tried for Desertion, and found Guilty, but from the character given him by Captain Stake[1] and Lieut. Mis Campbell of the Dragoons as well as from mitigating circumstances the Court recommend him for pardon—

The Commander in Chief approves of the foregoing sentences of the Court Martial whereof Captain Thomas Hughes is president, and directs that the punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Morgan Wood and Timothy Conner take place tomorrow morning at 8 o'Clock in front of the Grand parade—

George Denaison and Christian Hahn are to be liberated and to return to their duty in their respective Corps—

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Regulation for forage, Stationary and Wood to be furnished the Troops in the Service of the United States:—

The rations of Hay to be regulated by the facility or practicability of obtaining it—not to be less than fourteen pounds, nor more than eighteen pounds; In the former case the oats to be twelve quarts; or eight quarts of Corn, in the latter ten quarts or seven quarts of corn, if no hay or substitute to be had, then the allowance of Graine to be increased—

The Allowance of Stationary paper, to the Troops to be as follows—

Each Company, one quire pr month,

Each Adjutant, one quire pr month,

Each Quarter Master one quire pr month

The Hospital association may require, the Senior Surgeon to draw, and be accountable for his draft, one box of wafers, and ten quills to every two quiers of paper Delivered, as above stated—

Allowances for Court Martial to be issued on the returns of the Judge advocate and signed by the President.

Extra allowances to be issued on the orders of the commandants of the garrison only.—

Company and orderly books, to be returned for by the respective quar-

[1] John Stake, Capt. March 14, 1792; res'd. Oct. 7, 1792; Heitman His. Reg.

ter Masters of Regiments, to be signed by commanding Officers, and countersigned by commandant of the post.

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 12th Augst. 1792.

Parole *Desertion*
C Sign *Death*

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette on the 9th Instant, whereof Captain Hughes is President—

Hugh M. Laughlin a Soldier belonging to the Legion of the United States, was tried "for *Desertion* and for stealing a horse from the widow Duncan," and found Guilty of both charges and sentenced to suffer *death*, under the 1st and 5th Articles of 6th and 18th Sections of the Rules and Articles of War,—

The Commander in Chief being deeply impressed with the heinousness of the Crimes, of which the Prisoner was found Guilty—and being fully convinced that short of the most exemplary punishment, can put a stop to crimes of this nature, he is therefore determined that the sentence of the Court Martial shall be carried into full and speedy execution, in order to produce a conviction to the mind of every Soldier, that *Desertion* shall no longer pass with impunity. It is a crime, wich at once discovers a base mind, and cowardly heart, nor ought such wretches and imposters be permitted, to associate or exist among brave and worthy Soldiers—

The Commander in Chief therefore, confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, and directs it to take place, tomorrow morning between the hours of eight and nine o'Clock.—

The whole Army will parade with their arms and accoutrements in the most Soldierly order to attend the execution of said Hugh M. Laughlin, who is to be hanged by the neck until he is dead—

Major Clark will give the necessary orders.

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 13th Augst. 1792.

Parole *Camden*
C Sign *Viana*

The Respective Corps are to be furnished with with twenty-four rounds of blank Cartridges tomorrow morning at 8 o'Clock for the purpose of maneouvring and the Cartridges now in their possession to be carefully taken out of Cartridges boxes and secured—ready to be replaced after the firing ceases.—

The officers will be furnished with a Copy of the intend Manoeuvres of the day—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *Fontenoy*
C Sign *Ramilies*

The Army parade tomorrow morning at 8 o'Clock, for the same purpose as intended this day, had the morning been fair, the Commanding Officers of Artillery will prepare twenty four wads of blank Cartridges for each of the Honets, that will be in readiness for service, the officers will receive their orders on parade—

The Court Martial wherof Captain Thomas Hughes was President is Disolved—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Parole *Geneva* Head Quarters
C Sign *Quebec* Pittsburgh Aug 16th 1792

The Commander in Chief feels a pleasure in expressing his approbation of the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers in the Manoeuvres of yesterday, which affords a happy presage of Victory—in the first real action with the Indians—from the United efforts and Emulation of the Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Rifle Corps of the American Legion, he therefore earnestly recommends the most assiduous attention in the Officers to the manoeuvring and perfecting the Troops for the service for which they are intended and whilst they pay due attention to Men and discipline he wishes to impress on the minds of the Officers that the health and comfort of the Soldiers are objects of the first consideration—in which both duty and humanity unite, he therefore wishes them

to examine, and report to him the situation and state of the Sick of their respective corps— Doctr. Carmichall will please to report what are if any if any Medicine or Stores are wanting for the use of the Hospital

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp—

Order of March

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Aug 18th 1792

The Army will march in one Column by the Center in half platoons, flanked by Ensign Lee's[1] Rifle Men, one half on the Right, the other on the left Column, which is to be proceeded by a Van Guard two hundred yards in front, the Dragoons will be formed into eight squads four with the Column i e, one in front between the Head of the Column and Pioneers—one on each flank between the Rifle flankers and Column and one in the rear; two pieces of artillery will move at the head of the Column—

Lieut. Price's[2] Infantry with the other four Squads of Dragoons and one piece of artillery will form the reserve and move two hundred yards in the rear of the Colum—always preserving that distance, the dragoons will march in front flanks and rear as directed for those with the Column—the piece of Artillery between the Infantry and rear Squad of Dragoons.—

In case of an Attack in front, the Column will display, upon beating the retreat the Dragoons will wheel to the right and left and form in the rear of the line, the front Guard and flankers will also fall back and form in the rear, the artillery will take post on the right and left of the line, the pioneers will throw up a fletch to cover them.—

In case of an attack in front and right flank (the left being cover'd by the River) the head of the Column will stand fast, the left will form to the left fronting up the River, the right wheell by platoons to the right in which posture they will be ready for action.

The flankers and Van Guard must sustain the force of the Enemies fire untill called in by beating the Retreat—the horse will form in the rear of the line of the front and right flank, one piece of Artillery on the front, the other to the right of the right flank—

On beating the General the firing will commence from the line and will

[1] Robert Lee. Ens. March 7, 1792; lt. May 1, 1794; resd. March 10, 1797.

[2] Probably Benjamin Price, though he should have been designated as Capt. at this time. He was lt. in levies 1791; lt. inf. March 16, 1792; Capt. June 9, 1792; Died. Nov. 1, 1796. He commanded a select battalion of mounted volunteers in front of the army at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

cease upon beating the retreat the Officers will take care that the men form in open order and level well.—

Should the Infantry or horse be ordered to charge they must be very careful not to do any injury or pursue one foot further upon the signal of retreat.—

The Troops must preserve the utmost order and Coolness—The reserve will halt upon hearing the first fire & wait eventual orders,—the savages ceasing to resist are to be spared and no insult or injury offered them. a Gun from the Fort will be the Signal for moving forward.

Henery De Butts,
Aid de Camp—

General Orders
Parole Havannah
C Sign Richmond

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh, Augt. 18 92

Captain Moses Porter[1] will take charge of the Artillery Armourers and Artillery Officers—

Major Craig will issue ordanance, arms and Ammunition and the necessary stores, upon the order of the Commanding officer of Artillery for the time being

Henery De Butts,
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole Jersey
C Sign Parma

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 19th, 1792

All the Sick in Camp must be sent to the Hospital, provision for the Sick, and Hospital Stores and tents, are to be issued upon the orders of Doctor Carmichael who will inquire for two industrious humane and honest *Matrons* to assist in nursing and cooking for the Sick; as their wages will be eight dollars pr Month, every care and attention will be expected from them, if upon trial they do not fully answer this Character, they will be immediately dismissed

The Troops are to be furnished with twenty four rounds of blank Cart-

[1] Moses Porter, Mass., Ens. 6 Mass. 1 Jan., 1777; 2d lt. cont. art. 21 Apr. 1779; tr. to corps art. 17 June, 1783, and served to 3 Nov., 1783; lt. U. S. art. batln 20 Oct., 1786; lt. art. U. S. A. 29 Sept. 1789. Capt. 4 Nov. 1791; 1 arts. 9 May, 1794; maj. 26 May, 1800; col. lht. art. 12 Mar., 1812; tr. to 1 art. 1 June, 1821; bat. brig. gen. 10 Sept. 1813, for distinguished service in Campaign of 1813; died Apr. 4, 1822. He was the first American in Detroit after the British evacuated in 1796. He as Capt. took possession, having been sent forward by Major Hamtramck. Heitman His. Reg. Vol. 1, p. 800.

ridges tomorrow morning for the purpose of practising and accustoming them to load and to the noise of their own muskets

Henery De Butts,
Aid de Camp.

Parole Keys
C Sign Oswego

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 20th Augt. 1792
Henry De Butts,
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *Sick*
C Sign *Namue*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 23d, 1792

A general Court Martial consisting of seven members, will set tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at Fort Fayette for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them upon certain charges to be exhibited—

Captain John Stake President
Lieut S. Morris Judge Advocate
Henery De Butts,
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole Mons
C Sign Madross

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 24th Augt. 1792

The guards are to be augmented tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock to *one Captain of the* day, one Lieutn., two Ensigns, four Sergants, four Corporals, one drum and Fife and Seventy two privates to be disposed of as follows Viz.

1st. for *Camp* guard, one Lieut. two Sergants, two Corporls, one Drum and Fife and thirty privates.—

2nd for Eyer's hill redoubt, one Ensign, one Sergant one Corporl and twenty one privates—

3d. For *Grant's hill* redoubt, one Ensign, one Sergant, one Corporal and twenty one privates. Ensign William Diven will act as Adjutant to the Troops in Camp and Ensign Samuel Drake[1] will act as Quarter Master to the Infantry and Artillery untill further orders.—

Henry De Butts,
Ade de Camp

[1] Samuel Drake, Conn. Ens. Inf. 11 April, 1792; 2 sublegn 4 sept. 1792; Lt. 28 Feb. 1793; wounded in battle near Fort Recovery June 30, 1794. Died 9 Feb., 1796. Heitman His. Res. Vol. 1, p. 382.

General Orders
Parole *Norman*
C Sign *London*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 25th 1792

The Officer of the day will inspect the firing of the Guards (who by a former order were directed to discharge their pieces at Marks when relieved) and will award as a bounty one Gill of *Whiskey* to the best shot, or marksman, and a half Gill to the Second best of the Infantry and a like quantity to the first and Second best of the Riflemen.—

Provided always that should the Infantrys shott be better than those of the Rifle—then the Riflemen, shall forfeit any claim to bounty for that day's practice.

The Contractor will issue the said bounty as extra rations of Whiskey, on the certificate and order of the Officer of the day for the time being—

The Captain or officer of the Day will report in writing the number, state and circumstances of the respective Guards after being relieved and will honor the Commander in Chief with his Company at 3 o'clock A. M., this to be considered as a standing order and request—

Captain Stake will in future furnish a Corporal and Six Dragoons, to patrole along the beach of the Monongahela and the Allegany Rivers, in such manner as the Officer of the day shall direct— They will mount this evening at sun set—no non commisioned Officer or Soldier shall pass the Sentries out of Camp or cross the Rivers without a written permit n from head quarters, or the Officer of the day who will countersign the permit of any commisioned Officer—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole Oxford
C Sign Malta

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 26th Augt. 1792.

The Legion will parade on tuesday morning at 6 o Clock for the purpose of Manoeuvring with blank Cartridges. Those detachments that have all ready been furnished with twenty four rounds will be supplied— Captain Porter will direct a like number for each Howitzts fit for Service——

The Artillery, Dragoons and Rifle Corps will be equaly divided upon the flanks of the Infantry—part of the Garrison under Captain Hughes and Lieut Prices detachment will form the reserve.—

Major Clarke will take charge of the Rifle Corps and Captain Smith of the Infantry—

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders.
Parole *Paramus*
C Sign *Lawrens*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 28th 1792.

The Officers commanding detachments who have not made particular? upon their arrival at this place to the Commander in Chief will immediately make them agreeably to their instructions—

The Morning Reports of the respective Corps, are to made regularly to adjutant Diven every morning by 8 oClock unless prevented by some extraordinary Occasion, such as will occur tomorrow, when the Guards will not be relieved, untill the Legion returns to the parade after manoeuvring

Henery De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Headquarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 28th 1792.

Morning Manoeuvres.

The Legion will be formed upon parade in front of the Camp— The Artillery, Cavalry, and Rifle Corps equally divided upon the flanks— Captain Hughes, who is to form the Van Guard will be on the Right wing between the Artillery and Cavalry on the left.

After the Commander in Chief, has passed from the right to the left of the Legion in review, the Legion will be formed in two Columns, the first and eight platoons in front, one half of the Artillery and Cavalry of the right and van guard in front of each Column,

And one of the Artillery and Cavalry, of the left and Reserve in the rear, the Rifle Corps equaly divided on the right and left of the whole,—

Upon the signal for marching which will be a gun from Fort Fayette the Columns will wheel to the Left and march thro' the town by different but paralel Streets—the Rifle Corps will trail arms on the flanks, the right next the River, and along the face of Eyers hill that on the left round the point of Grants hill—and thence along the summit in front of the Rifle Camp,

The right Column will march along the road between Mr. Maries and the Stables—the left Column along the road in the rear of the Rifle Camp always moving so as to have the heads of Columns equaly advanced—

When they arrive in the open ground two hundred yards below the Redoubt they will halt—so as to leave ground sufficient for them to form in open order. The Rifle Corps will also halt.

Upon the signal which will be three Cannon Shot the Rifle Corps will move with celerity right and left so as to embrace as it were the Enemy in front between the right and left wings commanding and Keeping up a running fire, up Eyrs and Grants hills—the Van Guard will at the Same time advance in front open order Keeping up a constant running fire, untill the Signal of retreat, when they will fall back, firing inclining to the right and left of the Columns—where they will take post in line—whilst this manoeuvre is performing the Cavalry in front will wheel to the right and left and form in the Rear of their respective Columns—leaving room for the Artillery, as soon as the Van Guard have gained their position on the right and left of Columns, The Artillery will commence firing which will be the signal for the Infantry to form firing by platoons as they come in line and keeping it up untill the signal for ceasing fire, which will be the retreat, when the Columns are again to be formed—this will be the signal for the reserves to advance thro the—& form in front in open order so as to cover the whole Space to the extent of the Wings—Upon beating the turkish march they run forward with trailed Arms and commence and Keep up a running fire advancing, the Cavalry will then advance to the charge upon the several, pushing forward loud huzza's untill they gain on the first open ground towards Mount pleasant,—when the reserve will also halt and wait the arrival of the Columns—the Rifle Corps will also incline from the right and left towards that mount, and when they gain the open ground will Cease firing

Parole Scott
C Sign Johnson

After Orders.

It having been represented from Ensign Beall that the flour as issued to the troops is not fit for use. A Court of enquiry is immediately to Inspect and report to the Commander in Chief——

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

Parole Rutledge
C Sign Haizard

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 29th 1792.

The Corps of Artillery will in future furnish all the men wanted in the Laboratory, and for the present, one Sergant one Corporal and thirteen privates as a Standing fatigue—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *Stewart*
C Sign *Godwin*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 30th 1792.

The Commander in Chief requests every Officer in the most pointed manner to give every possible attention to the discipline of the Troops—and perfect themselves and men in every Manoeuvre suited to the service in which they may probably soon be called to Act—and particularly to practice the Soldiery to move and load with exactness and celerity, and in the most open order and to level Well—

For which purpose the officers Commanding Companies and Detachments will exercise their men between the respective hours of parade, by which means the Commander in Chief will be enabled to judge of the Industry of the Officers, by the improvement in exercise and Manoeuvre of the respective Corps,—

At the same time, that the most punctual compliance with this order is expected, the Commander in Chief neither wishes, or intends, to deprive the Officers from participating in every rational amusement that Pittsburgh affords so as not to interfere with their Duty in Camp—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *Hampshire*
C Sign *Georgia*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Augt. 31st 92.

At a General Court Martial began the 24th of August 1792 and held by adjournment untill the 30th Inst. both days inclusive whereof Captain John Stake was president, the following prisoners were brought before

the said Court and tried Viz Nathan Weekly and Hugh Roate were tried for Desertion and found guilty but from a Variety of Mitigating circumstances the Court sentence Hugh Roate to do the drudgery of the Camp for two weeks and Nathan Weekley for one—

George Shaffer, Reuben Allen & Frederick Foye, charged for Desertion and found Guilty and Sentenced by the Court Geo. Shaffer and Reuben Allen to receive one hundred lashes each, and Frederick Foye, in consideration of having been Deluded by the other two to receive fifty lashes.

James Watts charged with an intention to desert was acquitted.

John Longsbraith charged with Desertion; the Court from certain circumstancesonly sentence him to do the Drudgery of the Camp for two weeks, for disobedience of orders *John McClery* sentenced by the Court to do the drudgery of the Camp for two Weeks, for absenting himself without leave.

Jeremiah Clarkson for leaving Camp without permission and getting drunk found Guilty and sentenced to receive twenty Lashes and to do the drudgery of the Camp for eight days.

Joshua Reynolds charged with an intention to Desert was found guilty and Sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to receive 50 Lashes and such stoppages from his pay as shall reward John Crary agreably to General orders: James Sullivan[1] charged with Desertion found guilty and sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and to be put under such stoppages of his pay as shall reward the Captors agreeably to General Orders—

Hugh Merony and Daniel Murphy charged with Desertion found Guilty and Sentenced to receive One hundred lashes each, and to be put under such stoppages of pay as may be deemed Necessary for the purpose & in manner before Mentioned,—

Wm. Bailey[2] charged with Desertion, found Guilty and Sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and to put under stoppages of pay for the purpose and in like manner before mentioned Jacob Bunkhead & Joseph Kinnaid were Acquitted by the Court for want of evidence— Samuel Lindsey charged with Desertion; but from the favorable representation of Lieut. Turner[3] and other Mitigating Circumstances the Court sentence him to do the Drudgery of the Camp for one week—

[1] James Sullivan, afterwards convicted of desertion; sentenced to be shot to death; this was commuted to 100 lashes.

[2] William Bailey, threatened life of Ensign Hyde—found guilty—pardoned.

[3] Edward D. Turner, Mass. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar. 1791; lt. 13 July, 1792; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; Capt. 11 Nov. 1793; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; brig. inspr. 1 Nov., 1799 to 1 April, 1802; retained as capt. 1 inf. 1 Apr. 1802; resd. 30 Nov., 1805.—Heitman His. Reg. Vol. 1, p. 974.

James Reiley of Ensign Hunters Detachment, charged, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—John Munriy and William Robertson of Captain Mills Detachment charged with Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred Lashes.—

The Commander in Chief confirms all and every the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial and orders that the Corporal Punishments shall take place upon the Grand parade tomorrow morning at S O'Clock in presence of the Legion, those who are sentenced to do the drudgery of the Camp and to be constantly employed in its Most Menal Offices during the time for wich they are respectively sentenced; those who have been Acquited are to be liberated and join their respective Corps;

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *South* C Sign, *Maine*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 1st Sept. 1792.

At a General Court Martial began the 24th August 1792 and held by adjournment untill the 30th of the same month, both days inclusive,—whereof Captain John Stake was president, the following prisoners were tried for Desertion, Viz. *Jacob Hollom* of Captain Cookes[1] Company of Riflemen, charged with frequent Desertion and found Guilty.— The Court being informed from Good Authority that the character of the prisoner is notoriously villinous, do sentence the said *Jacob Hollom* to suffer Death, under the articles of war respecting Desertion.— Charles Jordan, charged with repeated Desertion found Guilty and Sentenced to suffer Death for a repeated Violation of the 1st Article 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War.

John Elias (alias) Ebbert, charged with repeated Desertion, The Court are of opinion the prisoner should suffer Death for the high crimes of which he is found Guilty, and do sentence him accordingly under the 1st Article 6th Section of the rule and articles of war.—

Samuel Rivers (alias) *Reid,* charged with Desertion and found Guilty —the Court knowing that the prisoner has repeatedly Deserted, the Service of the United States, and that his character is notoriously bad do Sentence him to suffer death, under the 1st Article 6th Section of the rules and Articles of War.—

[1] John Cooke, Pa. Capt. 5 Mar., 1792; 2 sub. legn. 4 Sept., 1792; 4 sub. legn.—Dec. 1792; hon. dischd. 1 Nov., 1796.—Heitman His. Reg. vol. 1.

George Russells (an old Offender), brought before the same Court, and tried for Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced under the Articles of War relative to Desertation, to have his head and eye brows shaved, to be branded in the forehead with the Letter D; to receive one hundred lashes, and to act as executioner to any Criminals may be punished with Death—

Its with inexpressible Anxiety, paine & regret that the Commander in Chief finds himself under the indispensible necessity of Confirming sentences of Death, Solemnly passed upon so many Unhappy Men, altho they have been found Guilty of the Henious Crime of Repeated Desertion, by an impartial General Court Martial after the most fair, and Candid hearing and trial.—

It therefore becomes the painfull duty of the Commander in Chief to confirm the foregoing sentences of Death passed upon Jacob Hollom, Charles Jordan, John Elias (alias) Elbert, and Samuel Rivers (alias) Reid by the General Court Martial, whereof Capt. John Stake was president the said sentence is herby confirmed accordingly and the Commander in Chief orders and directs. that the said Jacob Hollam, Charles Jordan, John Elias (alias) Ebbert, and Samuel Rivers (alias) Reid, be shot to Death tomorrow morning, between the hours of eight and ten o'Clock in front of the Legion as an awfull example of the crime of Desertion—

The whole of the Troops will appear on parade with their Arms Cloathing and Accoutrements in the best and most Soldierly Order.—

The Officer of the day for tomorrow will call at Head Quarters at 7 O'Clock in the Morning further orders.—

The Commander in Chief Confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial passed upon George Russell, and orders that he be shaved, branded and punished this evening, between the hours of six & seven o'Clock agreably to the foregoing Sentence.—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

General Orders
Parole *Massachusetts*
C Sign *North*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 2nd Sept. 1792.

The General Court Martial whereof Captain John Stake was president is dissolved—An other General Court Martial will set tomorrow

morning at 10 o'Clock in Fort Fayette, to consist of seven Members Captain John Mills president, Lieut. States Morris. Judge Advocate, For the trial of Lieut. Nathaniel Huston[1] of Major Clarks Rifle Battalion "who is now in Arrest" for disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman while on parade on the evening of the 28th *Ultio.* and for the trial of all such other prisoners as may be brought before them, the parties and evidences to have notice to attend—

A Fatigue party will parade at 6 o'Clock for providing wood, to consist of one Subaltern, four Sergants, four Corporals, and 60 privates to be taken in proportion to the Numbers in each Corps (except the Artillery) a Detachment of Rifle Men, as a covering party to consist of one Subaltern, two Sergants, two Corporals and thirty privates will parade at the Same time.—

Henry De Butts
Aid de Camp.

In pursuance of the Orders of the Secretary of War & by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me by the president of the United States, the following shall be the arangement of the officers of the four Sub Legions, in the Army of the United States——

The 1st Sub Legion

Majors John F. Hamtramack[2]—Richd. Call[3]—Erkurious Beatty[4]
Captains of Artillery Mahlon Ford
Captains of Dragoons Jedediah Rogers[5]

[1] Nathaniel Huston, Pa. Lt. levies 1791; lt. inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 3 sub. legn. 4 Sept., 1792; killed 23 Feb., 1794, in a duel.—Heitman His. Reg. Vol. 1, p. 559.

[2] John Francis Hamtramck, Canada. Capt. 5 N. Y. 21 Nov., 1776; tr. to 2 N. Y. 1 Jan., 1783, and served to June, 1783; capt. U. S. inf. regt. 12 April, 1795; maj. 20 Oct., 1786; maj. 1 inf. U. S. A., 29 Sept., 1789; assd to 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; lt. col. commandant 1 sublegn 18 Feb. 1793, assd. to 1 (U. S. inft. 1 Nov., 1796; col. 1 Apr. 1802; died 11 Apr. 1803.)

[3] Richard Call, Va. Maj. 1 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; 1 sub legn. 4 Sept. 1792; died 28 Sept., 1792.

[4] Erskurious Beatty, Pa. 2 lt. 4 Pa., 2 May, 1777; wounded at Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, 1 lt. 2 June, 1778; r. pavmr 1 June, 1779 to 17 May, 1780; r adjt. 17 May, 1780; served to 3 Nov., 1783; lt. U. S. inf. 12 August 1784; lt. 1 inf. 29 Sept. 1792; hon. dis., 1 Nov., 1796; (died 15 Feb. 1805.)

[5] Jedediah Rogers, Conn. Cor. 2 contl. drgs. 15 Feb., 1778; lt. 2 June, 1778, and served to close of war; capt. lht. drags. U. S. A. 4 May, 1792; resigned 25 Oct. 1792.

Captains of Infantry

Ballard Smith[1]
Thomas Doyle[2]
John Pratt[3]
William Kersey
William Peters[4]
Jacob Kingsburey[5]
Thomas Martin[6]
Cornelius R. Sedam[7]

Captains of Rifle Men

John Armstrong[8]
Thomas Pasture[9]
Thomas Lewis[10]
John Cummins[11]

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[1] Ballard Smith, Va. 2 lt. 1 Va., 9 Aug., 1777; 1 lt. 12 May, 1779, and served to close of war; capt. 1 inf. U. S. A., 3 June, 1790; maj. inf. 2 June, 1792; assd to 4 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; died 20 Mar. 1794.

[2] Thomas Doyle, Pa. 2 lt. 6 Pa. 11 Mar., 1779; served to 3 Nov., 1783; lt. U. S. inf. 12 Aug. 1784; lt. 1 inf. 29 Sept. 1789; capt. 22 Oct., 1790; in sub legn 4 Sept.1792; maj. 1 sublegn, 29 Sept., 1792; hon. dischd. 1 Nov., 1796; (died 15 Feb. 1805).

Major Thomas Doyle, called King Doyle when he commanded the post at Hamilton.—American Pioneer 2, 220.

At the defeat of Gen. St. Clair he was dangerously wounded and carried to Fort Jefferson. He married the widow of Captain Joseph Bradford.

[3] John Pratt, Pa. Ens. 4 Pa. 1 July, 1779; lt. 1 May, 1780; lt. U. S. inf. 15 July, 1785; r. qm. 3 Oct. 1786; lt. 1 inf. U. S. A. 29 Sept. 1789; capt. 4 Mar., 1791; resigned 5 Dec., 1793.

[4] William Peters, N. Y. Ens. 2 N. Y., 29 June, 1781; lt. U. S. inf. regt. 24 Nov. 1785; capt. 4 Nov., 1791; maj. 4 sublegn 1 July. 1794; hon. dis. 1 June, 1802.

[5] Jacob Kingsbury, Conn. Pvt. and corpl. 8 Conn. 11 July, 1775; sergt. in contl regt. in 1776; ens. Webb's addl. contl. regt. 26 Apr. 1780; lt. U. S. inft. regt. 15 Oct., 1787; maj. 2 inft. 15 May, 1797; lt. col. 1 inf. 11 April, 1803; col. 18 Aug., 1808; hon. dis. 15 June, 1815; (died June 25, 1853).

[6] Thomas Martin, Va. 2 lt. 9 Va., 16 Mar. 1777; 1 lt. 4 Jan., 1778; 1 lt. U. S. inf. 3 June, 1790; capt. 5 Mar., 1792; maj. 1 Nov., 1799; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1802; M. S. K. 23 July, 1804; died 18 Jan., 1819.

[7] Cornelius Ryor Sedam, N. J., ens. 1 N. J. 30 May, 1782, and served to close of war; ens. U. S. inf. regt. 17 Mar., 1786; capt. 23 Apr. 1792; hon. dischd. 1 Nov., 1796; (died 10 May, 1823;) name also spelled Suydam.—These references from Heitman's Register, U. S. Army.

[8] John Armstrong, Pa. Sergt. in 1776; ens. 13 Mar., 1777; 2 lt. 11 Sept., 1777; 1 lt. 12 May, 1779; bvt. capt. 30 Sept., 1783 and served to close of war; ens. U. S. inf. regt. 12 Aug., 1784; lt. U. S. inf. 29 Sept., 1789; capt. 26 Sept., 1790; in 1 sublegion 4 Sept., 1792; maj. 27 Sept., 1792; resigned 3 Mar., 1793.

[9] Thomas Pasture, Pasteur, N. C. Ens. 4 N. C. 15 July, 1777; lt. 29 Dec., 1777; r. adjt. 26 June, 1779; 1 lt. 20 Nov. 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston 12 May, 1780; exchanged Dec., 1780 and served to close of war; lt. inf. U. S. A. 3 June, 1790; capt. 1 U. S. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; maj. 2 inf. 11 Apr. 1803; died 29 July, 1806.

[10] Thomas Lewis, Va. 2 lt. 21 Nov., 1776; 1 lt. 20 Mar., 1777; capt. U. S. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; resigned 9 March, 1801. General Wayne especially commended his aid-de-camp for valor at battle of Fallen Timbers.

[11] John Cummins (Cummings), Pa., Lt. levies 1791; lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 21 Nov. 1792; dismissed 9 Feb., 1794.

The 2nd Sub Legion

Majors David Strong,[1] John Smith,[2] Joseph Asheton.—

Captain of Artillery John Peirce[3]

Captain of Dragoons John Stake

Captains of Infantry

Richard Brooke Roberts[4]
Thomas Hughes
Thomas Hunt[5]
John Mills
John H. Buell[6]
Jonathan Cass[7]
Thomas H. Cushing[8]
Jonathan Haskell[9]

Captains of Rifle Men

Joseph Shaylor
Bezaliel Howe[10]
William Preston[11]
John Cooke

[1] David Strong, Conn. Sergt. in Burral's Conn. state regt. Jan., 1776; taken prisoner at the Cedars 19 May, 1776; 1 lt. 5 Conn. 1 Jan., 1777; capt. lt. 20 July, 1780; maj. 2 inf. 4 Nov., 1791; assigned to 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; lt. col. 19 Feb., 1793; died Aug. 19, 1801.

[2] John Smith, Mass. 2 lt. 2 contl. art. 29 June, 1781; capt. 21 Oct., 1786; maj. 28 Dec., 1791: resigned 1 Oct., 1793; lt. col. 24 Apr., 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800; lt. col. U. S. inf. 9 Jan., 1809; died 6 June, 1811.

[3] John Peirce, Mass. 2 lt. Knox's regt. coutl. art. June, 1776; 1 lt. Jan., 1777. capt. 12 Sept., 1778; died 24 July, 1798.

[4] Richard Brooke Roberts, S. C. Capt. 3 S. C. state art. reg. 4 June, 1777; a. d. c. to gen. Lincoln, 1782; died 19 Jan., 1797.

[5] Thomas Hunt, Mass. Sergt. in capt. Craft's minute men at Concord and Lexington Apr., 1775; ens. 1775: capt. 1 Mar., 1779; wounded at Stony Point 16 July, 1779; wounded at Yorkton 14 Oct. 1781; maj. 18 Feb. 1793; lt. col 1 Apr., 1802; col. 11 Apr., 1803; died 18 Aug., 1808.

[6] John H. Buell, N. Y. Capt. 2 inf 4 Mar., 1791; sublegion 4 Sept., 1792: maj. 20 Feb., 1793; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

[7] Jonathan Cass, N. H. Served as prvt. Bunker Hill June, 1775; ens. 8 Nov., 1776; 2 lt. 4 Aug.,1777; 1 lt. May, 1778; capt. 8 Dec., 1782 and served to close of war; maj. 21 Feb., 1793; resigned 15 Feb., 1801; (died 14 Aug., 1830, Muskingum Co., Ohio.) Maj. Jonathan Cass, father of Gen. Lewis Cass who became Gov. of *Mich.* and U. S. Senator. He served in the revolutionary army and afterwards in Gen. Wayne's campaign until the treaty of Greenville.

[8] Thomas Humphrey Cushing, Mass. Sergt. 6 contl Jan., 1776; taken prisoner, 1781 exchanged; capt. 30 Sept., 1783; maj. sublegion 3 Mar., 1793; adjt. & I. G. 26 Mar. 1802; col. 7 Sept., 1805; brig. gen. 2 July, 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1815; (died 19 Oct., 1822.)

[9] Jonathan Haskell, Mass. Ens. 13 Jan., 1777; lt. & adjt. 4 Feb. 1779; capt. U. S. inf. 4 Mar. 1791; assigned to 2 sublegion 4 Sept., 1792; maj. 20 Mar. 1794; A. G. and I. to army, 1796; hon. disch'd 1 Nov. 1796; (died 13 Dec., 1814.)

[10] Bezaleel Howe, N. H. 2 lt. Nov., 1776; wounded at Stillwater 19 Sept., 1777; 1 lt. June, 1779; capt. 10 Oct., 1783 and served to close of war; lt. U. S. inf. 1791; capt. 4 Nov., 1791; maj. 20 Oct., 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov. 1796; (died 3 Sept., 1825.)

[11] William Preston. Va. Capt. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; resigned 31 July, 1798; detailed at Fort Wayne at taking possession Oct. 22, 1794.

These references from Heitman's Register U. S. Army.

The third Sub Legion

Majors Henry Gather,[1] John Clark & George M. Bedinger[2]

Captain of Artillery Moses Porter

Captain of Dragoons Henry Boyer[3]

Captains of Infantry

John Jeffers[4] } transferred from 1st
Abner Prior[5] }

Nicholas Hannah[6]

Zebulon Pike[7]

Isack Guion[8]

John Heath[9]

Joseph Ken[10]

William Lewis[11]

Captains of the Rifle Men

William Faulkner

Howell Lewis[12]

Richard Sparks

Uriah Springer

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[1] Henry Gaither (Gather), Md. Ens. Smallwood's Md. regt. 14 Jan. 1776; 1 lt. 1776; capt. 17 Apr., 1777; bvt. major, 1783; maj. levies 1791; lt. col. 1 Oct. 1793; hon dischd. 1 June, 1802; (died 22 June 1811).

[2] George Michael Bedinger, Va. Served as capt. spy co. 1775-1781; maj. at Blue Licks battle 1782; maj. of levies 1791; maj. U. S. A. 11 Mar. 1792; resigned 28 Feb., 1793; (died 7 Dec., 1843, at Blue Licks, Ky). He served with distinction in Ky., and did valuable service as an Indian spy, during the war. Under Gen. Winchester he commanded sharpshooters, and was present at St. Clair's defeat. He served in Kentucky Legislature in 1792, and was a member of Congress 1803 to 1807.

[3] Henry Bowyer or Boyer, Va. 2 lt. 1777; r. adjt. 1778; lt. 1781; capt. lht. drags. 4 May, 1792; resigned 1 May, 1793 (died 13 June 1832).

[4] John Jeffers, Conn. Served as private in revol. war and N. Y. contl. inf.; ens, 1789; lt. 1790; capt. 15 May, 1792; 3 sublegn, 4 Sept. 1792; resigned 6 July, 1794, on account of ill health.

[5] Abner Prior, N. Y. Sur. mate N. Y., 1780; ens. U. S. inf. 1786; lt. 26 Nov., 1790; capt. 2 June, 1792; assd to 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; wounded at battle of "Fallen Timbers;" died 5 Dec., 1800.

[6] Nicholas Hannah, Va. Capt. levies 1791; capt. inf. 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; died Oct. 11, 1794.

[7] Zebulon Montgomery Pike, N. J. 2 lt. 2 inf. 3 Mar., 1799; 1 lt. 1 Nov. 1799; capt. 12 Aug., 1806; maj. 1808; lt. col. 1809; col. 1812; brig. gen. 1813; killed 27 April 1813, in attack on York, now Toronto, U. C., after the capture by the explosion of the magazine. He was given command of an expedition to trace the Mississippi, and returned 1805. He discovered Pike's Peak in 1806. He was arrested on Spanish territory, but released.

[8] Isaac Guion, N. Y. 2 lt. Nicholson's cont'l. regt., 1776; r. paym., 1 Sept. 1779; capt. 21 Aug., 1780; assd. to 3 sublegn 4 Sept. 1792; brig. inspr. 1799; maj. 1801; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1802; died Sept. 17, 1823.

He started to assist in rebuilding Fort Massac, in April, 1794, and commanded a company of infantry in Major Thomas Doyle's regiment, who had him arrested and sent back June 4, 1794.—American Pioneer, Vol. II, p. 220.

[9] John Heath. Heitman in Historical Register places him in the roster, but gives no reference in the lists.

[10] Joseph Ken. This refers to Joseph Kerr. N. C. capt. levies, 1791; capt. inf. 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 12 Nov., 1793.

[11] William Lewis, Va. Capt. in levies, 1791; capt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; hon. dischd 1 Nov., 1796; lt. col. Ky. vols., 1812-1813; (died 17 Jan., 1825).

[12] Howell Lewis, Va. Capt. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; 3 inf. 7 Nov., 1792; resigned 25 July, 1797.

The fourth Sub Legion

Majors Alexander Trueman,[1] Thos. Butler[2] & Wm. McMahan[3]

Captain of Artillery Daniel McLeane[4]

Captain of Dragoons William Winston[5]

Captain of Infantry

Daniel Bradley,[6] transferred from the 2nd

Henry Carbery[7]

William Birchannan[8]

Jacob Slough[9]

William Eaton[10]

Richard Surcomb Home transferred from the 2nd late Well's.

Captains of Rifle Men

Edward Butler[11]

James Stephenson[12]

Alexander Gibson[13]

John Crawford[14]

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[1] Alexander Trueman, Md. Ens. 3 Md. batln. flying camp, 1776; capt. 6 Md. 10 Dec. 1776; maj. inf. 11 Apr., 1792; wounded in action with Indians on the Miami, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1791; found dead about Apr. 20, 1792, having been killed, scalped and stripped by Ohio Indians.—American State papers, Indian Affairs; Vol. 1, page 243.

[2] Thomas Butler, Pa. 1 lt. 1776; capt. 3 Pa. 4 Oct., 1776; maj. levies under Gen. St. Clair, 1791; wounded 4 Nov. 1791 at St. Clair's defeat; maj. U. S. inf. 11 Apr., 1792; assd. to 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. col. 1794; col. 1 April, 1802; died 7 Sept., 1805. He was in the army at the time of St. Clair's defeat, and was shot through both legs. (Life Wayne, p. 320).

[3] William McMahon, Va. Maj. inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept. 1792; killed 30 June, 1794 by Indians in assault on Fort Recovery, Ohio, while commanding 90 riflemen and fifty dragoons, who were attacked by 1500 Indians. "The gallant and ever to be regretted Major McMahon." See letter of Anthony Wayne in Penn. Mag. Hist. and Biog.

[4] Daniel McLean (Lane), Md. 2 lt. Steven's batln. art., 9 Nov., 1776; wounded at Monmouth, 28 June, 1778; capt. 4 Nov., 1791; resigned, 2 Aprl. 1793.

[5] William Winston, Va. Sergt. Lee's batln light dgs., 1778; lt. and adjt. 1781; capt. 8 May, 1792; maj. 17 July, 1793; hon. dischd. 1 Nov., 1796.—From Heitman's Reg. U. S. A.

[6] Daniel Bradley, Conn. Ens. 5 Conn. 28 Apr. 1777; 2 lt. 13 Jan., 1777; 1 lt. July 1780; capt. 4 Nov., 1791; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; maj. 1797; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; (died 12 Apr. 1825.)

[7] Henry Carberry, Md. 1 lt. Hartley's addl. contl. reg. 13 Jan., 1777; capt. 1778 wounded Aug 13, 1779; capt. levies, under Gen. St. Clair 1791; ass'd 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; col. 36 inf. 1813; resigned 4 Mar., 1815; (died 26 May, 1822.)

[8] William Buchanan, Md. Capt. levies 1791; capt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 19 Apr., 1793.

[9] Jacob Slough, Pa. Capt. levies 1791; capt. inf 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796; (died 27 Jan., 1838.) Wounded at battle of Fallen Timbers.

[10] William Eaton, Vt. Capt. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 10 July, 1797.

[11] Edward Butler, Pa. Ens. 9 Pa. 1 July, 1778; lt. 1779; capt. levies under Gen. St. Clair 1791; capt. U. S. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; ass'd 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; adjt. & inspr. U. S. 18 July, 1793; capt. 4 inf.1796; 2 inf. 1802; died 6 May, 1803.

[12] James Stephenson, Pa. Lt. levies 1791; capt. inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 28 Dec., 1792; (died 3 Sept., 1833.)

[13] Alexander Gibson, Va. Capt. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; taken pris-

Should difficulty arise respecting Rank, the following principles are to Govern Viz. The Officers now in service of the same Grade, and of Original Appointments, are to take rank from the several resolves and Acts of Congress Viz.—

"The resolve of the 7th of April 1785
"Captains Burbeck[1] & Savage[2] 21st October 1786.
"The Act of the 30th of April 1790.
"The Act of the 3d of March 1791
"The Act of the 5th of March 1792.

Its to be understood, that the Levy, Officers, raised for Six months, by Virtue of the Act of the 3d of March 1791, are in the same predicament, as Lieutenant Col. Harmers,[3] Militia Corps in the year 1784, and the troops who were raised under the Act of Congress of the 21st of October 1786, and disbanded by the resolve of the 9th of April 1787—that is—the said six months Service cannot reverse the relative rank of the late War. But when the Short Services come into competition with Officers who have never before been in service, then it will give a preference, In other cases the Resolve of Congress of the 24th of November 1778 are to Govern as far as the same shall be applicable—"A Resignation shall preclude all claime of benefit from former rank, under a new appointment.—

Done at Head Quarters Pittsburgh 4th Sept. 1792 by

Anthony Wayne
Major General and Commander in Chief
of the Legion of the United States.
by order.

[1] Henry Burbeck, Mass. 1 lt. Gridley's reg. Mass. art. 19 May, 1775; capt. lt. 3 contl. art. 1 Jan., 1777; lt. col. 1 art. 7 May, 1798; col. 1 Apr., 1802; bvt. brig. gen. 10 July, 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1815; (died 2 Oct., 1848.)

[2] Joseph Savage, Mass. Entered service Apr., 1775; 2 lt. Knox's reg. contl. art. 10 Dec., 1775; capt. 1777; resigned 15 Oct., 1791; (died 20 Jan., 1814.)

[3] Josiah Harmar, Pa. Capt. 1 Pa. batln 27 Oct. 1775; maj. 1776; lt. col. 6 June, 1777; col. 30 Sept., 1783; commander army 12 Aug., 1784; from 1789 to 4 Mar., 1791; bvt brig. gen. 31 July, 1787; resigned 1 Jan., 1792; (died 20 Aug. 1813, of wounds).—Heitman His. Reg., p. 501.

oner by Indians July 1794; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 15 Nov., 1800. See Mich. Pioneer Coll. Vol. 12 p. 121. He participated in battle of Fallen Timbers and was publicly praised by Gen. Wayne. In McBride's Pioneer Biography p. 104 Isaac Paxton says he enlisted in the company of Captain Alexander Gibson at which time the bounty given was eight dollars and the pay three dollars a month.

[4] John Crawford, Va. Lt. levies 1791; capt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.

After General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 4th Septr. 1792
3 O'Clock P. M.

It has been determined by the Secretary of War that the troops now in Service—Shall be paide up to the 31st Ultimo; and afterwards monthly if circumstances will admit—

The whole of the Troops in the regular service of the United States are to be musterd up to the 31st of August last—

The Officers Commanding Companies or Detachments must make out triplicate Muster rolls; to be signed by the inspector (if present) if not, by two senior Officers Commanding Companies or Detachments, agreeably to the forms prescribed from which Muster Rolls triplicate pay Rolls must be made to agree with the form of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Copies of which forms will be made out, for the information of the Officers by Lieut. Britt[1] Pay Master to the 1st Sub Legion of the United States, the Muster and pay Rolls are to be aranged Alphabetically.

Parole *New Jersey*
C Sign *Delaware*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh Sept. 5th 1792.

The Legion will parade tomorrow morning at 8 oClock for review and manoeuvre, the troops are to be furnished with twenty four rounds of Blank Cartridges and whenever there may be an occasion to remove the *fixed* Ammunition for the purpose of receiving the blank into the Cartridge boxes the officers will take particular care that it shall not be wasted or injured.—

And that it be immediately returned or replaced after the Troops are Dismissed from parade this to be considered as a Standing order——

The Manouvres will be the same as on the 28th Ultimo, the officers will therefore be perfect in their respective parts and Duty. Captn. Hughes's Corps will form the advance, Lieut. Prices detachment the reserve as on the last Ocasion; Every Officer Artillery and Infantry acting on foot.—will be furnished with an *Espontoon,* with wich *arm,* they will always parade in future—the Guards are not to be relieved untill after the manoeuvring—but those of the two redoubts are to be furnished with twenty four rounds of Blank cartridges.—the Officer of the Day, will receive and Deliver particular orders to the officers commanding those redoubts.—

[1] Daniel Britt, Pa. Paymr 5 Nov., 1790; ens. 1 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 29 Dec. 1791; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 13 Dec., 1793; 1 inf., 1 Nov., 1796; died 23 Oct. 1799.—Heitman His. Reg., p. 246.

Captain Porter will have Eight Howitz prepared with thirty rounds of *Ammunition* each.

General Orders
Parole *Concord*
C Sign *David*

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 8th Sept. 1792.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette[1] on the 3d Instant whereof Capt. John Mills was was president

Lieut Nathaniel Huston of the Rifle Corps, was tried for disobedience of Orders and Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, on the evening of the 28th Ultimo found Guilty of disobedience of orders an unOfficerlike Conduct and Sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders.—

The Crimes of which Lieutenant Huston has been found guilty, are of so dangerous a tendency, that by the rules and Articles of War, Section 2d, Article 5th any Officer or Soldier who shall disobey any lawfull commands of his superior Officer shall Suffer Death, or such other punishment as shall according to the Nature of the Offence, be inflicted upon him by the Sentence of a Court Martial.——

The Commander-in Chief therefore trusts that Lieut. Huston warn'd of the Consequence, will never againe Subject himself to a Court Martial, by a Simular Conduct, he is therfore liberated, from his Arrest, and Ordered to his duty in the Corps to which he belongs,—

Lieut. States Morris is appointed Deputy Judge advocate General, to the Legion of the United States and to be Obeyed and Considered as such untill further Orders.

Ensign Reason Beall is appointed Adjutant to the Rifle Corps pro tem, but will continue to act also as Quarter Master—The Rifle Corps are not to fire more than twice a Day, and draw weekly for that proportion of Ammunition upon a return of the Quarter Master and Countersigned by Major Clarke.

Captain John Jeffers, will take Command of Major Ashetons Detachment of Infantry, untill further Orders. All Officers fitt for duty (not being on Guard or Officers of the day) must regularly attend parade Morning and evening the Officer of the day and proceding day will attend at Guard Mounting at 8 oclock being on Court Martial shall not excuse any officer from Morning and evening parade duty—these to be considered as Standing orders"——

[1] This was sometimes called Fort Lafayette, and located near Pittsburg, Pa.

Doctor Carmichel will make weekly and particular returns of the Sick Under his Care to the Commander in Chief.

Parole *Effingham* Head Quarters
C Sign *Fox* Pittsburgh 9th Sept. 1792.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette on the 3d Instant, and continued by Adjournment untill the 9th both days inclusive, whereof Capt. John Mills was president. the following prisoners were brought before the said Court and Tried Viz.—

William Thompson Charged with Desertion found Guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to be put under such Stoppages from his pay, as to reimburse Captain Butler, any money he may have paid him.—

William Lee, charged with Desertion found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes.—

William Balance and Skiverton Culbert, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each and to be put under such stoppages of their pay as shall be sufficient to defray any expence as shall be incurred in taking them.——

Abraham Bush charged with Desertion, found Guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to be put under stoppages of pay, for the purpose before Mentioned—

William Donally charged with Desertion, found Guilty, and sento receive one hundred lashes and to be put under stoppages of pay, for the purpose before mentioned—

Thomas Hughes, charged with Desertion found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to be put under stoppages of pay for the purpose before mentioned

William Middleton, charged with Desertion found Guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred Lashes, and to be put under stoppages of pay, for the purpose before Mentioned—

William Mahon, charged with Desertion found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and to be put under such Stoppages of pay, for the purpose before mentioned.—

John Alexander Campbell charged with Desertion pleads Guilty—but from his Youth and other Mitigating circumstances, he is hereby pardoned,—but to be put under such stoppages of pay, for the purpose before mentioned.

John Build and James Lee charged with Desertion, found Guilty and

sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each, and to be put under stoppages of pay for the purpose before mentioned—

John Flanagan charged with Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to be put under such stoppages of pay for the purpose before mentioned.

James Davis, charged with Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and to be put under stoppages of pay, for the purpose before Mentioned.—

James Hutchins and Michall Powers were tried for certain Charges exhibited against them and Acquitted.—

John Fisher (alias) James Robinson (alias) John Young, charged with Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes,—to have his head and Eye Brows shaved—to be branded in the forehead with the Letter D, to be drummed throug the Camp, with a Halter about his Neck and to be Dismissed the Service—

The Commander in Chief Confirms all and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and orders that the Punishments be inflicted, upon each of the Criminals in front of the Legion on the Grand Parade at 8 oclock tomorrow morning except William Thompson, who is hereby pardoned

The General Court Martial wherof Captain John Mills was President is Dissolved.—

General Orders

Parole *Gage* Head Quarters

C Sign *Howe* Pittsburgh 10th Sept. 1792.

Major George M. Bedinger of the third Sub Legion will for the present, take command in Camp.

Ensign Wm. H. Harrison will do duty in Captain Ballard Smiths Company of the first Sub Legion.—

Matthew Hopper and Joseph Spence were tried for Desertion and found Guilty by the General Court Martial whereof Captain John Stake was president,—but from some Mitigating Circumstances in their favour, the Commander in Chief. has been induced to pardon them hoping that in future they will be good and faithful Soldiers.—but stoppages of their pay must be made to reimburse the money that was given as a reward for apprehending them. Captain Jeffers will send for Mathew Hopper, who is to be enrolled and do duty in his Company—Captain Porter will send for Joseph Spence who is to be enrolled in the Artillery.

All other prisoners now in Confinement at this post are herby pardoned—and to do duty in their respective Corps.

The Commander in Chief most sincerely hopes that the Awfull and disgracing examples that have recently taken place, will be the last that there will be a Necessity of exhibiting upon this Ground.——

One Sergant, One Corporal and 12 men are to be mounted daily as an Hospital Guard.—all such Soldiers as are in a State of Convalescency, that will admit of their doing duty are to be discharged from the Hospitall and sent to their respective Corps, under the escort of the Corporal of the Guard for time being.—

General Orders. Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11th Sept. 1792.

Parole Johnson ——— C. Sign Knowles —

The Officers being arranged to the four Sub Legions, it now becomes expedient to give those Legions distinctive Marks, which are to be as follows—Viz.— The first Sub Legion white Binding upon their *Caps*, with white plumes and Black hair.—

The Second Sub Legion Red binding to their *Caps*, red plumes, with White hair.

The third Sub Legion.—Yellow binding to their *Caps*—Yellow plumes, and Black Hair.

The fourth Sub Legion.—Green binding to their Caps.—with Green Plumes and white hair——

General Orders Head Quarters
Parole *Livermore* Pittsburgh 12th Sept. 1792.
C. Sign *Madison*

The Arangements of the officers of the fourth Sub Legions, the principles upon which rank is to be Determined, and the Distinctive marks for those Legions being now detailed, agreably to the Organization orders and Instructions of the President of the United States of America in virtue of the powers and Authority vested in him by Act of Congress pased the 5th day of March 1792 by which all idea of Regiments is done away, it now becomes the Duty of the Commander in Chief to call upon every Officer to Govern himself according, and to expedite those Distinguished Marks directed for their respective Corps, as far as relates to the Non Commissioned Officers and privates—

The Officers will wear plain Cock'd Hatts with no other Distinctive

marks, but the plumes of their respective Sub Legions, except in actual Service or action, when they will wear the Same Caps with the Non Commissioned officers and Privates of the Respective Sub Legions.—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 13th September 1792

Parole *Norfolk*
C Sign *Oxford*

The Legion must be in perfect readiness to march precisely at 8 oClock tomorrow Morning, with one days provision, ready Cook'd, the Cavalry with one days forage. The Legion will advance in two columns by Different routs for which Guides will be provided by the Quarter Master General who will also furnish Axes and Intrenching tools with Waggons to transport them—the particular order of March &c will be given by the Commanding officers of Columns, previously to Advancing—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 17th Sept. 1792.

Parole *Tucker* C Sign *Vining*

Captain Edward Butler is appointed Deputy Adjutant, and Inspector General, pro tem. and is to be Considered and Obeyed as such.—

As the weather appears unfavourable the Legion will not March untill further Orders.—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittstburgh 17th Sept. 1792.

Parole *Maidsworth*
C Sign *Ames*

It is with much Concern the Commander-in Chief finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of taking notice of the disorderly, and Unsoldierly Conduct of the Officers Commanding Fatigue and Covering parties, by suffering the Soldiers to fire, wich never ought to be done except upon the appearance of an enemy, or to give an alarm nor will such unofficierly Conduct be permitted to pass with impunity in future—

Head Quarters
General Orders Pittsburgh 18th Sept. 1792.

Parole C. Sign

The Legion will march tomorrow morning precisely at 8 oclock, with

one days provision ready cooked agreeably to the orders of the 13th Instant, Doctor Carmichael will discharge from the Hospital, all such Non Commissioned Officers and privates as are fit for Duty this Afternoon, the Guards are to be relieved by them, and the Invalids at 6 oClock tomorrow Morning—The Guards when relieved are to Join their respective Companies & Detachments & march with the Legion.——

The Commanding Officers of the Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and rifle Corps, will attend at Head Quarters at 5 OClock this evening; Lieutenant Davidson[1] will settle his Accounts with the United States immediately for the publick monies he has Received.——

William Davidson's resignation of his Commission at Lieutenant of Light Dragoons in the first Sub Legion of the United States, is hereby Accepted by the Commander in Chief, as he never wishes to Continue any Officer in the Legion, Contrary to his own inclination.—

The Quarter Master General, will furnish each Corps with one Grind Stone, i e the Dragoons, Artillery, Infantry, and Rifle Corps.—

After Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 18th Sept. 1792.

The troops are to draw twenty four rounds of blank Cartridges, Observing the Order of the 5th Instant—respecting the Cartridges.—

Major Craig will furnish four hundred dozen of fixed Ammunition for Muskets, in boxes, for which the Quarter Master General will furnish Coverd Waggons.

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 20th Sept. 92.

Parole *Fairly* C Sign *Goldsmith*

The weather being unfavorable; Yesterday for the intended Manoeuvres, the Legion will March on Saturday, at 8 oClock by Columbus as Yesterday—the Same orders as Directed on the 18th respecting the relief of Guards provision and ammunition are to be observed on Saturday, in the Interim the officers will practice the Troops in forming Columns, Lines of March and the Order of Battle communicated to the commanding Officers of Corps—Yesterday Morning,—

[1] William Davidson, Md. Lt. levies, 1791; lght drgs. 14 Mar., 1792; resigned 18 Sept., 1792 (died 3 Sept. 1822.)

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 23d Septemr 1792

Parole C Sign.

Captain John Mill's Company of the second and captain Isack Guion's of the third. sub Legions are to be mustered and inspected, at such hour or hours, as the deputy adjutant and inspector General of the United States shall Direct.

A General Court Martial will set tomorrow morning at nine oClock at Fort Fayette to consist of seven members for the trial of all such prisoners as shall be brought before them—

Major Michael Rudolph[1] President The Deputy Judge Advocate General will always officiate as Judge advocate, at General Court Martials, the evidence and parties to have notice to attend..——

The Picket Guards at Grants hill will be augmented to twenty seven privates, so as to afford nine Sentinels.

A fatigue party consisting of one Subaltern, two Corporals and forty privates are to parade at 6 oClock tomorrow morning to repair the redoubt on Grants hill—Lieutenant Elliot will Superintend this business.—

The Quarter Master General will furnish Sixteen Camp Colours, the same distinctive colours with those of the four sub Legions, i. e, four white four Red, four Yellow, and four Green, all to be painted and Marked on each side thus 1st S. L. U. S. 2d S. L. U. S. 3d S. L. U. S. 4th S. L. U. S. to be each two feet square, the poles 8 feet high—.

General Orders
Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Pittsburgh 24th Septr 1792

Doctor Charles Brown[2] will attend the Sick in the Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Corps, the Quarter Master General will furnish him with a Horsemans tent Doctor Carmichael will immediately furnish Doc-

[1] Michael Rudolph, Md. Sergt. Maj. Lee's batln. lht. drgs. 7 Apr. 1778; r. q. m. 1 Apr., 1779; lt. 1 July 1779. By the act 24 Sep., 1779 it was "Resolved, That Congress greatly esteem the military caution so happily combined with daring activity by Lieutenants McAllister and Rudolph in leading on the forlorn hope (in the attack on the enemy's works at Powlus Hook), and that the brevet of captain be given them." Capt. 1 Nov., 1779, and served to close of war; capt. 1 U. S. inf. 3 June, 1790; maj. lht. drgs. 5 Mar., 1792; adj. and insp. of the army 22 Feb., 1793; resigned 17 July, 1793; (drowned 1795). He was considered very arbitrary, and soldiers offered his harsh conduct as excuse for desertion. He was ordered to resign or be cashiered. He returned to Va., purchased a ship for trading, was captured by an Algerian cruiser, and hung from the yard arm of his own ship.—Howe's Hist. Ohio, vol. 1, p. 342.

[2] Charles Brown, Pa. Surgeon in levies 1791; sur. mate art. 11 Apr., 1792; surg. 1 art. and engs. 2 June, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

tor Brown with a Medicine Chest, who is to report to Doctor Carmichael,

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 25th Septr 1792

Parole *Queensbury* C. Sign *Radner*

Lieutenant Daniel Britt of the first Sub Legion is appointed Deputy pay Master General to the Legion of the United States, protem, with whom the Officers are to settle their own accounts, and the pay for themselves & their Companies or Detachments up to the 31st Ultimo, agreeably to the Orders of the 4th Instant when warants will be issued for immediate payment on account untill the first of August, the Officers are to make out their own pay abstracts, from the date of their acceptances—

Samuel Cochran[1] having requested leave to resign his commission as Lieutenant in the 3d Sub Legion of the United States, his resignation is herby accepted by the Commander in Chief—

Mr. Cochran will therefore Settle with the Deputy pay Master General, for all monies received from the publick, when he will immediately be permitted to leave the Camp—

Doctor Carmichael will attend the Inspection of the respective Companies and Detachments, from time to time, as they are directed to be mustered, and make report to the Commander in Chief—

Head Quarters
General Orders Pittsburgh 26th Sept. 92.

Parole *Sheridan* C Sign *Thompson*

Lieutenant Rrices[2] Detachment belonging to the third and fourth Sub Legions, are to be exempt from duty tomorrow, in order to be mustered and inspected.—

Captain Stakes troop of Dragoons of the Second Sub. Legion, is to be exempt from duty the day after tomorrow for the purpose of muster and inspection.—

The Rules and Articles of War must be read to the respective Companies, at each time of muster, so far as it relates to duty crimes and punishments.—

Two thirds stoppages of payment must be made, each time of making out the pay Rolls, from all deserters, untill the Publick are indemnified

[1] Samuel Cochran, N. Y. Lt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 25 Sept., 1792.
[2] See Lt. Benjamin Price.

for the reward of ten Dollars, with the addition of expences attending the Capture of each and every Deserter—this to be considered as a Standing order.

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 27th Sept. 1792

Parole *Muchland* C Sign *Warren*

The general Court Martial of which Major Rudulph is President, will proceed to try all prisoners that may be brough before them.

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 28th Sept 1792

Parole *Alexander*
C Sign *Brandywine*

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette on the 24th Instant, wherof Major Michael Rudulph is President.—

The following prisoners were brought before the Court and tried, viz.—

William Boltson, charged with Desertion found Guilty, and Sentenced to receive one hundred Lashes, and be put under stoppages sufficient to defray the expences incurred in taking him.—

John Ranson charged with Inlisting with Captains Cummings and Butler, and receiving bounty from both—the inlistment under Capt. Cummings was produced to the Court which is evidently illegal, they therefore are of opinion that he should be acquitted of the charge and that he be considered as a Soldier in the Service of the U. S. to Serve under Captain Edward Butler.—

Alexander McIntire, charged with Deserting and Reinlisting, the Court find the prisoner Guilty of fraudulently having received Money in two Instances, for Services by him to be performed do sentence him to receive one hundred lashes at four different times, and to be put under stoppages from his pay, as will reimburse the money he may have received—

William Roads, charged with sleeping upon his post found Guilty and Sentenced to receive twenty five Lashes—

Alexander Terrell, charged with Leaving his post found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—

Francis Gallagher, charged with Deserting from his post, found guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, at four different times, applied every other day—

The Commander in Cheif confirms all and every of the foregoing sentences, and orders that the punishments Commence tomorrow morning at 8 oClock, and be Applied every other day, 25 lashes each time, agreeably to the sentence of the General court Martial excepting Alexander Terrell, who from the recommendation of Captain Mills, as well as from the Circumstances of his having Returned to the Guard of his own free will in one half hour is hereby pardoned, and ordered to join his Company.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 29th Sept. 1792

Parole Cesar C Sign Douglas.

At a General Court Martial, wherof Major Rudulph is President, held at Fort Fayette, on the 24th Instant, and continued by adjournment, the following prisoners were brought before the Court and tried Viz—

James Nugen (alias) James McMullen a Dragoon of Captain Rogers troop—charged with Desertions and Stealing a horse, and Accoutrements, the property of the bublick, pleads Guilty.—

The Court having Maturely considered the Cause of the Prisoner are Unanimously of Opinion, he should suffer Death, by being hanged by the Neck, for a Violation of the 1st and 3d Articles of the 6th and 12th Sections of the rules and articles of War—

The Commander in Cheif can have no difficulty in Confirming the Unanimous Sentence of the General Court Martial for crimes so immorral and of so dangerous a tendency as those of which the prisoner has been Guilty.—

He therefore orders that the said James Nugent (alias) James McMullen, be hanged by the neck between the hours of ten and twelve OClock tomorrow untill he is dead.—

The Legion will parade at the hours of 10 OClock in the morning to attend the Execution.—

Major Bedinger will call at Head Quarters, for orders at 9 OClock A. M.

William Armstrong was brought before the Court, charged with marading, tried and acquitted.

Patrick McDonald was tried and acquitted—

Sergant John Saxe charged with neglect of Duty when on Guard, found Guilty, and Sentenced to be reduced to the Ranks—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentences

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 30th Sept 1792

Parole *Essex* C Sign *Fairfax*

The Quarter Master General will promise five hundred Slings for falling Axes. Captain Porter will furnish a Model—

The General Court Martial wherof Major Rudulph is President will proceed to the trial of all such prisoners as may be Brought before them.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 1st October. 92

Parole *Gordon* C Sign *Hamilton*

At the General Court Martial wherof Major Rudulph is president held at Fort Fayette on the 28th and 29th Ults, Captain Ballard Smith of the first Sub Legion was tried upon the following Arrest and Charges Viz—

Sir "You are to consider yourself in arrest on the following charges Viz—" in having wrote to your orderly Sergant on the 20th Ulto, when under my particular Orders and discipline and having desired your Sergant, to acquaint the Commanding officer with your orders, and his Duty.—2nd for Unofficer and Ungentlemanly behavior in your note, Mentioning in charge, and falsly asserting the Contents, not to be interesting to me.—

Signed
George M. Bedinger

The Court after the Maturest deliberation agree in oppinion that the charges brought against Captn Smith by Major Bedinger, as stated in the Arrest, are not fully *supported,* but that they are clearly of Opinion from the Evidence Adduced, Captain Smith is guilty of having treated Major Bedinger his Commanding Officer with disrespect, therefore do sentence him to ask pardon of Major Bedinger his Commanding Officer, at the head of the Detachment of Infantry, on the Parade, being cognizable under the 5th Article 18th Section of the rules & articles of war.

The Commander in Cheif confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, wherof Major Rudulp is president, and orders Captain Smith to Comply with the said Sentence, on the Grand parade, tomorrow morning at 8 OClock, when he will be liberated from his Arrest, take charge of his company and do Duty in the Legion.—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 2d Octor. 1792.

Parole *Johnson* C Sign *Knox*

One Subaltern, one Sergant, one Corporal, and twenty four privates, are to be selected from the Infantry and Rifle Corps, as a fatigue for one week to cut wood for the Troops and are to be allowed the Addition of half a Ration of provisions and one Gill of Whiskey for each for each and every cord cut and put up by the respective individuals, which is to be approved of by one of the deputy or assistant Quarter Masters, this fatigue to Commence tomorrow, and to Continue over the Alleghany untill relieved, they must Carry their Arms, Ammunition and three days provision with them, the Quarter Master General will give the necessary orders for axes and a Grind Stone, and point out the place in which they are to remain at nights, the covering party as usual.

Doctor Carmichael and Lieutenant Andrews[1] will make immediate arrangements for the reception into Fort Fayette of such of the Sick in the Hospital as Doctor Carmichael shall direct, the Convalescents are to be sent to their respective Corps or encampments this afternoon, the whiskey part of the ration is to be retained from all and every of the Sick both in Hospital and Camp, and bartered or exchanged for roots and vegetables by their respective Quater Masters.

At a General Court Martial wherof Major Rudulph is president, began on the 24th Ulto and held by adjournment and orders untill this day.—

John Lynch was brought before the Court charged with Deserting and escaping from Sergeant Stewarts Guard pleads Guilty. Ensign Wm. T. Payne being sworn says that the prisoner deserted the redoubt Guard.—

Joseph Spence being also sworn says, that the prisoner proposed to himself and four Others to Desert, and that the prisoner Deserted from Eyres hill redoubt, with his arms, and accoutrements, when on Guard and that he was taken by Sergant Stewart, and escaped from the Guard at Beasontown, the night previous to Captain Sparks marching to this place.—

The Court having maturely considered the nature of the Charges and the evidences adduced, find the prisoner John Lynch Guilty of a Violation of the 1st Article, 6th Section, of the rules and articles of war, and do Sentence him to be Shot to Death;—

[1] Joseph Andrews, Mass. Sur. mate 4 May, 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796

Alexander McIlvanan, charged with Desertion and escaping from Sergant Stewarts Guard, pleads Guilty, Ensign William T. Payne, on Oath informs the Court that the prisoner belonged to his Detachment, and that he Deserted. Joseph Spence also Deposed that the prisoner deserted at the time that Lynch did but not from the Guard and that he was taken by Sergant Stewart, and made his escape from the Guard with Lynch.

The Court having Maturely Considered the nature of the Charges, and the evidences, find the prisoner, Alexr. McIlvanan Guilty of a Violation of the 1st Article 6th Section of the rules and articles of war, and do Sentence him to be *shot* to *Death.*—

The Commander in Cheif having well and duly examined, and considered the procedings of the General Court Martial, and being convinced that nothing but promt and exemplary punishment, can or will prevent the thoughtless or abandoned Soldier from committing the heinous and fatal crime of Desertion, hereby Solemly confirms the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial werof Major Rudulph is President and orders that the Officers of the Day shall cause the Sentences to be fully executed tomorrow morning between the hours of eight and nine OClock, on the Right of the Rifle encampment of the Main Camp Guard, without further Orders.—

The Court Martial wherof Major Rudulph was president is Dissolved.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 3d Octr. 1792

Parole *Lewis* C Sign *Morris*

Captain Ballard Smith's Company is to be exempt from duty tomorrow, for the purpose of Muster and Inspection at such hours as the Deputy Adjutant General and Inspector shall direct.

Lieutenant Lockwood's[1] detachment of Riflemen, are to be inspected tomorrow at 10 OClock A. M.

[1] Benjamin Lockwood, Ohio. Ens. levies 1791; lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt 10 July 1797; tr. to 1 inf. 22 Sept., 1802; died 29 July, 1807. At Fort Adams his widow married Capt. John Cleves Symmes.

Gener Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 4th Octr. 1792

Parole Norwich C Sign Oxford.

The Main or Camp Guard is to be augmented to Sixty privates exclusive of the Commissioned and Non Commissioned officers, so as to afford twenty Centinals round the Camp—The Artillery Corps are to be exempt from duty tomorrow, for the purpose of Muster and Inspection, the Corporals and privates belonging to the Infantry that have been on fatigue in the Labaratory are to be dismissed and join their respective Corps—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 6th Octr. 92

Parole *Rutherford* C Sign *Sherman*

The Commander in Cheif seriously recommends to the officers, Commanding Companies or Detachments—to Cause the Non Commissioned officers, and privates to compleat their caps with the Sub Legionary distinctive marks, as Mentioned in the order of the 11th Ultimo, the soonest possible, and in the best and neatest manner that circumstance will admit:

Ensign John Paine[1] of the 1st Sub Legion having requested leave to resign his Commission as Ensign in the Service of the United States, and having produced a Certificate from the deputy pay Master General that he has settled his Accounts with the Publick, his resignation is hereby accepted with permission from the Commander in Cheif to leave Camp as soon as he may think proper.—

The Commissioned Officers of the 3d & 4th Sub Legions will make choice of the Sub Legionary pay master for each of their Sub Legions.—The Troops are to be completed to twenty four rounds fixed ammunition pr. man, for which the officers of the respective Corps will be accountable.—

[1] John Paine, Pa. Ens. levies 1791; ens. inf. 5 Mar., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 6 Oct., 1792; brig. gen. Ky. Vols. in 1812 and 1813.

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 7th Octor. 1792

Parole *Smallwood*
C Sign *Thatcher*

A General Court Martial will set tomorrow morning at 9 OClock at Fort Fayette, consisting of seven members Major Michael Rudulph president, for the trial of Captain Ballard Smith of the 1st Sub Legion, upon Certain charges exhibited against him by Major G. M. Bedinger.— The Judge advocate will give the parties and Evidences notice to attend.—

Captain John Stake having reiterated his request for leave to resign the Commission he bears in the Legion of the United States, and having produced a Certificate of this accounts, and the Ballance due him by the publick, his resignation is hereby accepted, with permission to return to his family when most convenient, and agreeable to himself.

But the Commander in Chief Cannot part with that Gentleman, without expresing his approbation of every part of his Conduct except that of his resignation.

General Orders Head Quarters
Parole *Union* C Sign *War* Pittsburgh 8th Octr. 1792

The Camp Guard will be augmented to nintey privates, so as to afford thirty Sentinels, untill further Orders, The Officer of the Day will consult with the deputy Adjutant General concerning the posting, and the Orders necessary, for the Centinals of the Main or Camp Guard.—

The Commander in Chief will probaly have some manoeuvres to perform with the Troops tomorrow, therefore orders that no passes be Granted, on any Occasion for that Day.—

All the Officers must remain in Camp except those who are on duty—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 9th Octr. 1792

Parole *Election* C Sign *Day.*

The relative ranks of *Cornets,* James Taylor,[1] Solomon Van Ransa-

[1] James Taylor, Pa. Cornet lht. drgs. 14 Mar. 1792; lt. 7 Oct. 1792; capt. 20 Feb. 1794; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802; wounded in battle June 30, 1794. See letter of Gen. Wayne in Penn. mag. of His & Biog. Vol. 12 p. 327.

lair[1] and Leonard Covington[2] are to be Determined by Lot their Claims and date of Commissions being equal for which purpose Major Rudulph will prepare three ticketts, containing the names of the respective Candidates, and three other ticketts numbered 1, 2, 3, which are to be put into separate Caps, and to be drawn by two disintered Officers, appointed by Major Rudulph the first drawn number to determine the rank, agreeably to the name and number, i, e, No. 1 to take rank of No. 2, and No. 2 to take rank of No. 3. which must be certified under the hand and Seal of Major Rudulph, Witnessed by the Gentleman who may be appointed to draw and directed to the Commander in Chief

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 10th Octor 1792.

Parole *Merit.* C. Sign Promotion

By permission of the president of the U. S the following promotions and appointments are to take place in the Squadron of Dragoons belonging to the Legion of the said States, untill his further pleasure is Known

Cornet Solomon Van Ransalear of the first troop, to be a Lieutenant in the same Vice Wm Davidson, resigned, to rank from 18th September 1792—

George H. Dunn[3] to be a Cornet in the 1st troop Vice Solomon Van Ranselear, promoted to rank from the said 18th September 1792

Lieutenant Robert Miss Campbell of the 2d troop to be Captain of the Same Vice John Stake resigned and to rank from the 7th Instant.

Cornet James Taylor of the 2d troop to be a Lieutenant in the same, Vice Robert Miss Campbell promoted, to rank from the 7th Instant—

Abraham Jones[4] to be a Cornet of the 2d vice James Taylor, promoted and to rank from the 7th Instant—

[1] Solomon Van Rensselaer, N. Y. Cornet lht. drgs. 14 Mar., 1792; lt. 18 Sept. 1792; capt. 17 July, 1793; maj. 8 Jan., 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800; lt. col. N. Y. Vols. 1812; wounded at battle Fallen Timbers, Wayne's life p. 333; (died 23 April, 1852.)

[2] Leonard Covington, Md. Cornet lht. drgs. 14 Mar., 1792; lt. 25 Oct. 1792; capt. 16 July, 1794; resigned 22 Sept., 1795; lt. col. lht. drgs. 9 Jan., 1809; Col. 1809; brig. gen. 1 Aug., 1813; died 14 Nov., 1813 of wounds rec d in battle Chrystler's field 11 Nov., 1813. Commanded cavalry in battle Fallen Timbers. Life of Wayne p. 333.

[3] George H. Dunn. Cornet lht. drgs. 18 Sept., 1792; lt. 17 July, 1783; capt. Aug. 22, 1793; died 14 July, 1794.

[4] Abraham Jones. Cornet lht. drgs. 7 Oct., 1792; lt. 20 Feb., 1794; resigned 1 Oct., 1796; (died 28 Jan., 1831.)

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11th Octor. 1792

Parole *Necessary* C Sign *Discipline*

From the many recent complaints made by the Inhabitants in the Vicinity of Camp, and for Miles around, against the Soldiery for abuse and plundering.—The Comander in Cheif is under the absolute Necessity of prohibiting the practice of granting passes to any non Commissioned Officer or Soldier, to go into the Country, except upon some verey extraordinary occasion; which pass must name the non Commissioned officer or soldier, the day and hour of granting it, and the hour within which he must return to Camp not exceeding 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, to be countersigned by the Officer of the Day; nor shall any greater number than two men from a Company receive passes to go into town, in any one day, and to return before 4 OClock P. M. of the same day, the pass to be countersigned by the Officer of the Day and originally granted by Commanding Officers of Companies or Detachments only—The Days of drawing provision a Quarter Master belonging to each Corps, must march at the head of the provision party—and shall be accountable for every man.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 13th October 1792

Parole *Cornwallis* C Sign *Campden*

The Commander in Cheif in the most pointed terms, orders the Commanding officers of Artillery to give immediate directions for the necessary alterations in the Carriages or Iron works of the Howitz so as to be transported upon pack Horses.—and for preparing Sixty rounds of Ammunition one half case shott, the other Shells.—

The Quarter Master General will consult with the Commanding Officers of Artillery, and determine upon the proper pack Saddles for carrying the pieces—which he will immediately provide, together with 24 Good pack horses for transporting the Artillery and Ammunition.—The Quarter Master General will provide the Axe Slings mentioned in the Order of the 30th Ulto.—

One waggon load of wood must be delivered at each of the redoubts, every evening, for which the Quarter Master General will give Directions.—

The fatigue party under Lieut. Towles,[1] are to be releived tomorrow morning at 7 oClock and to be a standing fatigue for seven days

The Caps of the Non Commissioned officers and privates must be compleated by 8th oClock on the tuesday morning and further neglect, will be deemed a Disobedience of Orders in the Officer or Officers Commanding the Corps in which such neglect appears.—

The provision returns are to be examined and Countersigned by the Deputy Adjutant General the contractors will issue the Rations untill further Orders—

Ensign John Vicher[2] being chosen agreably to the orders of the 6th instant, is herby appointed paymaster to the third Sub Legion.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 16th Octor. 1792.

Parole *Goshen* C Sign *Harford*

Lieut. William H. Harrison will take command of the company lately commanded by Captn. Ballard Smith and pay every proper and necessary attention to the police of that Company untill further Orders.—

General Orders Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 18th Octor. 1792.

Parole C Sign.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette on the 8th and continued by adjournment untill the 15th instant both days inclusive.—

Captain Ballard Smith of the first Sub Legion was tried upon the following Charges, Viz.—

1st for behavior unlike a Gentleman and Officer and repugnant to the dignity of the army, by keeping a woman, claim'd and known to be, the wife of Sergeant Sprague of his own Company, "which Conduct produced discontent to the Sergant and encourages the woman to be riotous, abusive, and is destructive to discipline and in particular in the abuse of Sergant Thorpe of the same Company on the night of the 3d instant, which noise, fighting and abuse ended in the Captains own tent.

[1] Henry Beverly Towles (Towels), Va. Lt. in levies 1791; lt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; killed Aug. 20, 1794 in action with Indians near Lake Erie.
In life of Gen. Wayne p. 333 it is given killed at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

[2] John Nanning Vischer (Vicher); (Visscher), N. Y. Ens. 2 inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; 3 sublegn. 1793; lt. 1794; capt. 1 Nov., 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; capt. rifle. 26 Apr. 1809; resigned 30 Nov., 1812; (died 12 Dec., 1821.)

2nd for a Direct violation of Good order, and Contrary to Common decency by suffering the aforesaid woman, to take refuge in his tent in the face of all the encampment, when she was ordered to be confined for having threaten'd to take the Captains Pistols, with an intent to take the life of Sergant Thorpe

3d for contempt shown the Commanding Officer first opposing the Sergant of the Guard in executing his orders, 2nd for demanding written orders as authority for the Sergant and when given by paying no attention to the Sergants Guard.

4th laboring under the Character of a Drunkard in General—but in particular for being drunk on the Day and Night of the 3d instant and submitting to the Noise, Riot and fighting which took place in his own tent.

5th lastly for refusing the Arrest when ordered by the Adjutant with my express Authority.

Signed Geo. M. Bedinger
Majr. 3d Sub Legion

The Court having maturely considered the charges and the evidences, are of Opinion Capt. Smith in Guilty of the former part of the 1st charge, of the former part of the 2nd charge, and of every part of the 3d Charge, except mutiny and do sentence him to be Suspended from his Command pay and Emoluments for six months, under the 5th Article 2d Section, agreeably to the powers vested in them by the 21st Article of the appendix, to the rules and articles of War.

The Commander in Cheif herby Confirms the foregoing (mild) sentence of the General Court Martial wherof Major Michael Rudulph was president, and directs that the sentence shall take place from after the 15th instant.

The General Court Martial wherof Major Rudulph was president is Dissolved.

Lieutenant Britt will adjust the pay rolls of the company late Commanded by Captain Smith, now the Lieutenant Harrison, the soonest possible Captain Smith will furnish the necessary papers and Documents for the purpose.—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 19th Octr. 1792

Parole C Sign

An exact return of the deficiency of Cloathing in each Corps, Company, or Detachment, agreeably, to the annual allowance by Law, must be made out and sent to head Quarters by 3 oClock this Afternoon, except the troops from Fort Franklin,[1] whose cloathing are at that post ready for them at their return,—

Captain Mills will Command the Infantry.

The Contractors will order ten thousand weight of Biscuit baked Immediately—the Bakers in Camp must assist in this business, as far as possible—

General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 20th 1792

Parole *Solderly*
C Sign *Apperance*

The Legion will form for review at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning on the Grand parade the Dragoons Artillery and Riflemen equaly divided upon the right and Left, the Guards are not to be releived untill after review.

The Cloathing is ready to be drawn upon the respective returns, the Officers will immediately apply for it, to the end that no excuse may be made for want of Cloathing—

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 25th Octr. 1792

Parole *Ormand*
C Sign *Paris*

A Detachment Composed of Forty Dragoons, a Subaltern and 24 non Commissioned Officers and privates of Artillery, with four howitzers and 70 Rounds of fixed ammunition for each pice, 200 Infantry with 36 Rounds of Ball and Buck shot Cartridges, 150 Riflemen, with an equal proportion of Ammunition and a competent number of Officers, to each Corps will March tomorrow Morning, at 8 oClock with one days provision ready coo'd. caring with them 60 falling axes the Dragoons must carry with them 3 Days forage, the Contractors will furnish biscuit and the other Component parts of Rations, for 3 Days for the

[1] On Ohio river near Cincinnati.

use of the Detachment with the means of transportation and an issuing Comissary; the Quarter Master General will furnish pack horses for the Artillery and ammunition with proper Guides—the Boats must be in readiness to throw the troops across the Alleghany with Dispatch.—

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 26th Octr. 1792

Parole Ashley
C Sign *Brandon*

The Legion will parade at nine o'Clock on Sunday morning formed agreeably to the orders of the 20th their Arms accoutrements and Cloathing in the most soldierly Condition, the officers will be particular in turning out every man Capable of Duty.—

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 27th Octr. 1792.

Parole *Cato*
C Sign *Dover*

A General Court Martial will sitt on Monday morning at 9 oClock the 29th Inst to consist of Seven members, Major Clarke president, for the trial of all such prisoners, as may be brought before them, the Judge Advocate will give the parties and Evidences notice to attend—Lieut. Benjamin Price is appointed paymaster to the 4th Sub Legion

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 28th Octr. 1792.

Parole *Edgar*
C Sign *Frankfort*

The Quarter Master General will direct a Sufficient number of Boats, to be immediately repaired, and in perfect readiness to transport the Troops and Baggage down the Ohio, with every Necessary Tool for intrenching and Seetling in due and Sufficient proportion.

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 3d Novemr. 1792.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Fayette the 29th Ulto. wherof Major Clarke is president, Ensign Gasaway[1] was tried on the following Charges as stated in his arrest for a breach of duty, and unoffi-

[1] William Pitt Gassaway, Md. Ens. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; killed in a duel 22 Mar. 1793.

cer and ungentleman like Behavior, 1st for Contemptuous conduct, and disrespect to the Officer of the Day, remision, in wearing cloathing not uniform at the head of his Guard at redoubt No. 2 without sword Espontoon or any other weapon, in Contempt of the Commander in Cheifs caution on the Grand parade before he marched with his Guard and Contrary to General Orders and the known Military custom, 3d for absenting himself from the Post and Guard under his Command, and for not being found when Ensign Visscher went to relieve him.

The Court after hearing the Prisoners Defence do not find Mr. Gasaway Guilty of contempt of the Orders of Major Rudulph, but do find that in Consequence of a deficiency of knowledge of the rules and articles of war, and Millitary discipline he has suffered himself to be Guilty of the other charges exhibited against him, wherfor they are of opinion that he should be reprimanded in Genl. Orders. The Consummate of ignorance of Military duty or discipline exhibited by Mr. Gasaway, before, at and after his arrest, has been such as ought to induce him to exert every power in perfecting himself in Military knowledge, as far as his capacity will enable him, an exertion that will not only be honorable to himself but be efectual to the Service—Ensign Gasaway is Liberated from his arrest, by the Commander in Cheif an ordered to return to his duty in the corps to which he belongs.—

Parole — Head Quarters
C Sign — Pittsburgh 8 Novemr. 1792

A Detachment of artificers from the Legion consisting of 60 non commissoned Officers and privates, under the Command of one Captain, two Subalterns, with a covering party of one Captain two Subalterns and 112 non commissioned officers and privates, will embark this evening on board the Boats, that will be pointed out to them by the Quartermaster General, taking with them their Tents and Baggage, and compleated to 24 rounds of ammunition pr man. The Q. M. G. will give orders for the necessary Tools and point out the Ground for Encampment, and the spots upon which the Ovens and Stables are to be built—The Contractors will immediately provide and forward with the detachment a Sufficient quantity of Rations pr Diem, with an issuing Commissary, the whole to descend the river at Gun fire tomorrow morning, the Commanding Officers will attend, with the Q. M. G. and D. A. G. at head Quarters this afternoon at 4 oClock for further Orders—

Parole Prompt
C Sign Punishment

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11th Novr. 1792.

At a General Court Martial held a Fort Fayette on the 27th Ulto and continued by adjournments, untill the 1st Inst. wherof Major John Clarke was president, William Bailey was tried for threating the Life of Ensign Hyde[1] the Court find the prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do Sentence him to receive Fifty Lashes, but form the intercession of Mr. Hyde, they are induced to recommend him to the pardon of the Commander in Chief.—

Edward Morris (Alias) Morrison, charged with repeated Desertion pleads Guilty, the Court having duly considered the case and evidences thereon find the said prisoner Edward Morris (alias) Morrison, guilty of a repeated Violation of the 1st article of the rules and articles of war and do sentence him to Suffer death by being hanged by the neck two thirds concurring therein,

Christopher Loller of Captain Sloughs company charged with mutinous Language and Seditious behaviour the Court find the prisoner Chrisr Loller guilty, but from his ignorance of military discipline, are of Opinion the long confinement he has suffered is a sufficient punishment and that he be ordered to his Duty.

Anthony Smith (alias) Peter Wykof (alias) John Cowead, Muning Lawson, charged with repeated desertion the Court having found the prisoner Anthony Smith (alias) Peter Wykof (alias) John Cowead Muning Lawson guilty and a variety of circumstances to operate against him, do Sentence him to walk the Gantlet thro the Legion of the United States, and a file of men with fixed Bayonets at his Breast and to be put under such stoppages from his pay as shall be Sufficient to reimburse any Monies he may have illegally received from the Publick.

William Grifith, charged with desertion from the 1st Regiment and inlisting and deserting from the Second pleads Guilty, The Court find the prisoner William Grifith Guilty of repeated Desertion and do Sentence him to be Shot to Death, two thirds Concuring therein.

Joshua Eggins, of Captain Guyons Company charged with Desertion, pleads Guilty, but plead in excuse, that he was severely beat, and generally treated very ill, by his Lieutenant Cochran, that if his Captain had been with him, he would not have deserted the Court after hearing the defence of the Prisoner are of opinion the treatment of Mr. Cochran was intollerable and upon Captain Guyons giving him a good character

[1] Charles Hyde, Vt. Ens. 1 inf. 16 Mar., 1792; sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 20 Feb., 1794; capt. 3 Mar. 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

the Court are of Opinion that the prisoner be released and ordered to his duty.

Charles Bailey charged with deserting from the army of the U. S. pleads Guilty. The Court find the prisoner Charles Bailey guilty of a repeated Violation of the 1st Article 6 Section of the rules and Articles of war and do sentence him to suffer death by being hanged by the neck, more than two thirds of the Court concuring therein.

John Smith, charged with desertion from Captain Sloughs Company pleads Guilty, the Court Sentence him 50 Lashes,

Thomas Jones (alias) McKnelius charged with desertion pleads Guilty—The Court Sentence the prisoner Thomas Jones (alias) McKneluis under the article respecting desertion to receive 100 Lashes—

James Flood (alias) John McMahon charged with deserting from Captain Sedams Company plead guilty, the Court find the prisoner James Flood (alias) John McMahon guilty and Sentence him to run the Gantlet, thro the Legion of the United States—

Jeyse Williams, charged with an intention to desert plead not guilty, the Court having considered the evidence, are of opinion the prisoner is not Guilty therefore acquit him.—

Lewis Piffer charged with absenting himself for a night from a Detachment under the Command of Captain Pierce—the Court finding the prisoner Guilty are of opinion the punishment he received from his confinement adequate to the Crime, therefore recommend his being returned to his Duty.—

Henery De Sheldon charged with desertion or absence from the Detachment under Captain Pierce. The Court find the prisoner Guilty of absence and do Sentence him to do the Drudgery of the Camp for three weeks.

Sergant John Stokes (alias) Linton charged with deserting from the 2nd Sub Legion and Inlisting in Captain Cummings Company. The Court find the prisoner guilty and do Sentence him to be reduced to the ranks, to receive 100 Lashes to be inflicted 25 at a Time every other day, and to be put under such Stoppages from his pay, as shall be found Sufficient to reimburse the Moneys he may have received from Captain Cummings—

William Bert, charged with Sleeping upon his Post on the night of the 15th October plead guilty, the Court sentence the prisoner under the 6 Article 13 Section of the rules and Articles of War, to be punished with 100 Lashes.

Jacob Hykes and John Small, charged with desertion, plead not guilty, the Court are of opinion that Jacob Hykes and John Small, be continued in confinement untill Sufficient proof can be had to try them.

Sergeant Hopkins, charged as follows Viz. For riotously beating a Woman kept by him as a Mistress to the great injury of the Sick in the Hospital, and disturbance of the Garrison, for abusive language and with using Menancing words and gestures to Doctor Carmichael, when requested by him to desist from the above purpose, for mutinously refusing to be taken by the Sergant of the Guard, and for disobedience of orders, and making use of insulting Language to Ensign Drake—The Court find the prisoner Guilty of every charge exhibited against him and do Sentence him to be reduced to the ranks.—

The Commander in Chief confirms all and every of the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial wherof Major Clarke is president and orders that Anthony Smith (alias) Peter Wykof (alias) John Cowadt Muning-Lawson, and James Flood (alias) McMahon walk and Run the Gantlet, thro the Legion of the U. States tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock agreeably to their respective Sentences. The Acting Adjutant General will give the necessary orders and that Christopher Loller, Joshua Eggins, Jesse Williams, & Lewis Piffer be released from Confinement, and return and do Duty in their respective Companies or Detachments—that Henery De Sheldon do the Drudgery of the Camp for three weeks, and that John Smith, Thomas Jones (alias) McKnelias, John Stokes (alias) Linton and William Birt, receive the Corporal punishment order'd to be respectively inflicted tomorrow morning at 8 OClock, except John Stokes (alias) Linton who is to receive his punishment agreeable to the proportion ordered by the General Court Martial and that Sergant Hopkins be reduced to the ranks agreeably to his Sentence.—

The Commander in Chief hereby pardons William Bailey and orders him to be released and to return to his Duty in the Company to which he belongs—

The General Court Martial whereof Major Clarke was president is Dissolved.

A General Court Martial will sit this Day at one OClock at the presidents Tent, for the trial of Sergt. John Trotter upon such charges as shall be exhibited against him, and all such prisoners as may be brought before them, Captain Pierce[1] President the parties and evidences to have notice to attend——

[1] John Pierce, born in Mass. 2 lt Knox's reg. contl. art. June, 1776; 1 lt. 3 contl. art. 1777; capt. 1778; lt. art. batln 20 Oct., 1786; capt. 15 Oct. 1791; art. and engrs. 9 May, 1794; died 24 July, 1798.—Heitman His., Reg. p. 781.

After General Orders

Head Quarters
Pittsburgh 11 Novr. 1792

At a General Court Martial held at the presidents Tent in Camp at this place agreeably to the General Orders of this Day, wherof Captain Pierce is president, Sergant John Trotter of Captain Faulkners Company of the 3d Sub Legion, was tried for desertion, pleads Guilty.——

The Court having maturely examined the Case, are clearly of Opinion the prisoner Sergt. John Trotter, should be Shott to Death for so open a Violation of the 1st Article 6th Section of the rules and articles of War.

It now becomes the Painful duty of the Commander in Chief, to confirm the awful Sentence of Death passed upon the unhappy prisoner, but when an Officer of such high trust and Confidence, as a Sergant of the Legion of the United States, shews so horrid, so dangerous, and so pernicious an example, the principles requires the most exemplary and prompt punishment in order to produce a Conviction to the Minds of every individual of the Army that a Crime of so great a Magnitude, so that of wich Sergant Trotter was found guilty, can never pass with impunity, therefore the Commander in Chief confirms the Sentence of Death, passed upon Sergant Trotter, and orders that he be Shot to Death this evening between the hours of five and Six oClock.

Head Quarters

Parole *Tripole* Pittsburgh Novr. 1792.
C Sign *Versailles*

The Court Martial wherof Captain Pierce is president will procede to the trial of Ensign William T. Payne upon such charges as may be exhibited against him for which purpose two members are to be aded to the said Court

Lewis Piffer and Little, now with Captain Eatons Company, are to be transfered to and join the Troop of Dragoons, under the Command of Captain Miss Campbell, for which they were originally inlisted—

Parole *Hammond* Head Quarters
C Sign Pinkney Pittsburgh 13th November 1792

At a General Court Martial wherof Captain John Pierce is president, Corporal William McHenry, charged with Desertion pleads Guilty, and Offers in his defence that he was deluded away by Sergt. Trotter, and from some other circumstances by which the court are induced not to

touch his Life, but do Sentence him to be reduced to the Ranks and receive 100 lashes—

George Donaldson charged with Desertion on the night of the 10th Instant pleads Guilty, and says that he was prevailed upon by Sergant Trotter who Suffered death to Desert, the Court having Considered the Case of the prisoner, with attention, are of opinion that he George Donaldson should run the Gantlet thro the Legion of the United States.—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, wherof Captain Pierce is president, but in consideration of the Example Shewn them by Sargent Trotter, and thro his persuasion and influence they were induced to commit the high crime, for which they are now under Sentence—and for which Sergant Trotter has expiated with his Life. The Commander in Chief is induced to Remit the Corporal punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Corporal McHenery and George Donaldson, and orders that they be immediately liberated, and Join and do duty in their companies, McHenery to be reduced to the ranks, and Both of them put under Stoppages of pay in order to replace the reward given for apprehending them i e ten Dollars each.

The Commander in Chief in the Most Solemn and earnest Manner calls upon the Non Commissioned Officers and privates to spare his feelings, by observing a Conduct in future that will merit his grateful approbation and never compel him to the painful duty of passing or confirming sentences, such as has too often and recently hapened, he also trusts and hopes that the Lenity now Shewn will not be abused or mistaken—those orders to be read at the head of each Company.—

Parole ——— Head Quarters
C Sign ——— Pittsburgh 17th Novr. 1792.

At a General Court Martial held in Camp on the 13th and 14th Instant, inclusive, wherof Captain John Pierce was president, Ensign William T. Payne was tried upon certain charges exhibited against him, which charges were fully established in the opinion of the Court.—But in Conformity to what appears to be wishes of the Court, the Commander in Chief is induced to accept the resignation of Mr. William T. Payne as offered by him on the 12 Inst. which resignation is hereby accepted with permission to Mr. Payne to Depart Camp immediately after Settling his Accounts with the Publick.

The Court Martial wherof Captain Pierce is president is Dissolved—

Its with astonishment the Commander in Chief finds so great a neglect in Many of the Officers, commanding Companies, or detachments, with

respect to their Muster and pay Rols, which agreeably to the General Orders of 25th September ought to have been compleated, more than a Month since. The Defaulting Officers are therfore ordered to complete theire Muster and pay Rolls on or before the 20th Instant.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S

GENERAL ORDERS.

1792—1797.

April 11, 1793 to July 26th 1793.

Vol III

Parole *Longford* Head Quarters
C Sign *Lislie* Legion Ville[1] April 11th 1793.

Officer of the Day to Morrow Captn Jefferes Adjut Beall

At the General Court Martial wherof Captain Porter is president, held at this place on the 3d Instant Sergt John Henyman of Captn Miss Campbell troop of Dragoons was brought before the Court and tried upon the following charges Viz, 1st for Seditious and Insolent Expressions and Indecent Insinuations, to his superior officer at Sundry Times —2dly for a Breach of Orders in Sending out two of the Dragoon horses Belonging to Captain Miss Campbell to two Weoman of the Camp, the Court having duly attended to the Evidence aduced for and against the prisoner, they find that the first charge is Supported and that the prisoner is not Guilty of the 2nd wherof for Violating Article 1th of Section 7th of the rules and Articles of War, the Court do sentence the prisoner Sergt— Heyniman to ask Cornet Jones's pardon on the parade and in the presence of the Troops to which he belongs—

The Commander in Chief confirms the Sentence of the General Court Martial and orders it to take place this evening at Retreat beating. The Court Martial wherof Capt. Porter was president is Dissolved

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Legion Ville April 12th 1793.

Officer of the Day Capt. Pierce Adjut Diven.

A General Court Martial will sit this Morning at 10 o'clock to consist

[1] Legionville camp was situated on the Ohio river, about 22 miles below Pittsburg.

of Five Members for the Tryal of all such prisoners as may be brought before them. Captain Slough President, Ensign Charles Hyde Judge Advocate pro tem. The parties and Evidence to have notice to attend—The Infantry will give besides the president one Sub. The Artillery and Dragoons one Sub each Infantry one Orderly—Bundy and Kilnut of Cooks. Murphy of Carberry's, and Pringlehorns of Hannahs Company, are to be sent Immediately to the bake house and Considered on Extra Duty.

Parole Decipline
C Sign Victory

Head Quarters
Legion Ville April 13th 1793

The Legion will parade at 9 oClock to Morrow morning and will take up the line of March at ½ after 9 & advance in the Same Order as on Sunday last to the hill In front and form as Usial. The Guards are not to be releived Untill the Review and Manuveres of the Day are Over, The Officers will recolect that they will be Accountable for every Absentee belonging to their respective Corps—

Day, a Tinman of Capt. Carbereyes Company will be considered on Extra duty untill further orders and work in the Larboratory

Parole *Pittsburgh*
C Sign *Ladies*

Head Quarters
Legion Ville April 15th 1793.

At a General Court Martial held on the 12th Instant wherof Captain Slough is president. The following prisoners where tried upon the Several charges Exhibited against them Viz. John Store of Captain Eatons Company charged with a Plott of Desertion when on Duty of Guard on the 11th instant and with Endeavouring to Induce others to desert. Pleads Guilty where upon the Court do Sentence him to receive *100 Lashes*—Dexter Watson a private in Captain Eatons company charged with forming a Plott of Desertion when on Guard on the Night of the 11th Instant and with Inducing others to do the Same Pleads not Guilty after Hearing the Evidence in this case the Court find the prisoner Guilty of Violating the 13th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of *War* and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes.

Nathan Weekly, Peter McIntire, James Taylor and Michaes McDonough Privates in Capt. Guions Company where charged with being principally engaged in a plot for desertion to the British Lines with their Arms and Accoutrements, and with Using Insinuations to Induce others also with actualy Inducing others to desert in the Same maner on the night of the 7th Instant the Court after duly Considering the Evidence in

Support of the charge Exhibited against the afore Mentioned prisoners, are of oppinion that McIntire McDonough and Weekly are Guilty of Violating 13th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of *War* Wherfore they do Sentence McIntire and McDonough to receive 100 Lashes Each, and Nathan Weekly to receive 50 Lashes only—The Court do Acquit Taylor—

John Andrews, Arby Andrews and James McNeal private Soldiers in Capt. Mills Company, charged with conserting and Intending to desert also with Endeavoring at Sundry times to Induce others to desert with them after hearing the Evidence in the foregoing Case the Court are of oppinion that the prisoners John Andrews, Arby Andrews and James McNeal had contemplated a plan of Desertion and afterward relinquished all Ideas of puting it in execution—This as well as other Considerations, has Induced the Court to Acquit them, and Recommend that they be returned to their duty.—

Peter Freeman private Soldier in Capt Guions Company Charged with forming a plot for Deserting to the British with his Arms and Using his Insunations to induce and Actualy Inducing Sundry other Soldiers in the Same Manner to Desert on the Night of the 11th Instant and at divers others times. The Court Martial having duly considered the Evidence aduced in this Case as well as the Dangerous Consequences of such unsoldierly Conduct In the Legion at the opining of the Campaign are of opinion that the prisoner Peter Freeman is Guilty of Violating Article 13th of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War. Wherfore they do Sentence him to said Peter Freeman to be shot to death two thirds of the Court Concurring therein —The Banefull Crime of Desertion or an Intention to desert of which the before named prisoners where found Guilty. Upon a fair and full trial before a Court of Honor and Concience, cannot be Accounted for but from one or both of these Causes (Viz) excess of Cowardice, or a base *depravity* of *heart,* for no Soldier in the Universe have less Just Ground of complaint than those of the present Legion of the United States of America. In order therfore to put an Efectual Stop to the atrocious Crime and to Undeceive Such Soldiers who may Entertain an Idea of escaping with Impunity—The Commander in Chief hereby Solemnly declares, that he will not pardon any Soldier who will attempt to Desert the Legion and their brave Comrades in future he also Informs them that the Commissioners who are appointed to treat with the hostile Indians will be instructed to demand all deserters from the American Army, that may have possably escaped Death & Torture from those Savages which are

very few if any, as also such as may have arived at any of the British Garrisons and in order to produce a full conviction to the Minds of the Soldierly and as a Striking Example that an attempt to desert can no longer pass with impunity—The Commander in Chief herby confirms all and Singular the sentences passed upon the aforesaid prisoners by the General Courts Martial wherof Capt. Slough is president and orders that the Corporal punishment be Inflicted in the most Exemplary Manner to morrow morning at 9 o'Clock in the front of the Legion, the whole of which will parade in the Most Soldierly Condition at that hour and as further and ample Example— The Commander in Chief hereby Orders that the prisoner *Peter Freeman* be Shot to Death in front of the Legion between the hours of 9 and 10 oClock to Morrow morning in pursuance of the Sentence of the Said General Court Martial and for which this Order shall be a Sufficient Warrant for the officer of the day to direct the Execution The Adjutant and Quarter Master will order the necessary preparations—The Officers Commanding Companies and Detachments are Desired to make Immediate Returns to me of Each Soldier in their Companies and Detachments, by name, who are supposed to be Unfit for the most active Service, that they may be called to a General Inspection the day after tomorrow, all possible case must be taken to omit none that are disordered Aged Small or otherwise Unfit for Service—

Edward Butler D. A. & I. General
Protem to the Legion—

Parole *Bravery* Head Quarters
C Sign *Reward* Legion Ville 16th April 1793

The Contractors will Issue one Gill Whiskey for everyman under Arms this day upon Returns Signed by the Commanding officers of Detachments and countersigned by the Deputy Adgt. General, Captain Springer & Sparks will compleat the Settlement of their publick accompts with the pay Master General by thursday morning the 17th Instant and Call at head Quarters for Orders at 10 OClock of that Morning—

Parole *Always* Head Quarters
C Sign *Ready* Legion Ville 17th April 1793

The Paymaster Genl. will immediately present to pay Rolls with the warrants Anexed of all such Companies or Detachments as may be made out agreeably to the Orders of the 9th of February report all such officers as have not comply'd with those orders to the End that Efectual means may be taken to exact a Compliance therewith on pain of neglect of Duty

and Disobedience of Repeated General Orders. The Qur. Master General will Issue the Same Tents to the respective Quarter Masters that were delivered Into his Store persuant to the General Orders of the 28th Jany Last Noting those fit for Service and Issue Materials for the reparation of all such as Stand Unfit. The Quarter Master Will return the same tents to the respective Companies that they received from them with a Due proportion of Materials for the Reparation — The Qr. Master and D. A. Genl. will apportion and assign the proper Number of Boats for the Transportation of the Respective Sub Legions and Corps. The Commanding officers of Which will Immediately take charge of them and see that they are put in proper order—

Parole *Anderson* Head Quarters
C Sign *Alexander* Legion Ville 19th April 1793.

The Quarter Master will Issue the following rations of grain for the Cavalry and Officers horses intitled to Receive forage Viz five quarts of Corn and five Quarts of Oats pr diem pr horse and fourteen pounds of hay. Captain Miss Campbell will be very particular in Causing all the corn to be broke or run through the hand mills and mixed with equal quantities of oats morning noon and night he will also take every precaution to prevent the Distemper from Spreading Amongst the Cavalry by the use of tar *Sulpher* and Such other articles or means as may be the most Effecatious, all the Men Returned by the Different Companies and Detachments as Objects proper for Inspection will be kept of Duty tomorrow in Order that they may all attend on the Grand parade on Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock—The Officers will be accountable for their appearance Doctor Carmichal and such other Surgical Assistant as he may deem necessary will attend by order—

Edward Butler D. A. G.
pro tem.

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Legion Ville 20th April 1793.

The Infantry will furnish Six Good Masons and the Rifle Corps two to be under the direction of Sergant Fream who will call on the Quarter Master for Tools to repair the Ovens, these Men are to be Delivered to Sergt. Fream precisely at 7 OClock tomorrow morning who will attend on the Grand parade for the purpose of Receiving them

Edward Butler D. A. I. Genl. *pro tem*

Parole Fortitude Head Quarters
C Sign Victory Legion Ville 22th April 93

The pay master General will Immediately Settle with and pay to this day such non Commissoned officers and Soldiers as are returned as proper objects for discharges, The Deputy Adjt. Genl will furnish a list of the Names Companies and Sub Legions to which they belong—The Sub Legionary pay Masters will immediately Settle with any pay all those who are returned for Garrison Duty up to the 1st of January last—

The Legion will descend the Ohio on Munday Morning the 29th Instant the respective officers will Govern themselves accordingly and see that everything is In perfect Readiness. Major Mills will for the present take Charge of the Right Wing of the Infantry Composed of part of the 1st and 4th Sub Legions and Major Buell of the Left Wing, Composed of part of the Second and 3d Sub Legions.

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Legion Ville 28th April 93

The General will Beat to morrow morning in place of the Reville which will be the Signal to load the Baggage on Board the Boats. A Gun from the park will be the Signal for the Legion to embark, a Second Gun will be the signal for Casting of and Dropping down in the following order which must be Strictly Observed during the passage—

Viz—1st The Right Wing of the Rifle Corps
2 The first Division of Dragoons
3 Capt. Pierce with 1 Howitz and 1-3 pounder and 50 Rounds of fixed ammunition for each
4. The first and 4th Sub Legions of Infantry
5 The Quarter Masters Stores Forage &c
6. The Military Stores
7 The General Staff
8 The Hospital and Hospital Stores
9 The Second and 3d Sub Legion of Infantry
10 Capt Porter with 1 Howitz 1.3 pounder and 50 Rounds of fixed Ammunition for each
11 The Second Division of Dragoons
12 The Left Wing Rifle Corps
13 The Guards on board the Fast Rowing Boats.

A Third Gun will be the Signal for their Embarkation which must upon all occasions be Effected with the Utmost Order and Colness—it must be an invariable Rule for each boat to observe a distance of at least 100

yards in the Rear and to follow exactly in the rear of its Van or leading Boat—The Guard Boats will observe a Distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the whole and a proper Distance between each other nor shall they pass any Boats in Distress, Otherwise, must aford every Assistance to releive and bring them on— The Guards will be releived every evening if circumstances will permit.—

Signals

1st—for Landing the Retreat to be repeated by each Sub Legion and Corps—The Leading Boat i e. The Pilot to put on Shore on the Indian Side of the River The other Boats to drop below Sufficiently and form in order—

The Rifle Men will Jump a Shore as the Boats come too and advance with Rapidity and Occupy the Strong Ground for the distance of a half Mile in front forming a chain to cover the whole Line which position they must maintain at every Expence of Blood till call'd in— The Men at the Oars will remain on board—In the Intrim the new Guards will be employed in throwing up Some Temporary breast Works under the direction of the officer of the Day and Officers of the Respective Guards at Such intermediate distance as to cover the whole Line from insult—2nd. The General will be the Signal for Casting off in order first mentioned—A Gun will be a Signal for the Guards to embark

3d The leading boat of each Sub Division will carry a Flag in her Stern in the day time and a Lanthorn in the night.

4th The Pilot boat will keep two hundred yards a head of the whole Fleet with a Flag in her Stern in the day time and a Lanthorn in the Night— The Leading Boat of Rifle Men will follow in her Weak and so in Succession as already.

5th for the Van to move faster the Long March

6th to move slow the taps— These two Signals to come always from the rear. It is clearly to be understood that they are to Drop down without making use of the oars unless for the purpose of Stearing or to observe the proper distance

After Orders—The Embarkation is Countermanded untill Teusday morning the 30th Instant In the Intrim the boats are to be thoroughly Inspected and in perfect readiness to drop down agreeably to the orders of this Day—The New Guards will mount at the Usial Houre to Morrow morning as detailed this Day.

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Legion Ville 29 April 1793

The Rifle Corps will Immediately furnish one Sub to take Charge of the provost and Boat Guards Together with the General Police along Shore—The same Men who have drove the Oxen heretofore are to be sent to the Wagon Master and are to be considered on extra duty untill further orders Sergt. Cockman of Capt. Eatons Company and Eight Good Oors Men are to be sent by the adjutn. of the Infantry to take Charge of Rowing the Genl. Mess Boat. for the Quarter Master Genls Purpose forty Seven Men and one Good Sergant must be turned out at 5 Oclock this Evening on the Parade at the River and Delivered to Major Craig. The Infantry will give thirty Six the Left Wing Rifle Corps 11, eight men from the Infantry at the Same time must be for the conduct of the Hospital boat by order

Edward Butler D. A. & I Genl protem

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Legion Ville 8th May 1793

The Orders of the 17th Jany 4 Feby and 8th March must be particularly attended to with respect to the Guards except as to the place of practice which will be to the left of the Encampment on the Verge of the River the Detachment of Lieut. Junifer[1] and pope[2] will immediately Joyn and do duty in their Respective Corps—A General Court Martial will set to morrow Morning for the Tryal of all Such prisoners as Shall be brought before them—Captain Pierce president Ensign Hyde Judge Advocate the Infantry will give 1 Captain Dragoons 1 Sub Rifle Corps 1 Captain.

Parole Head Quarters
C Sign Hobsons Choice[3] 9th May 93

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Mills adjut. Beal The Commander in Cheif is not a litle astonished after the pointed and Repeated orders to See so Little attention paid to the Uniform & Soldierly Appearance of

[1] Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer, Pa. Sergt. maj. levies 1791; lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sub-legen 4 Sept. 1792; (Killed St. Gassaway in a duel); dismissed 10 Sept., 1793.

[2] Piercy Smith Pope, Va. Lt. art. 14 Mar., 1792; arts. and engrs. 9 May, 1794; capt. 24 Apr., 1798; 1 arts. 7 May, 1798; died 12 July, 1799.

[3] McBride's Pioneer Biographies says: Gen. Wayne broke up the garrison at Legionville Apr. 30, 1793, embarked on board the boats, with the troops in good order, and set off for Fort Washington, reached Cincinnati May 5th. Fort Washington was on the bank of the river above the village of Cincinnati. Hobson's Choice was situated near Cincinnati. The troops attempted to cross the river, and, as the high water prevented it being done at any other place, it was Hobson's Choice, and gave rise to name of camp.

the men belonging to Some of the Companies Especially Capt. Springers, that Officer will therfore cause his hats to be cut and form'd into Caps and his people and himself to be considered as a Standing Fatigue in Camp Untill the Orders of Uniformity are fully accomplished with as far a Respects that part of his Company whose appearance hitherto betray a want of Soldierly Genious.

No Foot Officer shall come on parade without his Espontoon on pain of Disobedience of Orders—The Quarter Master will Immediately Direct a Sufficient Number of Vaults and Kitchens in front and rear of the incampment he will be answerable for any Neglect of this duty Ensign Beall will do duty and Act at QrMaster to the right Wing Rifle Corps and Ensign Lee the Duty to the Left Wing Rifle Corps those Gentleman will be considered and obeyed in their Several Capacities till orders. The fatigues will turn out on the Grand parade at 7 OClock for which the Adjutant of the day will be accountable—

Parole — Head Quarters
C Sign — Hobsons Choice 10th May 93

Officer of the day to morrow Major Buell Adjt Lee Adjutant Diven Will Immediately take Command of the company Carberryes and Superintend the police of the same The Adjutants of the Legion will Immediately deliver a General Return of their Detachments accounting Since the 20th of April last and Deliver them at my office

Edward Butler D. A. Genl.

Guards	Detail				
	C	L	S	C	Privates
Infantry	2	3	6	6	118
Artillery	"	1	"	"	

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice May 12th '93

At a General Court Martial held at Hobson's Choice Camp on the 9th Instant inclusive—Captain Pierce President The following prisoners where tried upon the Charges. Respectively exhibited against them (viz) Isack Skinner private Soldier in Captn Hannahs Company charged with mutinously Stryking and opposing Sergant Brown of the 3d Sub Legion when in the Exercise of his duty on the 6th Instant to which Charge the prisoner pleads Guilty The Court find the prisoner Guilty of Violating

Section the 2nd Article the 5th of the rules and articles of War and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, Wm Flinn private in Captain Hannahs Company charged with disobedience of orders and mutinously opposing his Supperior officer with a charged Bayonet when doing his Duty on the 6th Instant after hearing the Evidence and Duly considering, the Court are of oppinion the prisoner is guilty of Violating Section the 2nd Article the 5th of the rules and articles of War but in Consideration of his Uniform Good Character hertofore they Sentence him to receive 50 Lashes—

Michael Powers Soldier in the first S. Legion charged with endeavoring to impose a false countersign upon a Centinel on the Night of the 7th Instant and therby to pass the Guard in Contempt of and Contrary to the General Orders of the 6th Instant 2d for attempting to Strike Ensign Johnston[1] with a Club when in the Execution of his when on Guard After duly Considering this Case and the Evidences adduced, the Court are of oppinion that the prisoner is Guilty of Violating Article 5th Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes.

Michael Pain a Private Soldier in late Mills Company Charged with Leaving his Guard without leave on the Night of the 8th Instant pleads Guilty wherupon the Court Sentence him to receive 50 *lashes*

James Davis private Soldier in the Company late Mills with being Drunk and Sleeping on his post on the night of the 8th Instant the Court having duly considered upon this Case and the Evidence Rendered are of oppinion that the first part of the charge is not supported but find the prisoner Guilty of Sleeping on his post which is Violating Article 6th Section 13th of the Rules and articles of *War* wherupon they Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes.—

The Commander in Chief confirms all and Singular the foregoing Sentence of the Genl. Court Martial Wherof Captain Pierce is president and orders that the punishment be inflicted in the Most exemplary maner in front of the Grand parade to Morrow morning at 8 oClock— The Crimes of which the prisoners have been found Guilty of being of the Highest Nature and which agreeable to the Rules and Articles of *War* are Generaly punished with *Death* and for the most obvious and Strongest reasons the Very Souls of the army and Existence of it Depends on Subbordination and Discipline and the lives and Safety of the Legion and of the Country upon the Vigilance of the Centinels therfore Sleeping or deserting upon a post whilst on Centry in an Enemies Country as at pres-

[1] Francis Johnston N. Y. Ens. 4 sub legn. 24 Feb., 1793; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; lt. 10 July, 1797; capt. 15 Nov., 1800; tr. to 2 inf., 1 Apr., 1802; died Feb. 17, 1809.

ent shall in future be punished with Death James Halm of Captain Priors Company is to be Released and Sent to the Garrison——

Parole Volunteer
C Sign Dragoons

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice May 13th 93

Officer of the Day to Morrow Major Buell Adjt. Lee——

The Contractors will Issue one Gill of whiskey to each man fit for duty in Camp In Consequence of the Severe Wet of Last Night and this Morning. The Legion will parade for review and Inspection at 9 OClock on thursday morning the Officers will be responsable for the Soldierly appearance of their respective Companies—

Guards	C	S	S	C	P	Fatigues	S.	S.	C..	P..	OS.	OD.
Artillery	"	1	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	1	2	6	5	112		1—	"—	1 -	13—	1—	1
Right R. C.	1—	1—	1—	2 -	22		"—	1 —	"—	3—	"—	"
Left	"—	"—	1—	1 -	27		"—	"—	"—	4—	1—	"
	2—	4—	8—	8-	161		1—	1—	1—	20—	2—	1

Head Quarters Hobson's Choice 14th May 1793

Parole
C Sign

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Burbeck Adjt Diven

Guards	C	S	S	C	P	Fatigue	S.	S.	C.	P.	OS.	OD.
Artillery	"	1	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	2—	2—	5—	6-	116		"—	1 —	"—	16 —	1 —	1
Right Rifle	"—	1—	2—	1 -	18					4 —	"—	"
Left Do	"—	"—	1—	1 -	27		1 —	1 —	1 —	5 —	1 —	"
	2—	4—	8—	8-	161		1 —	2 —	1—	25 —	2 —	1

The fatigue will be sent of at 7 oClock to Qr Masters boat

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice May 15th 1793

Parole
C Sign

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Buell Adjt. Beall

Major Mills will hold a Lottery at his Tent to Morrow Morning at 10 OClock in order to Determine the Relative Ranks of the following Officers

agreeable to the principals Mentioned in the Genl. Orders of the 26th Febry Last Viz

No. 1. Those officers that are of the 5th of March 1792 Rank and Claim Equal but non from former Service.	Captains Thomas Lewis Howel Lewis Wm Eaton John Cook Wm Preston Alexander Gibson	
No 3 Those Officers have Equal Claims from six months service.....	Wm. McRae [1] Wm. C. Smith Robert Thompson	3d Sub Legion 4th Do
No 4 Those officers where Ensigns in the six months Service.....	Henry B. Towles Maxwell Bynes [2]	Do
No 2 Those officers are from the 4th Nov. 1791, Rank and Claims Equal	John Tillinghurst [3] Daniel Tilton, Junr. [4] Samuel Andrews [5] John Bird [6]	2d S. Legion
	Lieutenants.	
No 5 Those officers are of the 5th March, 1792, no former Claims.....	Rob Craig [7] John Boyer Wm. Clarke James Underhill [8] Wm. Seedam [9] Benjamin Strother [10]	3d Sub Legion 4th Sub Legion

[1] William McRea, Pa. Lt. levies 1791; 3 sublegn 4 Sep., 1792; capt. 1794; hon. dischd 1 Nov. 1796; capt. art. 1 June, 1798; maj. 1800; lt. col. 19 Apr., 1814; bvt. col. 1812; col; 19 April, 1824, for ten years faithful service in one grade; died Nov. 3, 1832.

[2] Maxwell Bines (Bynes), Pa. Served as ens. levies 1791; lt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 4 sublgn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 10 Feb., 1794; resigned 3 Nov., 1794.

[3] John Tillinghast (Tillinghurst), R. I. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. Nov., 1791; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 22 Jan., 1793; resigned Nov., 1793.

[4] Daniel Tilton. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 4 Nov., 1791; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 1 Oct., 1793; resigned 1 Nov., 1795; (died 10 Dec., 1830).

[5] Samuel Andrews, Mass. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 4 Nov., 1791; 2 sublegn. 1792; capt. 3 Mar., 1793; resigned 20 April, 1795; died Sept., 1801.

[6] John Bird, Pa. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 4 Nov., 1791; 2 sublegn, 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 28 Feb., 1793; resigned 24 Oct., 1793.

[7] Robert Craig, Va. Lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; killed June 30, 1794, in action with Indians at Fort Recovery Ohio.

[8] James Underhill, Vt. Lt. inf. 16 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 6 Apr., 1795. Commanded at Fort Adams.

[9] See Suydam.

[10] Benjamine Strother, Va. 1. lt. inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 3 sublegn, 4 Sept., 1792; 4 sublegn Sept., 1793; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 4 Sept., 1797.

Ensigns.

No 6.

1st Sub Legion
- Daniel Bissell [1]
- John Michael [2]
- Jacob Kreemer [3]
- Charles Hye [4]

2nd Sub Legion
- Samuel Drake
- Peter Shoemaker [5]
- Isack Younghusband [6]

3d Sub Legion
- Reason Beall
- Peter Marks [7]
- Samuel Davidson [8]
- Charles Wright [9]
- Nanning I. Vischer
- Hartman Light Hizer [10]
- Andrew Shanklin [11]

4th Sub Legion
- Robert Purdy [12]
- Hugh Brady [13]
- Campbell Smith [14]
- Robert Lee
- Stephen Trigg [15]
- Johnathan Taylor [16]

All those officers are of the 5th of March, 1792, having no former claims.

[1] Daniel Bissell, Conn. Ens. 1 inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 1794; capt. 1 Jan, 1799; lt. col. 1808; col. 1812; brig. gen. 4 Mar., 1814; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1821; (died 14 Dec. 1833, at St. Louis, Mo.

[2] John Michael, Pa. Ens. 1 inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 1 Apr. 1794; capt. 3 Mar., 1799; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1802.

[3] Jacob Kreemer, Pa. Ens. inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 2 sublegn, 4 Sept., 1792; tr. to 1st July, 1793; lt. 13 Dec. 1793; capt. 1 June, 1798; cashiered 23 Oct. 1799.

[4] Charles Hye for note see Charles Hyde.

[5] Peter Shoemaker, Pa. Ens. 2 inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 3 Mar., 1793; capt. 3 Mar. 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1822.

[6] Isaac Younghusband, Va. Ens. 2 inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 22 Jan., 1793; died Oct. 16, 1794.

[7] Peter S. Marks; Va. Ens. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 10 Sept., 1793; capt. 1 Nov., 1799; dismissed 19 Aug., 1800.

[8] Samuel Davidson, N. C. Ens. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 9 Feb., 1794; resigned 30 Apr., 1800.

[9] Charles Wright, Md. Ens. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 12 Nov., 1793; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

[10] Hartman Leitheiser, Pa. Ens. inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 23 Feb., 1794; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; capt. 1 July, 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

[11] Andrew Shanklin. Ens. 3 sublegn. 21 Nov., 1792; lt. 30 Jan., 1794; 3 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 3 Nov., 1798.

[12] Robert Purdy, Pa. Ens. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 19 Apr., 1793; capt. 3 Mar., 1799; res'd 30 Sept., 1803; lt. col. inf. 9 Jan., 1809; col. 4 inf. 26 Aug., 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1815.

[13] Hugh Brady, Pa. Ens. inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 1794; res'd 20 Oct., 1795; capt. 10 inf. 8 Jan., 1799; disch'd 15 June, 1800; col. 22 inf. 6 July, 1812; bvt. brig. gen. 6 July, 1822 for faithful service in one grade and maj. gen. 30 May, 1848 for meritorious conduct; died Apr. 15, 1851. For sketch of Hugh Brady see Vol. 3 p. 84 Pioneer and His. Coll.

[14] Campbell Smith, Md. Ens. inf. 16 Mar., 1792. Aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Posey; lt. 10 Sept. 1793; capt. 20 Nov. 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

[15] Stephen Trigg, Ky. Ens. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 3 Mar., 1794; resigned 5 Nov., 1795.

[16] Jonathan Taylor. Eng. 4 sublegn. 21 Nov. 1792; lt. 26 Mar., 1793; capt. 3 Mar. 1799; resigned 15 Nov. 1800.

The Review is postponed untill Sunday the 19th at 9 OClock A. M.

	Guards Detaile				Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	OS. OD.
Infantry	1	2	6	6	116	1	"	1	16	1 1
Right Rifle	1	1	1	1	20	"	1	"	4	1 "
Left "	"	1	1	1	25	"	"	"	5	" "
	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2 1

After Orders the 15th May 1793

The Infantry Artillery and Right Wing Rifle Corps will give the following Men for fatigue and guard tomorrow in addition—The Guards to excuse the left Rifle Corps who are to prepare a New Encampment for their Selves the fatigue to be Distributed as follows—

	Guards				Fatigue			
	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	20
Infantry			1	17		1	"	36
Right R. Corps		1	"	8	1	1	1	9
		1	1	25	2	3	2	65

S S C P

Mr. Beall will find 2—2—2—50 to the Qr. Master General the Residue of the Fataigue will be reported at 8 OClock to the General as ready to Undertake the Building of a Bridge which he will direct—Mr. Beall will be accountable to see the Latter fatigue suplied with tools

by order Edward Butler

Head Quarters

Parole Hobson's Choice May 16th 93

C Sign

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Mills Adjt Diven.

Detail.

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Artillery	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	2	2	6	7	129	2	2	1	39	1	1
Right R. Corps		1	2	1	32			1	11	1	"
Total	2	4	8	8	161	2	2	2	50	2	1

One Sub one Sergt. one Corporal and twenty fife will be sent as usal to the forage Boats one Sub one Sergt one Corporal and twenty five will be reported to the Qr. Master General on Board his Boat for the purpose of making a Road

Emr Butler D. A. & I Genl
pro tem

Parole Agincourt
C Sign Air

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice May 17th 1793

Details

	Guards C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Fatigue S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Infantry	2	3	6	7	129		1	"	20	1	1
R. R. C.		1	2	1	32	1	"	1	5	1	0
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

The Fatigue to be sent to the forage boats by order

Edward Butler D.A. & I Genl.
pro tem

Parole *Algiers*
C Sign *Aluant*

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 18th May 1793

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Buell Adjt. Lee.

The Legion will form for Review at 9 OClock to Morrow morning furnished with 24 Rounds of Blank Cartridges pr Man. The Guards will not be releived untill the manoeuvres of the Morning is over the Line of March will be the Same as practised at Legion Ville.

Detail

	Guards C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Fatigues S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Infantry	1	2	5	5	116	1	1	"	16	1	1
Artillery		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Right Rifle	1	"	2	1	19			1	4	"	"
Left "	"	1	1	2	26				5	1	"
	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

Parole Almeida
C Sign Almanza

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 19th May 1793
Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Burbeck
Adjutant Diven

The Contractors will Issue one Gill of Whiskey to each man on duty this day upon the return of the Commanding officer Countersigned by the Deputy Adjt. Genl.

Detail

	Guards					Fatigues					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	O.D.
Infantry	1	2	5	5	111	1	"	"	16	1	1
R. Rifle	1	1	2	1	24			1	"	4	" "
Left "		1	1	2	26				1	5	1 "
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice th 20 May 1793.

Parole Alcano C Sign Antwerp

Officer of the Day to Morrow Major Buell Adjt. Beall

The Legion will Immediately Strike their tents and pitch them again on the Ground that will be allotted to the respective Corps who are to Cleare the parade in their front of all the Rubish and felld timber as far out as below the Margin of the Rising Ground.—Captain Springer and his Company are to do Duty in common with the other Troops and are to be detailed accordingly The General Court Martial wherof Captain Pierce is president will proced to the tryall of all such prisoners as shall be brought before them at 10 oClock tomorrow morning—Twenty Carpenters are to be drafted from the Infantry and Rifle Corps Immediately and to join their Corps as soon as the Buisiness for which they are wanted is Compleated. The Barge Crew that came down the River with the Qr. Master General are to join theire respective Companies, The Adjutants will find the Carpenters called for in this order In the following (Viz) The Infantry 15 the Rifle Corps 3 the Left Do.—and one Sergant Reedy and two privates these are to be returned by name to me at 5 oClock this evening—Edward Butler D. A. & I. Genl.

pro tem

Detail

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Artillery		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	1	2	5	5	108	1	1	"	15	1	1
Right Rifle C.	1	1	2	2	27				5	1	"
Left Do			1	1	26			1	5	"	"
	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

The Right Rifle Corps will send one Sub to relive the officer on Guard at No 2 who is taken sick

E. B.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 25th May 1793

Parole Barbet C Sign Barcelona

Officer of the Day to morrow Major Burbeek Adjt. Lee.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Washington on the 7th and by adjournment untill the 27th day of March 1793 wherof Major David Strong was president Major John Smith of the Second Sub Legion was tried by order of Brigadier Genl. James Wilkinson on the following charges Viz. 1st Intemperance and Irregular Conduct in Command 2nd by Abandoning his Post Under the pretext that his subordinate officers had deposed him & 3dly for Imputing to Lieut. Tilton Ensign Kremer and Doctor Boyde[1] a Combination to destroy him by poison or assination the Court after Mature Deliberation find the prisoner Guilty of each and of all the Charges exhibited against him being breaches of article the 5th and 13th Section and of the 20 Article of the Appendix of the Rules and Articles of War and also of a Garrison order of the 13th Feby 1792 Issued by Lieut. Coln. Commandant Wilkinson their Commanding officer In the Department and Sentence him to be Dismissed the Service of the United States—The Commander in Cheif after a full and Deliberate Examination and Digest of the Evidence on record in the proceeding of the General Court Martial is of oppinion that the Intemperance and Irregular Conduct Mentioned in the first charge against Major Smith was occasioned by the Unhappy mallady with which he was then afflicted it also Evidently appears that the Idea entertained by him of a Combination against his Life by Lieut. Tilton Ensign Kremar and Doctor Boyde, was the Ideal Fanton of a Disturbed Imagination occasioned by long want of Health and Rest and therefore ought rather to be Considered a Misfortune than a Crime—Capt. Bradly Must Certainly have thought the Major much Deranged in his Intelects when he informed Major Adair that he was in a very disagreeable Situation that Major Smith had Lost his reason and that he had been obliged to disarm him and here the Commander in Chief must observe that perhaps no other Consideration would have Justified the Conduct of Capt. Bradley, on the Contrary he would himself be in a very disagreeable Situation from that act as to the other charge of abandoning his post under the pretext that his subordinate officer had deposed him. It Cleary appears by Major Adairs Testimony that Major Smith was Actually disordered and that he was also much Deranged in his reason. Major Adair says Seeing

[1] Samuel Boyd, Pa. Sur. mate 1 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; ens. 1 sublegn. 3 Mar., 1793; killed 17 October, 1793, in action with Indians near Fort St. Clair.

the Situation he was in I desired him to Leave his post and Go to Fort Hamilton, he asked me frequently whether I Thought the General would approve of his going in and on my Saying I thought he would as he was of no use their he concluded to go, and turning to Capt. Bradley asked him if he now might have his arms Capt. Bradley said he might and after being asked for them Several times ordered the Servant to bring them in, which he did, nor does their appear among the charges exhibited against Major Smith anything respecting the Order of the 13th Feby 1792. From these and other Mitigating circumstances and considerations The Commander in Cheif is induced to disapprove of the Sentence of the General Court Martial wherof Major David Strong was president, which dismissed Major now Lieut. Coln. Smith from the Service of the United States and orders him to be liberated from his arrest—at the same time the Commander in Cheif fully approves of the Conduct of Capt. Bradley acting as he did under the then existing incapacity of Major Smith, and he most pointedly and decidedly exhonorates Lieut. Tilton Ensign Kremer and Doctor Boyd from Entertaining the most distant Idea of Injuring Major Smith in the manner that his unhappy Mallady had Impressed his Imagination with—

Detaile

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	O D.
Infantry	2	3	5	5	108	"	"	1	15	1	1
R. Rl. C.		1	1	2	26	1	1	"	5	"	"
Left			2	1	27				5	1	"
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 22d May 1793

Parole Beslile C Sign Bergen

Officer of the Day to Morrow Major Mills Adjt. Diven

In future when the Arms or Accoutrements of any Non Commissioned or Solder are out of Repair or damaged they must be returned to the Quarter Master of the corps to which the man belongs, who shall See them deposited with the proper artificer for Immediate repair and if it shall appear they have been injured or Damaged through neglect or Design the cost of repairing Shall be charged to the delinquent and deducted from his or their pay, for which purpose the principal Artificer Shall furnish the Qr. Master or Qr. Masters with the price of the Repair, which Repair shall not exced the Philadelphia Price; and the Qr.

Master shall lodge these accounts with their respective Sub Legionary paymasters—The order of the 28th of January respecting the preservation of the ammunition must be strictly observed throughout the Legion.

Detail

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	O D.
Infantry	2	2	5	5	109		1	"	15	1	1
R. R. C.		1	1	1	25	"	"	1	5	1	"
Left Do		1	2	2	27	1	"	"	5	"	"
Total	2	4	8	8	=161	1	1	1	25	2	1

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice May 23d 1793

Parole Bovilon

C Sign Bouchien Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Buell

Adjt Beall

The Troops destined to relieve the Garrisons of fort Stuben[1] and fort Knox[2] will decend the Ohio at 6 oclock on Sunday Morning under the Command of Captain Peters.

Major Burbeck will order the proper Quantity of Ammunition for three Posts, The Qr. Master Genl. will furnish a sufficient number of Keel Boats to transport the troops and Stores to the aforesaid Stations, and to bring to this place the present Garrison of Fort Steuben and Knox—The Contractor will furnish the quantity of Provisions Necessary for the Troops on their Passage upon a Return made by Capt. Peters of the number of Rations wanted. Capt. Butler Deputy Adjt. Genl. will select the Garrison for each of those Posts with a Particular Return of their names, Abstract of Cloathing, Arms & Accoutrements that may be wanting to complete his Command so that everything may be in perfect Readiness at the Hour mentioned to Descend the River—

Detail—

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Artillery		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	2	1	5	5	108	1	"	1	15	1	1
Right Rifle		1	2	2	26		1	"	5	"	"
Left "		1	1	1	27				5	1	"
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

[1] Fort Steuben, Ohio, located near the present site of Jeffersonville.
[2] Fort Knox was situated at Vincennes, Ind.

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice
May 24th 1793

Parole Brest C Sign Brussells

Officer of the Day to Morrow Major Burbeck

Adjutant Lee.

The Captains of the guards when Relieved are requested to Dine at Head Quarters in future when not otherwise particularly Engaged. As soon as the Parade is fully clear'd off—

Every attention must be paid to the reparation of the cloathing of Solierly, which from appearance has been to much neglected.

The Legion will be reviewed on Thursday at 9 oClock in the morning

Details

	Guards					Fatigue				
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os. OD.
Infantry	1	3	5	5	109				15	1 1
Right Rifle C.	1	1	2	1	26	1	"	1	5	" "
Left " "			1	2	26		1	"	5	1 "
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2 1

Head Quarters Hobson's Choice
25th May 1793.

Parole Cadiz C Sign Calais

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Mills

Adjutant Divin

Detail

	Guards					Fatigue				
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os. OD.
Infantry	2	2	5	5	109	1	1	"	15	1 1
Right Rifle C.		1	2	2	25				5	" "
Left " "		1	1	1	27			1	5	1 "
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2 1

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
May 26th 1793.

Parole Charlestown C Sign Chester

Officer of the Day toMorrow Major Buell Adjt Lee.

Detail.

	Guards					Fatigue					
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Artillery		1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Infantry	2	2	5	5	109	1	"	1	15	1	1
R. R. C.		1	2	2	25		1	"	5	"	"
Left Ditto.			1	1	27				5	1	"
Total	2	4	8	8	161	1	1	1	25	2	1

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice May 27th 1793.

Officer of the Day to Morrow Major Hughes Adjutant Divin.
Parole Copenhagen C Sign Candle

The Review is postponed till 9 oClock on Thursday Morning the 30th inst. on account of the Wet Weather and to give further time for the Preparation of the Soldiers clothing—The Dragoons must Parade on foot and dress with the Right Rifle Corps at Revalle, Troops & Re Retreat when every officer must Attend nor shall any officer absent himself from Parade at from or after Retreat beating in the Evening untill after Guard Mounting, Next Morning unless on guard, without a Particular Permission from the Commanding Officer in Camp.

Detail.

	Guards						
	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	Os.	OD.
Infantry	1	3	5	5	115	1	1
RightRifleCo.	1	0	2	1	23	1	
Left " "		1	1	2	23		
Total	2	4	8	8	161	2	1.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
May 28th 1793

Parole Dardanelles C Sign Dantrice

Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Burbeck
Adjutant Drake.

All Officers and Soldiers entitled by their wounds or other Casualty to be placed on the Pension list of the United States, must be examined by the Principal and the two next Senr. present in the Medical Department. These must certify the Nature and Degree of the Disability whether it will incapicitate the Invalid entirely from Labour, or in what proportion, and whether the disability is probably temporary or perma-

nent—The Officer Commanding the Corps to which the Invalid belonged or the Post which he is at must also Certify the time and Place at which the Invalid was Disabled and the Circumstances thereof whether by Wounds, or other Casualties—

These Certificates are to be presented to the Commander in Chief, together with the State in which the Invalid chooses to draw his Pension.

If the Certificates are satisfactory, the Invalid will be placed upon the List, and he will Receive a Pension in half Yearly Payments in proportion to his Disability according to Law. All officers making the Certificates aforesaid will be responsible for the entire Truth and Property thereof. Major Hughes will take charge and command of the right Wing of the Infantry, and Major Mills of the Left, and will make a Point of exacting the Necessary Regulations for Preserving Order and Cleanliness in the Camp and for the punctual attendance of all concerned at Roll calls—Lieut. Divin will do the Duty of Adjt and Qr. Mr to the Right Wing and Ensign Drake will discharge like duties in the left Wing of infantry, untill further Orders—All Provision Returns will in future be brought by the Qr. Master accompanied by a Report of the Day on which they are to be signed, both Report and Provision Return will be signed by me in future, but by having a Report for comparison, when officers Retain the Rations of Waiters, the Number in each Corps will be noted at the bottom of the Provision Returns—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
May 29th 1793.

The Infantry will send two Privates with their Arms, Accoutrements; and six days provisions to the Deputy Adjutant Genl's Tent for Command immediately, The Rifle Corps will send two also equipped in the same manner by Order,

Edward Butler Deputy Ad & I. Genl.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice May 29th 1793.

Parole Dungeon C Sign Dover

Officer of the Day to Morrow, Major Mills
Adjutant Lee

The Weather still continuing Humid and Unsettled, and the Parade soft and disagreeable, the Review is further postponed untill Sunday Morning Nine OClock, every description of Guards must form on the

Grand Parade at 8 oclock in the Morning,—In future, when they will be told off into eight equal Platoons they will form in two Columns and March to the Ground on the left Assigned for Manouvering the Guards, when the Field Officer of the Day will cause them to Practice the different Evolutions for sudden Action, whether in front flank or rear, always in two lines, so as to secure the Stores and Baggage. They are also to be Perfected in Manoevres of the Hollow Square, Agreeably to the Method Practised at Legion Ville—All those Manoevres must be done with Velocity and in open order of at least two paces between each File after a Practice of Two hours each fair Day of those and such other Manoeuvres as the Commanding Officer may think proper to put the Troops through—They will return to the left Wing Rifle Parade when the Guards will be told off, and sent to their respective Stations.

The Division Standards which came down the River in the leading Boats will be sent to Major Burbeck immediately, who will have them Deposited safely.

Mr. Drake will consult Mr. Divin relative to the Detail, as I cannot make their details separate untill I have Reports from the Wings which must Accompany the next Provision Return.

Edwd. Butler D. A. & I. Genl.
pro tem

(Note) The General having expressed a wish that the Subs of the Army would have as near as possible their Tour on his guard; The Officer of the Day is requested to prevent exchanging of Guards on the grand Parade, and to order the Adjutant of the Day to count off Genl. Guards from different Corps alternately, and to post the Subs longest of that Tour to said guards—

Edwd. Butler D. A. & I. Genl.
Pro Tem.

Lieut. Towels will be pleased to do the Duty of Adjutant and Qr. Mr. to the right Wing during the sickness of Lieut. Divin—He is to be Obeyed as such.

The Commanding Officers of Companies and Detachments will deliver their Morning Reports to the Acting Adjutant Genl. at Guard Mounting.

By Order, Thomas Hughes Major Commanding
Right Wing Infantry.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
31st May 1793.

Parole Edinburgh C Sign Elvas

Officer of the Day to Morrow, Major Hughes,
Adjutant Drake.

The Contractors will issue one Gill of Whiskey to each man who was on Guard last night upon Returns Countersigned by the Field Officer (i, e) Major Mills—A Non Commissioned and three men will mount Guard at my Boat until further Orders, by order

Thomas Hugh's Majr Command'g
R. W. Infty.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice June 1st 1793

The Respective Qr. Masters will immediately select every Skiff and Canoe along shore belonging to the Publick without exception or distinction be hauled up to the Upper Bank, Stove or sent adrift.

The Intoxicated and Beastly situation in which a great Number of the Soldiery belonging to almost every Corps, was discovered by the Commander in Chief yesterday, and at other times in the Village of Cincinnati makes it his duty to prohibit any passes or Permits to be given to any Non Commissioned officer or soldier to pass the chain of Centinels out of Camp, except by the field Officer of the Day; and then not more than one Man in a Company, who first must be particularly recommended by his Commanding Officer. Any Centinel suffering a Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier to pass his Post without a Pass signed as aforesaid, shall receive fifty lashes for each offence unless such Non Commissioned Officer or soldiers are personally passed by the Officer or Officers of the Guards, or by a Commissioned Officer going on Duty—Any Soldier who may attempt to pass the chain of Centinels without a proper Permit, or that shall attempt impose a forg'd sign'd pass upon a Centinel shall receive Twenty lashes, for each offence without form of Tryal, which the Officer of the Guard or Guards shall order to be immediately inflicted—The old Guards are not to be relieved untill after the Review to Morrow—Each Man will be furnished with Twenty four rounds of blank Ammunition for the purpose of manoevring. Major Burbeck will order twelve Boxes of fix'd Musquet Cartridges, & Twenty four rounds of fix'd Shells for each Piece of Artillery. The Qr. Mr. will furnish as many Waggons, and Pack Horses as Major Burbeck shall demand and

four Dozen felling Axes in good Order—The Qr. Mr. belonging to the Qr. Mr. Gen'l Department must always attend upon those occasions with proper guides—The respective Officers Commanding Companies, Detachments and Wings, will be responsible for the appearance of the Soldiers; every Man capable of Duty must Parade—The Adjutant of the Day will have Twelve Privates from the Infantry (i e) six from each Wing, and three Ditto from each Wing of the Rifle corps turn'd out for Guard immediately, Hewill have twelve delivered to the Officer of the New Redoubt No 4, and six to the New Ditto No 3—

Head Quarters Hobson's Choice 2nd June 1793.

Parole Farce. Countersign Tillow

Officer of the Day tomorrow, Major Mills, Adjt from the right wing Infantry— The Contractors will Issue one Gill Whiskey to each Man under Arms this Day, and none else.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 5th June 1793.

Parole Frederica Countersign Freburgh

Officer of the Day to Morrow, Major McMahon Adjt Bell.

At a Genl. Court Martial held on the ninth and continued by adjournment untill the 30th ult. whereof Capt. John Pierce is President, the following Prisoners were tried, upon the charges exhibited against them (Viz)

Francis Bashford Private Soldier in Capt. Dayles[1] Company charged with Disobedience of orders, charging his bayonet on, and Threatening to take the Life of Lieutenant Hunter on the 16th April, Pleads guilty, wherof the Court Sentences him to receive 100 lashes.

Thos. Powers, Private in the late Howes Compy. charged with Deserting from Fort Hamilton[2] on the 15th May pleads Guilty, wherefore the Court Sentence him to receive 100 lashes—

Wm Tully Private in Captain Bradleys Compy charged with Deserting from Fort Hamilton on or about the 15th of May, also with repeated Drunkenness, pleads Guilty, and is by the Court sentenced to receive 100 lashes—

Frederick Miller, in Capt. Bradley's Compy, charged with Deserting, after hearing the evidence in this case, as well as attending to the insig-

[1] See Capt. Thomas Doyle.

[2] Fort Hamilton was built Sept., 1791 on Great Miami river, on the site of the present town of Hamilton. It was intended as a place of deposit for provisions, and as a link to Fort Washington. It was a stockade, 50 ft square, with four good bastions and barracks. Gen. Wilkinson greatly enlarged it.—Howe's Hist. Ohio, Vol. 1, p. 342.

nificant appearance of the Prisoner, the court are of opinion that his imbecility of mind renders him unfit for a Soldier, and do therefore acquit him.

Benjamin Wright, of Capt. Guion's Company charged with Sleeping on his Post, on the morning of the 22nd May, the Court find the Prisoner Guilty, but in consideration of his present sickness, and former good character as a Soldier they only sentence him to receive 100 lashes.

Wm McDonald Private in Capt. Lee's Troop, and Anthony, a Private in Capt. Boyns's Troop, each charged with attempting to Desert, and with being Accessary to the Desertion of others—After hearing the Evidence in the case of Anthony, The Court are of Opinion that he is not Guilty, and do therefore acquit him—Upon the evidence render'd against the Prisoner McDonald the Court find him Guilty of Violating Article 4th Section 6th of Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes.

Gasper Richcreck—(alias) James Anderson, Private Soldier in Capt. Pratts Company charged with Deserting and reinlisting into Capt. Preston's Company of Riflemen, pleads Guilty, and Sentenced to Receive 100 Lashes, and have his Pay stopped to answer the demands which the United States may have against him—

James Douglass (alias) James Spencer Private in Capt. Sedam's Company, charged with repeated Drunkenness, being absent from Roll Call and Mutinous Conduct in repeated Instances—The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of a Violation of Article the 5th of Section the 12th and Article 4th of Section the 12th of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 50 lashes.

Corpl. John Ferriss of the 2nd Sub Legion, charged first, with leaving his Guard on the 20th May, Second, with bringing Whiskey to the said Guard whereby several soldiers belonging to it were made Drunk, and thereby rendered unfit to do the Duty of Centinels—Thirdly, with being Accessary to a Private Soldier of said Guard leaving it to purchase Liquor by giving him Money to purchase with, and advising him to do it—Fourthly, with treating his superior officer, Lieut. McRea's character with Contempt before the Court Martial on the 27th May—The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner Corpl. Ferris is guilty of the 3d and 4th charges exhibited against him, the 1st & 2nd not supported, and do sentence him to receive 50 lashes—The Commander in Chief confirms all and singular the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial whereof Capt. John Pierce is President, and Orders that the Corporal

Punishment directed to be inflicted, take place on the Grand Parade to morrow Morning between the hours of eight & nine OClock.

Adjt. Reason Bell of the 3rd Sub Legion was tried upon the following charges, exhibited against him by Capt. Edward Butler (viz) for frequently absenting himself from his Tent and Camp, and getting an Officer to do his Duty, which conduct is contrary to the known and established Regulations of the Army of the United States & Subversive of good order and Military Subordination, and from which Absence frequent Neglect of his Duty hath arisen, to the detriment of that service— The Court after due deliberation on this case, and the evidence adduced, are of opinion, that the charge exhibited against Adjutant Bell is not supported, and do therefore Acquit him. The Commander in Chief approves of the aforegoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial, and orders that Adjutant Reason Bell be immediately liberated from his Arrest, and return to his Duty—

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 6th June 1793.

Parole Hannah— Countersign Hanover—

Officer of the Day to Morrow, Major Buell Adj't from the right wing Infantry.

At a General Court Martial whereof Capt. John Pierce is President, began on the 9th and held by Adjournment untill the 30th of May, Lieut. Daniel St. Thomas Junifer of the 4th Sub Legion was tried on the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Wm Divin (Viz) 1st Repeated Drunkenness and intoxication. 2dly By palpably lying with an intention to injure and destroy the Reputation of Lieut. Divin as an Officer & a Soldier—3rdly with making use of and uttering in the Company of Officers, Ungentleman and unsoldierly expressions, with a View to induce a suspicion, that Lieut. Divin is capable of the commission of Felonious Acts, The Ct. Martial after maturely considering and attending to the Testimony of Witnesses and weighing with deliberation the Evidence adduced in this case, as well as all the concurring circumstances, relative to the inveterate Animosioty, and Reciprocal Enmity between the Complainant Lieut Divin, and the Defendant Lieut. Junifer, are of opinion that the 1st & 2nd charges are not supported, but find the Defendant, Lieut. Junifer, Guilty of the 1st part of the charge only, Whereof by Virtue of the Power Vested in them, by Article 5th of Section 10th of the Rules and Articles of War, They do sentence him to be reprimanded in Genl. Orders.

The foregoing Charges exhibited by Lieut. Divin against Lieut. Junifer, appear to be only the counterpart of those exhibited by Mr. Junifer against Mr. Divin before a Gen'l. Court Martial held at Legion Ville on the 26th December, 1792, Neither having for its Basis either the Honour or Dignity of the Legion, or the Benefit of the Service, but evidently founded in malice, and personal Resentment, and which had been better settled by some other mode, than that of Court Martial, The Commander in Chief therefore hopes, that the times of the Officers, will be no longer taken up, or their feelings tortured in hearing and recording charges and Proceedings that tend only to disgrace the Orderly Books of the U. States of America—Patrick Landen, Lawdy Bennett, James Byers and Thomas Atkinson, all private Soldiers in Captain Hannahs Comy. were brought before the Court severally, and Tried upon the following charges (viz) with being Drunk and sleeping upon their Posts on the night of the 20th May, to which the Prisoners pleads severally not Guilty—The Court Martial after attentively considering the Evidence in the foregoing case, and maturely considering thereon, are of the opinion that the Prisoners (Viz.) Patrick Ladon, Lawdy Bennett & James Byers Private Soldiers in Capt. Hannahs Company are each of them Guilty of a Violation of Article 5th & 6th of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, wherefore they do Sentence each of them (viz) Patrick Laden, Lawdy Bennett & James Byers to be Shott to Death, Two thirds of the Court concurring therein, they do not find —— Atkinson Guilty and therefore Acquit him. The Unsoldierly, dangerous, and Unpardonable Crime, of which the aforesaid Prisoners were severally found Guilty has been aggravated by the Contempt, with which they treated the Genl. Order of the 12th Ultimo. (viz)) The Very Soul & Existence of an Army depends upon Subordination & Discipline, and The Lives and Safety of the Legion, and of the Country upon the Vigilance and Activity of the Centinel; Therefore Deserting from, or Sleeping on a Post whilst on Centry in an Enemies Country, as at present, shall in future be Punished with Death—If after this present and pointed Admonition, the Commander in Chief was to permit the Crime of which the Prisoners have been found Guilty, to pass without the most Awful and exemplary Punishment, he should deem himself Accessary to any Disaster that may befall the Legion, in consequence of the remissness of Centinels—

The Commander in Chief therefore confirms the foregoing Sentence of Death, severally passed upon Patrick Lawdon, Lowdy Bennett, and James Byers by the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Captain John Pierce is President, and orders that the said Patrick Lawdon, Lowdy Bennett,

and James Byers be shot to Death in front of the Grand Parade on Sunday the 9th Inst, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven OClock A. M. for which the Legion will Parade in the most Soldierly order upon this Solemn Occasion—These and every other General Order must be Read on Parade to the Soldierly by the respective Adjutants every Evening after they are Issued, on pain of Neglect of Duty, and disobedience of Orders. Lieut. Daniel St. Thomas Junifer is liberated from his Arrest, and Ordered to return to his Duty.—

The General Court Martial whereof Capt. John Pierce was President is Dissolv'd—In future when any Escort is Necessary in the Qr. Mr. Genl. or contractors Departments, a Requisition must be made in Writing to the Acting Adjutant General, and signed by the Heads of those Departments, if present, or by the principal Deputies (if absent) and deliver'd 24 hours before the Escort is wanted, otherwise no Escort can be granted—The Contractors will Issue one Gill of Whiskey to each man on Guard last night, upon the return of the Field Officer of the Day, in consequence of the severe Rain—

Head Quarters Hobson's Choice
June 7th 1793.

A Genl. Court Martial will sit Tomorrow Morning at 9 OClock, to consist of Seven Members, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them, Major McMahon President, Ensign Campbell Smith, Judge Advocate Pro. Tem—All Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend—All such Officers now on the Spot, as have not yet received their Commissions, will Please to call at Headquarters Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock for them.—The Officer Commanding the Right flank Guard, will receive and keep in Custody, all such Prisoners belonging to the Legion, as shall from time to time be sent to that Guard, Provided, that the Crime or Crimes, for which the Prisoner, or Prisoners are Confined be delivered in Writing, which he shall regularly report to the Field Officer of the Day, and to the Officer that relieves him—Horses must be fixed at a proper distance and Parallel with the Tents, and in a direct line with the front of the respective Encampments, for the reception of the Arms. Perfect uniformity must be observed— The Infantry right Wing for Court Martial will give one Captain, The Dragoons One Captain & One Sub—The Artillery in Camp one Captain—The Garrison One Captain, & One Sub. to meet agreeable to Genl. Orders at Major McMahons Tent, on the left—

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice June 9th 1793.

As there is a possibility that the Unhappy men now under Sentence of Death, Viz. Patrick Lowden, Lowdy Bennet and James Byers were not Acquainted with the pointed Orders of the the 12th Ultimo, and possibly from some remissness or Neglect, in not having the Rules & Articles of War explained to them, under this impression the Commander in Chief is induced to extend Mercy towards them in full hopes and confidence that the Clemency now shown will not be abused in future, He therefore Pardons and Reprieves from Death, the aforesaid Patrick Lawdon, Lowdy Bennett & James Byers, and orders them to join and do Duty in the Companies to which they belong— And to the end that an indeliable impression may be made upon the Minds of the Soldiery respecting their duty and the pains and penalties to which they are subject for a Breach or Neglect thereof, the following Sections and Articles are to be immediately Read to the Troops, and once a week in future at the Head of each Troop and Company in the Legion (Viz) The whole of the section 2d and 6th article 2nd Section and 12th Article, and Article 2nd to Article 15th, inclusive of Section 13th——

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 10th June 1793.

The Commanding Officer of the right Wing is not Pleased to see so much filth amongst the Tents of the different Companies and Detachments, he therefore orders two Men from each Company or Detachment, with a Non Commissioned Officer to attend every Morning for the purpose of Cleaning the Incompment in front and rear of their Companies at Reveille Beating, the Trenches is to be swept clean, and no Water is to be thrown into them, Any Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier who shall be found guilty of throwing the Bones on Parade, or in the Trenches, shall suffer Punishment—

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 11th June 1793.

The Commanding Officer will cause to be delivered a Genl. Return of their respective Companies by 10 Oclock to Morrow Morning accounting for all absentees, Men on Extra Duty, in Hospital, or Confinement, and the Men lately sent to Garrison duty, in consequence of the order of the 25th Nov'br 1792 and reinspection of the 23rd April '93 will be noted at the Bottom of your Returns, but not included in the Body thereof—

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice June 12, 1793.

At a General Court Martial held at this Place on the 8th, and continued by adjournment untill the 10th whereof Major McMahon was President, the following Prisoners were Tried upon the charges respectively Exhibited against them. (Viz)

Corporal Francis Waldren and Stephen Marshall both Troopers in the 2nd Troop of the Squadron of Dragoons in the Legion of the United States, charged with having Deserted with their Arms & Accoutrements, and several Articles of Cloathing on the Night of the 1st of June 1793, when in an Enemies Country, the Court find them Guilty of a Breach of the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him, Corpl. Waldron to be reduced to the Ranks and that each of the said Prisoners receive 100 Lashes, to be inflicted at four different times, in Equal Proportions, and suffer such Legal Stoppages from their Pay, that will Suffice and Reimburse any Damage or Expence incurr'd by their Desertion—

John Watkins charged with having Deserted from the late Company of Captain Bewel,[1] and reinlisting with Lt. Craig by the Name of Aaron Onsbury, pleads guilty—The Court find him Guilty of 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War and Sentence him to Receive 100 Lashes to be inflicted at four different times, and that such stoppages be made from his Pay, as shall be sufficient to compensate the Loss which the Publick may have sustained by his Desertion.

Samuel Smith of the 4th Sub Legion, charged with being Drunk, laying down on his Post on the Night of the 7th Inst. loosing his Arms, Pleads Guilty The Court find him Guilty of Violating the 5th and 6th Articles of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, but in Consideration of his former good character of a Soldier, only Sentence him to Receive 100 Lashes at four different times in equal Proportions.

The Commander in Chief confirms all and singular the sentences, and Orders that the Corporal Punishment directed to be inflicted on Francis Waldron, Stephen Marshall, Thomas Watkins, and Samuel Smith to commence tomorrow Morning at 8 OClock for which purpose four Posts are to be put up, and half a Minute between each stroke or Lash—The said Waldron & Marshall are to be return'd to, and do Duty as Private Soldiers in the Corps they were exchanged for them Reclaimed—

John Cochran and John White charged with having Deserted from Capt. Prestons Company. Pleads Guilty, the Court find them Guilty and

[1] See Capt. Buel.

Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes each, and such stoppages of their Pay to reimburse the Publick from their Desertion.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentences passed upon John Cochran, John White and orders it to take place tomorrow Morning at half past 8 oClock. The charge exhibited and proved against Nicholas Harris, of the 1st Sub Legion, was then under the existing Circumstances, of so Criminal a Nature, that the Sentence was by no means proper to liberate him from his Confinement, and return to his Duty in said Sub Legion with the most solemn assurance that Instantaneous Death will be his fate if he should be again found Guilty of the said Crime.

The General Court Martial whereof Major McMahon was President, is Dissolved.

The Respective Pay Masters will make a return tomorrow Morning at 9 oClock, for such Articles of Cloathing as are actually wanting for the Number of men, fit for Duty, in the respective Companys of their respective Sub Legions, so as to be prepar'd on Sunday Morning, the 16th Inst. for a Review. Those Companies that have not Provided Hair for their Caps, of their respective Companies, will make a point of doing so by that Day.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
June 13th '93.

The Fatigue Party will turn out at 8 OClock in the Morning and must have half of them axes, they will be sent by the Adjut. of the Day, to complete the Cleaning of the Street, and Road into Camp, That's begun by Lieut Junifer, Yesterday.

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 14th June 93

A Genl. Court Martial will sit to Morrow Morning at 9 OClock at the President's Tent, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them, to consist of 13 Members, i e. Six Captains, Six Subs, and Major Mills President, Ensign Campbell Smith Judge Advocate, Pro: Tem: the parties and Evidences, to have Notice to Attend—

The Qr. Mr. Genl. will Issue but 10 lb of Hay, per Horse in place of fourteen Pounds untill further Orders. The Garrison will give Two Capts. and One Sub. the Dragoons Two Captains, and One Sub. The Artillery in Camp, One Capt. One Sub. The Right Wing of Infantry, and Left Wing Rifle Corps, one Sub each, as Members to the Genl. Court Martial

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 15th June
1793

The Troops will be furnished with Twenty four Pounds and the like Number of Rounds for each of the Howitzers—

The Legion will Parade for Review tomorrow Morning, and the Commander in Chief is Confident that the respective Officers will cause their men to appear with their Arms, Cloathing, and Accoutrements in the most perfect Order that Circumstances will admit of. The old Guards will not be relieved untill the Troops return from the field.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice
16th June 1793.

The Contractor will Issue One Gill of Whiskey for each Man under Arms this Day, on a Return, signed by the Commanding Officer of Corps, and Countersign'd by the Adjt. Genl.——

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 17th June 1793.

The following arrangements, and Regulations must be observed by the Escort of Troops for the Protection of Waggons, Pack Horses, and Stores, between Ft. Hamilton and Jefferson[1] untill further Orders—The Escort for the Present will consist of One Sub, Two Non Commis'd Officers, and Eighteen Private Dragoons One Capt. Two Subalterns, Eight Non Commission'd Officers and Sixty Privates of Infantry who are to March with the Convoy, to Jefferson there to remain, and do Duty, untill the Arrival of the next Escort, and Convoy, when they will return with the Pack Horses &c, to Hamilton. Upon the arrival of the next Escort to Jefferson, an equal Number of Dragoons and Infantry, Officer'd as above mentioned belonging to the Garrison of Jefferson, are to Escort the Pack Horses to Hamilton, where they will remain, and do Duty untill the Arrival of the Second Convoy; As in the first Instance, it must be well understood by the Commanding Officers of Forts Hamilton and Jefferson that the Infantry belonging to those Garrisons are to be Detached as Escorts in due Rotation, so that each corps may participate in the Fatigue; As also, in the Glory, should they be fortunate enough to fall in with the Enemy, who they must repulse, on all occasions, or Defend themselves untill supported—

[1]This fort was located in Darke county, Ohio, 5 miles south of Greenville, and was built by Gen. St. Clair.

Should any party of the Enemy have the Temerity to Attack the Convoy or Convoys, every precaution must be observed by the respective Officers Commanding the Escort to Guard against Surprise, as well by Day as by Night, and should they receive Intelligence of the Enemy being in force in their Front or Rear, they are to take Shelter at the nearest Post; either Hamilton, Sinclair, or Jefferson as Occasion may be—

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 18th June 1793

A Member is now to be added to the Court Martial Sitting in the Place of Cap't Lee, sent upon Command. The Tents are to be immediately struck. The Old Brush burnt, and fresh Shades made for the Comfort, and Preservation of the Health of the Troops. This must be an invariable Rule, at least Twice a Week, when the Weather will Permit.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 19th June 1793

The Detachment of Rifle Men belonging to Capt. — Company, now Encamped with, and Detach'd to Capt. Guions Company, are immediately to join and do duty with the 4th Sub Legion. Major McMahon take charge of and Assign them their Stations—The Commander in Chief observing the bad condition of many Rifles missing Fire upon the Manouevring Parade, by Snapping and Blowing; and finding the Powder is of a very good Quality, he requests that particular Attention will be paid not only to the Mens Arms, but as well to the State of the Ammunition. It must therefore be an invariable Rule, two or three times a Week, when the Weather is fair to expose the Cartridges to the Sun and Drying them on Blankets.

The Rifle Men will also dry their Powder by a proper exposure of their Horns, in which its contain'd, shaking the powder, and turning it so as to receive the Benefit of the Sun each fair Day as aforesaid.— The Commanding Officer of respective Guards will be held responsible for their Mens Arms going free and their fire certain.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 20th June 1793.

At a Genl. Court Martial held at this Place, on the 15th Inst. and by Adjournment untill the 18th Inst. whereof Major John Mills is President, Capt. Isaac Guion of the 3rd Sub Legion was tried on the following

charges exhibited against him by Major John H. Buell, 1st for unmilitary behaviour on the Evening of the Second Instant, in front of the Left Wing Infantry. Secondly, for Disobedience of his Superior (Major Buell's) Orders. The Court after hearing the Evidence and Defence, and maturely considering the same, are of Opinion that Capt. Guion is not Guilty of either of the charges exhibited against him by Major Buell, and do Acquit him thereof—

The Commander in Chief approves of the sentence Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Mills is President; and Orders that Capt. Guion be immediately liberated from his Arrest and return to his Duty.——

Note. The Contractor has laid his Voucher before me for April & May—Any of the Gentlemen Officers, who have not settled for their Waitors, Rations for these months, will immediately send in their Returns, sign'd by the Commanding Officers of Wings, to my Tent.——

The Corps who have not already lodged their Due Bills in lieu of the fourteen Days Bread, furnished them on the 30th of April, will immediately send them to me.

Edward Butler D. A. & I. Genl. Pro. Tem.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 21st June 1793.

At a Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Mills is President on the 15th, and held by Adjournment Untill the 17th Inst, The following Prisoners were Tried upon the charges Respectively exhibited against them (Viz). Robert Jones, Private in the 1st Sub Legion, for Sleeping on his Post, on the Night of the 12th Inst. The Court after hearing the Evidence are of Opinion, that the Prisoner is Guilty of a breach of the 6th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and do sentence him to receive 100 Lashes on the bare back, to be inflicted at Two different times in Equal Proportion—James Sullivan and Thomas Means, Soldiers in Capt Faulkners Company of Rifle Men were brought before the Court, and charged Severally with Desertion, on the Night of the 9th Inst.—The Court after deliberating and considering the Testimony, are of Opinion that each of the Prisoners are Guilty of the 1st Article 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and in full consideration of the evident Necessity of the most exemplary Punishment to be inflicted for Offences of so heinous a Nature, do sentence him to be Shot to Death—Two thirds of the Court concurring therein, but from certain Circumstances appearing to the Court in favor of the Prisoner James Sullivan, they only sentence that he expiate the crime by receiving

One Hundred Lashes on his bare Back, to be inflicted at four different times in equal Proportions—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences passed upon Robert Jones, and James Sullivan, and Orders them to take place Tomorrow Morning upon the grand Parade, observing a half minute between each Lash, Order'd to be inflicted after a most Mature and Deliberate consideration, and strongly impressed with the indespensible Necessity of putting an effectual check to the cowardly and heinous crime of desertion, The Commander in Chief solemnly hereby confirms the Sentence of Death express'd upon the before mentioned Prisoner, Thos. Means by the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Mills is President, and order that the said Thomas Means be put to Death, in front of the Manouvring Parade to Morrow Morning between the Hours of 9 and 11 oClock, and for which Execution, this order shall be the Warrant, to the Field Officer of the Day, who will give the Necessary Directions. The Legion will Parade and attend the execution in the most Military Order, in their present acquir'd State of the Legion. The Right and Left Wing of Infantry in this Encampment shall be Consider'd in two distinct Battalions—The Senior Officer on Parade shall therefore Command the Wing to which he belongs for the Time being Agreeable to Military Usage, or shall any Demur be made, on Disobedience of Orders, untill a Junction of the Troops takes place and a General Arrangement can be made.

Brigadier Genl. Wilkinson will take Command of the respective Posts, Corps, and Garrisons, from Ft. Jefferson Inclusive; and Brigadier Genl. Posey[1] will take the Command of the Troops for this Encampment and its Vicinity, under, and subject to such Orders, and Directions, as they from time to time, shall receive from the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice, June 23rd '93.

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major John Mills was President, held on the 19th Inst. and continued by Adjournment untill the 21st Instant, Lieut. John Sullivan[2] of the 2nd Sub Legion was tried upon the following charges exhibited against him, by Captain Henry Debutts, Aid-de-Camp, to the Commander-in-Chief. (Viz). For disobedience of Genl. Orders, and for an instant, open, and contemptuous Violation of

[1] Thomas Posey, Va. Capt. 7 Va. 20 Mar., 1776; maj. 2 Va., 30 Apr., 1778; lt. col. 11 Sept., 1782; brig. Gen. U. S. A. 14 Feb., 1793; resigned 28 Feb., 1794; (died 19 Mar., 1818.)

[2] John Sullivan, Jr. Ens. 2 inf. 2 July, 1791; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept. 1792; lt. 27 Nov., 1792; capt. 20 Mar. 1794; dismissed 6 May, 1795; (died 1796).

those Orders delivered by the Commander in Chiefs Aid De Camp—The Defendant produced to the Court, a Defence in Writing, which being Read and Heard the Court after due deliberation on the Testimony are of Opinion that the Defendant Lieut. John Sullivan is Guilty of the 1st part of the charge exhibited against him (viz) The disobedience of Genl. Orders; but Acquit him of the rest of the charge and Sentence that he make Attonement for the Offence for which he is Convicted by being reprimanded in Genl. Orders—As this is the first Instance, in which the Orders of the Commander in Chief has been Resisted so he trusts it will be the last, nor would it have happened upon this Occasion; but from the Stupid Ignorance, or Criminal Impertinence—It is always Painfull to the Commander in Chief, to differ in Opinion from that deliver'd by a Genl. Court Martial; but he cannot suppose it to be Possible, that any Officer of the Legion, can entertain a doubt, but that Cap't Debutts was, and is legally Aid De Camp, and that such it most certainly was, and is the Duty of every Officer to obey Orders, delivered by him, when coming from the Commander in Chief—If Gentlemen will give themselves the Trouble to examine the Orderly Books, they will find, that Lieut. now Capt. De Butts has been Recognized in Genl Orders, as an Aid De Camp to the Commander in Chief, and as such He shall be respected, and obeyed—Lieut. Sullivan is thereby liberated from his Arrest, and Ordered to return to his Duty in the Legion—Captain Jeffers being order'd by the Commander in Chief, to Select a light Company from the Detachment of the Troops, under the Command belonging to the 1st Sub Legion, is together with that Company to be exempt from Mounting Guards untill further Orders—The General Court Martial whereof Major John Mills was President, is dissolved—

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 24 June 1793

The Qr. Mr. Genl. will make a Position for the Rifle Men of the right Wing to encamp, which together with the Parade in their front must be as nearly Uniform with that of the Left as the Ground will Permit in every respect—The respective Corps of that Wing, will clear their Ground, and make their own Parade—Should Tools be wanting, they will be furnished by a proper application to the Quarter Master Genl.—Capt. Jeffers will be indefatigable in Teaching his Company of Light Infantry, the Manouvres and Firings adopted to the Service for which they are intended. He will immediately call at Head Quarters, for necessary Instructions—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice 25th June, '93.

The Division is to prepare and hold themselves in readiness for a Review, which will take place on Thursday next at 10 oClock, if fair— The Officers are requested to pay particular attention to the Cleanliness of their Men and the good Order of the Arms and Accoutrements, as those will be Minutely and Critically Inspected by the Commander in Chief who would wish to impress it upon the Minds of the Officers that nothing is more likely to insure Success to an Army, than that of a Strict Adherence to Cleanliness to both Soldiers and Encampments; as also of keeping the Arms & Accoutrements in good Order.

Head Quarters

Hobsons Choice, June 26, '93.

Ensign Campbell Smith of the 4th Sub Legion is appointed Aid De Camp to Brigadier Genl. Posey and is to be obeyed and respected as such —He will therefore immediately arrange and Settle his Accounts as Pay Master to that Sub Legion, and Transfer his Books and Accounts, properly Adjusted to his Successor in that Office, when he shall be chosen and appointed—The Officers of the 4th Sub Legion will proceed to the Election of a Sub Legionary Pay Master by Ballot, Vice Ensign Campbell Smith, to be held at Major McMahon's Hut, at 4 OClock Tomorrow Afternoon. The Major will Preside, and Report under his hand & seal to the Commander in Chief, the Person Elected who must be taken from the Subalterns of that Sub Legion.

Hd. Qrs. Hobsons Choice, 28th June 1793.

The Situation of the Contractors Slaughter House, and the filth and Vermin, Accumulated from the Offal thrown into the River above the Encampment, causes a Putricity in the Water along Shore, renders it unfit for use and injurious to the Troops, as well as intollerable offensive to the Encampment—The Contractor shall therefore immediately remove their Issuing Store and Slaughter House, Three hundred yards below the extreme of the Manoeuvring Ground on the Margin of the River, where all Issues for the Troops on this Ground are to be made in future. They shall also clean off and bury their Offal, and dirt accumulated about the present Store, and Penn; nor shall any more Cattle be slaughtered, or Issues be made there on any Occasion whatsoever—

The Corporal and five Men for Command will be immediately furnished with Three Days Provisions, exclusive of what they have on hand—The

Adjutant of the Day will see this done, and deliver them; As Also the Fatigue of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, & 18 Privates, ordered to the Qr. Master Genl. immediately— Edward Butler, D. A. & I General P. T. the Adjutant of the left Wing will order Duffey a Blacksmith, and Skidmore, a Wheelwright, as well Moroney a Rope Maker, all of the 3rd Sub Legion, to join Mr. Thorpe as Artifices untill further Orders.

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 30th June 1793.

Ensign Robert Lee is hereby appointed Pay Master to the 4th Sub Legion, Vice Ensign Campbell Smith being duly Elected to that Office, agreeable to the Orders of the 26th Inst—Capt Miller[1] now on Duty at Jefferson, & Capt Bissell at Fort St. Clair, are to repair immediately to this place, to take Command of the Companies to which they are appointed—Capt Melcher will go with the next escort to Fort Hamilton, and take command of the company late Doyles; and Lieut. Samuel Andrews will embrace the same opportunity to join, and take charge of the Company, late Howe's.— Capt. Miss Campbell will take charge of all the Horses belonging to the Squadron of Dragoons, now in Possession of the Qr. Mr. General, that are fit for that service, and return all such as are disabled, or past taking, and give proper Receipts—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice, 2nd July, 1793.

The Legion will Parade in the most Soldierly order, and perfectly prepar'd for Action, on Thursday Morning at half after four OClock, and take up the line of March exactly at 6, with One Days Provisions Cook'd. The Troops will advance in the same manner, as practis'd at Legion Ville—The Qr. Mr. Gen'l will deliver 400 Axes, and an equal number of Slings, to the Qr. Master of the line for which they will be accountable— He will also order a Waggon to attend with intrenching Tools, Ammunition, together with the Necessary Pack Horses and Guides—Every Officer and Soldier capable of doing Duty, must appear on Parade and March except the Old Guards, who will not be relieved untill the Legion returns to Camp—Major Burbeck will call at Head Quarters for further Orders —Lieut. Daniel St. Thos. Jenifer is hereby appointed Adjutant to the Rifle Corps of the left Wing, Vice Ensign Lee appointed Pay Master to the 4th Sub Legion—A Gen'l Court Martial will sit to Morrow Morning at 9 OClock at the Presidents Tent, to consist of seven members for the

[1] Edward Miller, Conn. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 27 Aug., 1791; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 21 Feb., 1793; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 10 Sept, 1800; (died 6 July, 1823).

Tryal of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—Major Hughs President, Ensign Hyde Judge Advocate, Pro Tem—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend—Lieut. Andrews will remain and do Duty with the 2d Sub Legion, as usual, untill further Orders—The Artillery in camp will give 1 Capt. The Dragoons 1 Capt & 1 Sub: The right Wing of Infantry 1 Capt—The left Wing of Infantry and right Wing of Rifle Corps, 1 Sub each, for the Genl. Court Martial—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice July 6th 1793.

At a Genl. Court Martial held at this place on the 3rd Inst. of which Major Thomas Hughes is President. The following Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz. Michael McMahon a private Soldier in the 1st Sub Legion, for Sleeping on his Post, on the night of the 29th Ultimo— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Violation of the 6th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, in equal Proportions at four different times, and to be Drummed out of the Legion with a Rope around his Neck as being unworthy any longer to bear the Name Soldier—

Richa. B. Nicholas, and Ezra Williams, Privates in the first Troop Cavalry, were brought before the Court charged with Deserting, from Fort Hamilton on or about the 15th Ultimo, severally pleads Guilty. The Court find the Prisoners B. Nicholas & Ezra Williams each of them Guilty of a Violation of the 1st Article of the 6th Sect: of the Rules and Articles of War, but in Consideration of their having Resigned Themselves up and their former good Characters there together with other concurring circumstances, the Court only Sentences Nicholas to receive 100 lashes and Williams Fifty—The Commander in Chief confirms all and every of the foregoing Sentences, of the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Hughes is President, and Orders that the Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Michael McMahon, commence tomorrow Morning and be repeated Daily, untill finally completed. Certain mitigating circumstances in Addition to their having surrender'd themselves up, appearing in their favor, the Commander in Chief hereby remits the Punishment of and Pardons Richd. B. Nicholas and Ezra Williams in full confidence that they will by their good Conduct, in future, justify the Lenity now extended towards them—They are therefore immediately to be released from confinement and join and do Duty in the Corps to which they belong.—

George Short a Private in 1st Sub Legion was tried by the same

Court Martial, for Sleeping on his Post , on the Night of the 29th Ultimo, to the above charge the Prisoner pleads guilty—The Court after maturely deliberating on the case are of opinion, that the Prisoner George Short is Guilty of Sleeping on his Post, but in consequence of his being put on Guard when Sick, and consequently unfit for Duty of any kind they do therefore Acquit him—The Commander in Chief can not Acquit him consistent with his Duty nor permit the foregoing proceeding, and Sentence of the Court Martial, in the case of George Short, to pass without his most pointed Expressing Disapprobation; Because after finding Prisoner Guilty of Sleeping upon his Post, it was most clearly the Duty of the Court Agreeably to the 6th Article of the 13th Section, of the Rules and Articles of War, and by which they were most solemnly bound to have directed a Punishment which Punishment they had a Discretionary Power to render as light as a feather; and Because they Pertanaceously assumed to themselves a power not vested in them "That of Pardoning"—the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Hughes was President is Dissolved—George Strote is to be immediately liberated and to return, and do Duty with his Company—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 7th July 1793.

A Genl. Court Martial will sit Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'clock, at the Bowry to consist of Thirteen Members, for the Tryal of Lieut. Drake of the 2d Sub Legion, upon charges that will be particularly against him, by Capt. Guion, Lieut. Colol. Commandant Smith as President—Ensign Charles Hyde is Judge Advocate—The Deputy Adjt. Genl. will (as heretofore directed) warn for this Duty, such officers, as not in the Genl. Details, for Guards & Commands, as can be immediately met with, otherwise, the repeated Tours of Duty, would Operate rather hard upon Individuals. Subject to the Daily Details, as aforesaid, under present Circumstances, and until join'd by a Number of Officers hourly expected —

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 8th July 1793

Major Thomas Doyle is appointed President of the Court Martial ordered to Convene this Morning at Nine Oclock, (Viz) Lieut Col. Commandt. Smith, who is reported sick,—One Captain, Two Subalterns, and Sixty non Commissioned Officers, and Privates & Dragoons will March Tomorrow Morning at Sunrise, with One Days Provisions, ready cooked, and one Days Forage for their Horses—The Commanding Officer will call upon Brigadier Genl. Wilkinson for further Orders

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 10 July 1793.

It is ordered that all the Musick in Camp (except the Orderly's) will Practise two hours each Day at Such times as the Deputy Adjutant, and Inspector Genl. may direct—A Report is required to be made immediately by the Commanding Officers of Wings, of all the Ammunition in the Possession of their respective Commands, that may be Damag'd and render'd Useless— The Commanding officer of the Division, having at several times Observed when Present, at the firing of the Guards, that Number of Arms, the Locks in particular were out of order, and appeared unfit for Service—It is thereby most earnestly Ordered that the Officers attend to have their Mens Arms kept in good order, and repair'd or Exchanged if render'd incapable of Use—The Drums of the left Wing of Infantry, will beat the Call each Morning at half past 11 OClock, and each Afternoon at half past 2 OClock—when the whole of the Drums & Fifes except the Orderlys, will collect in the Center—They will then beat a March, moving to the left, untill they arive at the Manoeuvring Ground, where they will practise under the Inspection of the Senior Musick, for One Hour each time; They will then return, beating a March to the Centre, where they will Dismiss—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice, 11th July 1793.

The Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major Doyle is President will proceed to the Tryal of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them; The Parties and Evidences to have notice to Attend—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 13th July 1793.

The Relative Rank of the following named Officers, was Determined by Lott, agreeable to the Principles laid down in the Genl. Orders of the 26th of February 1793, at which sitting, Major Henry Burbeck presided (Viz).

Captain—Nicholas Hannah—Richard Sparks—Jacob Slough—Joseph Brock[1]—& William Lewis—

The Relative Rank of the following Nam'd Officers and Classes were also determined by Lott upon the same governing Principles, at which Major John Mills Presided.

[1] Joseph Brock, Va. Capt. levies 1791; capt. 5 inf. Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; 4 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; resigned 1 July, 1800.

Class the 1st—Captains

Alexander Gibson	No 1.	William Eaton	No 5
Willm Preston	2	Thomas Lewis	6.
Howel Lewis	3	John Cook	7.
Joseph Kerr	4		

Class 2nd. Lieutenants, 2nd Sub Legion		Class 3rd Lieutenants	
John Tillinghurst[2]	No 1.	William C Smith	No 1.
John Bird	2	Robert Thompson	2.
Samuel Andrews	3	William McRea	3
Daniel Tilton	4		

Class 4th Lieutenants, 4th Sub Legion—

Maxwell Bynes	No 1.	Henry B Towls	No 2

Class the 5th Lieutenants, 3rd Sub Legion

John Boyer	No 1	Robert Craig	No 2.

[1] John Tillinghast, R. I. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 4 Nov., 1791; sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 22 Jan., 1793; resigned 11 Nov., 1793.

Lieutenants of the 4th Sub Legion.

Names	Sub Legion	Relative Rank in the Sub Legion	Relative Ranks in the following six Lieuts.
Benj'm Strother	4th	No. 1	No. 3
Jam's Underhill	Ditto	" 2	" 4
Wm Steedman [1]	Ditto	" 3	" 5
Wm. Clark [2]	Ditto	" 4	" 6
Class 6th Ensigns			
Jacob Kreemer	1st	No. 1	No. 5
Dan'l Bissell	Ditto	" 2	" 9
Charles Hyde	Ditto	" 3	" 13
John Michael	Ditto	" 4	" 17
Isaac Y. Husband	2nd	No. 1	No. 3
Saml. Drake	Ditto	" 2	" 15
Peter Shoemaker	Ditto	" 3	" 20
Peter Marks	3d	No. 1	No. 1
Charles Wright	Ditto	" 2	" 2
Andrew Spanklin [3]	Ditto	" 3	" 4
Saml Davidson	Ditto	" 4	" 6
Hartman Lighthizer	Ditto	" 5	" 11
Hanning I Vischer [4]	Ditto	" 6	" 14
Archibald Gray [5]	Ditto	" 7	" 16
Reason Bell [6]	Ditto	" 8	" 19
Jonathan Taylor	4th	No. 1	No. 7
Robert Purdy [7]	Ditto	" 2	" 8
Campbell Smith	Ditto	" 3	" 10
Hugh Brady	Ditto	" 4	" 12
Stephen Trigg	Ditto	" 5	" 18
Robt. Lee	Ditto	" 6	" 21

[1] William Steedman, Pa. Lt. 4 inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept. 1792; resigned 26 Mar. 1793.

[2] William Clark, Ky. Lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; res'd 1 July, 1796; 2 lt. art, 26 Mar., 1804; 1 lt. 31 Jan., 1806; res'd 27 Feb., 1807; (died 1 Sept., 1838.) He was connected with Lewis in the great northwest discoveries. Brother of Geo. Rogers Clark. See Vol. 4, p. 73 Winning of The West.

[3] See Andrew Shanklin.

[4] See John Nanning Visscher.

[5] Archibald Gray, Va. Ens. inf. 7 Mar. 1792; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; in 3 sublegn. 13 Sept. 1793; lt. 2 sublegn. 1 May, 1794; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; capt. 1 Nov., 1799; res'd 1 July, 1801.

[6] See Reazin Beall.

[7] Robert Purdy, Pa. Ens. inf. 7, Mar., 1792; 4 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 1793; capt. 3 Mar. 1799; res'd 30 Sept., 1803; lt. col. 7 inf. 9 Jan. 1809; col. 4 inf. 26 Aug., 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815.

The following Lotteries for determining Relative Rank, shall be conclusive in every Instance unless it shall hereafter appear that some Mistake or Mistakes has or have been made in the Date or Dates of any of any of the Commissions granted to any of the above named Officers—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice, 15th July 1793

Colonel Hamtramck will take Command of the Right Wing of the Troops at this place—Capt. Russell Bissell,[1] will take Command of the Compy. Millers, and Capt. Edward Miller of the Compy. late Hugh's both of the 2nd S. Legion. The Contractors will Issue one Gill of Whiskey to each Man upon Guard last night (in consideration of the severe Rain) upon the return signed by the respective Officers of the Guards, and Countersign'd by Major Mills, the said Officer of the Day—The Quarter Master Genl will Sell at Vendue all the Cast and useless Horses, belonging to the Publick; and credit the United States for the Amount—It will also order five Pair of small Flags, for the Wabash and Illinois Chiefs, as presents from the United States to the Indians—The following named Gentlemen, being appointed Conditional Ensigns are to join and do Duty in the Legion, as such; and to be respected accordingly (Viz) Eliza Strong, Charles Lewis, and Edmund Taylor—Their relative Rank to be determined, with other of the same appointments, agreeable to the Principals mentioned in the Genl. Orders of the 26th February 1793—The Pay Master Genl. will advance each of those officers, Three Months Pay on Account—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 16th July 1793.

The Legion will Parade on Thursday Morning at half past four OClock, in the most Soldierly condition, and Perfectly prepar'd for Action, with One Days Provision, ready cooked, and their Canteens filled with Water, for every part of which, the Officers will be responsible, as well as for the Punctual appearance of every Man belonging to their respective Commands, except those on Guard in the Laboratory; or those employed as Artificers—The Qr. Master Genl. will furnish the Necessary Guides, Waggons & Teams, with Three hundred intrenching Tools, and Two hundred good falling axes; also, as many Pack Horses as shall be demanded by Major Burbeck, for the Artillery and Ammunition—A gun from the

[1] Russell Bissell, Conn. Lt. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 19 Feb. 1793; maj. 2 inf. 9 Dec., 1807; died 18 Dec., 1807. Was in command of the post at Presque Isle (Erie, Pa.) at the time Gen. Wayne arrived there in a dying condition. See Life of Wayne by Stille p. 343.

Park will be fired as a Signal for taking up the line of March, which will be in the same Order, as that of the 4th Inst.

The following Signals are to be Punctually observed, first the March for the whole to move—Second, the Retreat, for the whole to halt; it shall also be the Signal to cease firing. Third, the Taps, shall be the Position of the heads of the Columns on their March, and by which they will dress or regulate their movements—Fourth, to advance quicker, the long March—Fifth, The Assembly, for ye Dragoons & Rifle men to come within the line—The Officers will be accountable for every Man belonging to their Platoons; nor shall any Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier quit the line of March on any pretext whatsoever, untill a General halt is made—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 17th July 1794—

At a General Court Martial held on the 8th, and by adjournment to the 16th Instant, whereof Major Thomas Doyle is President, Ensign Samuel Drake of the 2nd Sub Legion was Tried upon the following charges, exhibited against him by Capt. Isaac Guion—For neglect of and abuse of Duty, in sending from Parade a Man warn'd and sent as well prepar'd for Guard as he cou'd be, & demanding another in his Stead, contrary to the Order of the Commandant of the Wing, and the Usuage of the Parade, for taking a Man contrary to my orders & Confining my Sergeant who told him he was forbid by me from turning out any other Man but the One first turn'd out, unless the Detail was Augmented the 16th June, on or about that time, and After, for Neglect of Duty in Suffering a Particular Corporal of my Company, to be Warn'd and Mounted five Successive Guards, with only one Night of Rest, or Intermission between each, at which time the Gen'l detail for Guards only required two Corporals from the left Wing of Infantry—2d & 5th July inclusive for neglect of Duty in not Keeping the Roster of the Commission'd Officers, and Abuse of Duty in Suffering Two Serjeants to be put on Guard, and as Orderly four Days, Successively, which allowed the Serjeants of the Company but one Night of Rest or intermission from Duty, and when the General Detail requir'd but three Serjeants for Guard and some Days but One for Orderly from the left Wing of Infantry—July 2d in Neglect of duty in not warning me for Guard for the following Day, nor then untill after Nine Oclock, more than one hour after the guards had March'd off Parade, and even then in a Negligent and Contemptuous Manner—The Court find the Defendant Ensign Sam-

uel Drake not guilty of Neglect, and Abuse of duty as specified in the charges exhibited against him except in the Instance of turning off the Soldier of Capt Guions Company off Parade, it being a Breach of the 5th Article of the 16th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and do Sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders, Agreeably to the standing General Orders of the 17th of January, and the 4th of February 1793, issued at Legion Ville, and also, the Custom and usage of the Parade—Mr. Drake was perfectly in the line of his Duty in turning off the Man belonging to Capt. Guions Company on the 15th Ultimo, and demanding another Man in his Place, he ought to have gone further and reported the Officer—But it was certainly the Duty of Mr. Drake, as the Acting adjutant of the Left Wing of Infantry, to keep an exact Roster of the Officers, non Commission'd Officers, and Privates of that Wing, and to have warned them in due Rotation, Agreeably to the General Details, demanded of that Wing—

It therefore appears clearly to the Commander in chief from the evidence adduc'd to the Court, that Mr. Drake has been Guilty of a Neglect of Duty, or abuse of it, or both, and that he has imposed a greater proportion of duty upon the Non-Commissioned Officers of Capt. Guions Company, than he had any right to do, in Virtue of his office, but in full confidence that he will be more exact in future both in his Roster, and details; The Commander in Chief orders that Ensign Drake be immediately liberated from his Arrest, and return to his Duty; At the same Court Martial the following Prisoners were tried upon the several Charges respectively exhibited against them—(Viz)

William Anderson, alias John Frost, Private Soldier Charged with Deserting from the 2nd and enlisting in the 4th Sub Legion to which he pleads not Guilty. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the 1st Art. of the 6th Sect. of the Rules and Articles of War, wherefore they do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, and to be subjected to such Stoppages of Pay untill restitution be made, for any damages or losses consequent upon his Desertion—

Martin Barry Private in the 2d Sub Legion charged with Sleeping upon his Post, on the Morning of the 6th Inst.—After hearing the Evidence in this Case, the Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner Martin Barry is not Guilty, and do therefore acquit him—

J. R. Kelly Private Soldier in Capt. Price's Company, Charged with Mutinously striking Serg't Dismore[1] when in the Execution of his Duty,

[1] Silas Dismore (Dinsmore) born in Maine; Lt. in arts. and engrs. 2 June 1794; resigned 17 July 1794.

on the 9th Inst upon Mature deliberating had upon the foregoing Case, They are of Opinion that the Prisoner Joseph R. Kelly is guilty of a violation of Article of the 2d Section of the Rules & Articles of War, and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes.

Patrick Creaton Private in Capt. Springer's Company charged with Mutinously striking Serg't Fream, and for Disobedience of Orders of said Serjeant, for refusing to go back to his Guard, which he had left on the 12th Inst—The Court after maturely considering the evidences adduced are of Opinion that the Prisoner Patrick Creaton is Guilty of a Breach of Artic 5th Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War, Therefore Sentence him to receive 100 lashes, at four different times in equal proportions observing one minutes intermission between each lash—

Philip Gibbins Private Soldier in Captain Sloughs Company charged with Mutinous and abusive language to Serjt. Thorp of the 1st Sub Legion, and striking said Serjt.—The Court find the Prisoner guilty of a Breach of Article 5th and the 2d Section of the Rules and Articles of War and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes—The Commanding officer confirms all and singular the foregoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major Thomas Doyle is President, and Orders that all and singular of the Corporal Punishments order'd to be inflicted take place, and Commence the Day after tomorrow on the Grand Parade, at Guard Mounting—The 100 lashes ordered to be inflicted, upon Patrick Creaton at four different times in equal Proportion, are to be repeated Dayly untill the 100 are compleated—The Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Thomas Doyle was President is dissolv'd—

The present Guards will not be relieved, untill the Troops return to Camp.

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice 18th July '93

The Weather proving unfavourable to an early Hour the March of the Troops is Postponed until 5 O'Clock on Saturday Morning, when the Legion will be in perfect Readiness to advance with every Preparation as mentioned in the Orders of the 16th Inst.—

A General Court Martial, consisting of Seven Members will Sit tomorrow, at 9 O'clock at the President's Tents for the Tryal of all such Prisoners, as shall be brought before them—Major Buell President, Ensign Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate—The Parties & Evidences to have notice to attend—Detail for the Genl. Court Martial. The Artillery in Camp, 1 Capt. The Dragoons 1 Capt. 1 Sub. The left Wing of Infantry, 1

Captain, The right Wing of Infantry—2 Captains—Major 1 Capts 5 Subs 1——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, July 22d 1793—

It is with much concern, that the Commander in Chief observes so little Attention to open Order in Marching, even the daily Guards from the Grand Parade, to the Manoevring Ground and for want of the Necessary Attention, the Troops are always Crowded when Order'd to halt; so that they cannot display with the proper Interstics, Without considerable Loss of time, in taking or recovering Distances— This was but to apparent on Saturday, which was and always will be Productive of Confusion in Action, by causing the line to float, and thereby preventing the Troops from Acting with effect, or committing part of their own Men, to the fire of their own Comrades; an evil which requires the utmost attention in every Officer to guard against; nor is there any time so proper, and which may so well be improved to insure both Officers and Men, to this Essential Tactic as when Manoevring the Guards—It was under those Impressions & long Experience that the Commander in Chief was induced to issue his Order upon this Subject, as well as from a Conviction in his own Mind, that it will be a sure and Certain means of insuring Success, in the next interview with the Savages, however numerous; He therefore intreats the Officers to accustom themselves to Measure Distances by the Eye, & to preserve them so that they may be able to form in every Possible Situation without Confusion—

Head Quarters
Hobson's Choice 24th July 1793.

A Troop of Dragoons will Parade with the Guards every Morning at 6 O'clock; beginning with the first, & so in Rotation—Capt. Jeffer's Compy of Light Infantry will Parade every Morning at the same Hour—

The Dragoons and Infantry will form the Van Flank and Rear Guards as usual on Field Days, and Manoeuvring with the Guards who will advance in Two Columns; The 4th and 5th Platoons in front—The Acting adj. Genl. will in future Detail, Two Capts for Morning Manoeuvres, so that the number of Commission'd officers shall be Eight, Agreeable to the Order of the 18th of March 1793, exclusive of Cavalry and Light Infantry Officers—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice 25th July 1793

The Pay Mr Genl. will settle with, and pay Mr. Felix Long[1] (late an Ensign in the 2d Sub Legion) up to the 1st of April last, the Day of his resignation—

The Qr. Mr. Genl will immediately cause the Words, First Regiment, Second Regiment, First Levies, Second Levies, on the four Division Standards to be Obliterated, and Substitute in their place, 1st Sub Legion, 2d Sub Legion, 3rd Sub Legion and 4th Sub Legion—He will also procure the proper Decorations, and Cases for each of them, the soonest Possible—The Legion will Parade on Sunday morning at half after 5 OClock and take up the line of March in the same Order as on Saturday the 20th Inst—The Officers will be particularly attentive to the Soldierly Appearance of their respective Commands, and see that the Cloathing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition are in the best order Possible—The Qr—Mr—Genl. will Issue 300 falling Axes and the equal Number of Ax slings, to the Qr. Mr. on Parade, at half after 5 O Clock, previously to the March of the Legion; and 100 intrenching Tools; every Rifle Man must carry his Tomohawk— The whole of the falling Axes to be returned to the Qr. Mr. Genl. tomorrow Morning—The respective Qr. Masters will be answerable for all Deficiencies—after returning all now in their Possession—They will be allowed to Draw two for the use of each Company and no more

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice
26th July 1793.

The Convalescents belonging to each Troop of Dragoons must Mount with the Troop for Manoeuvring each Morning, as an airing on Horseback has been strongly recommended as conducive to Health and will infallibly facilitate their speedy recovery— It is clearly to be understood that the office shall Mount Regularly with the Troops to which they respectively belong, for Morning Manoeuvring, nor shall there being no Court Martial be any excuse for Neglect of this Order (as the Parade always be over previously to the Hour of the Meetings of the Court Martial, which cannot be earlier than nine OClock A. M:—At a Genl. Court Martial held at this place on the 19th Inst. and by Adjournment to the 26th Inst, whereof Major John Buell is President. The following named Prisoners were Tried upon the charges respectively exhibited

[1] Felix Long, Pa. Served levies 1701; ens. inf. 18 Apr. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; resigned 1 April 1793.

against them, (Viz) Sergt. Stafford Dixon[1] of Capt. Lewis's Company, charged first With being Drunk on Guard on the night of the 18th Inst. 2d with passing Wm Armstrong a Soldier in Capt Guion's Comy out of Camp for whiskey to give said Guard, by which many of them were made too Drunk to do the Duty of Centinels. 3rd With giving the Countersign or watch word to a Soldier was not entitled to receive it. The Prisoner pleads guilty to the 1st, and not Guilty to the 2nd & 3rd charges—The Court find the Prisoner guilty of being Drunk on Guard, and passing a Soldier out of Camp; and of suffering him to bring Whiskey to the Guard, but acquit him of the 3rd Charge, The Prisoner being found guilty of a breach of the 5th Artc. 13th Sect: of the Rules and Articles of War—and a Genl. Order of the 1st June last, Wherefore they do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, in equal proportion at four different times, with an intermission of a Minute between each lash——

John Wilson, Robert Morris & John Longstreet, Privates, in Capt. Springers Company were each of them charged with being Drunk on Guard on the Night of the 18th Inst, to which each of them Pleads not Guilty—After hearing the Evidences in the foregoing Case, find Robert Morris guilty of a Breach of Article 5th Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, and do Sentence him to receive 100 hundred lashes—John Wilson is also found Guilty of a Breach of Article 5th Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, therefore the Court sentence him to receive 100 lashes, in two equal Moreties, with an Intermission of half a minute between each Lash—On the same evidence the Court find John Longstreet guilty of a Violation of Article 5th Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 lashes at two Different times observing one half Minute between each lash—

James Glenn of Capt. Jeffer's Company Charged with abusive language to Corporal Cadwell and his Guard, and with striking a Centinel of the same Guard on the 16th Inst—After mature Deliberation the Court find the Prisoner guilty of a Breach of Article 22nd. Sect. 13th of the Rules and Articles of War and do sentence him to receive 50 lashes—

John Grimes Private in Capt. Slough's Compy. charged with disobedience of Orders in taking of his Accoutrements, leaving his Guard and returning Drunk bringing with him a Bladder of whiskey, on the 18th Inst. after hearing the Evidence in this Case, and duly deliberating thereon the Court find the Prisoner Grimes, guilty of a Breach of Article

[1] Sankey Dixon, (Pa.) Sergeant-major 6th Pa. March 1777; ensign 2d August, 1779; lt. 12 May, 1781; trans. to 2d Pa. 1 Jan. 1783 and served to 3 June, 1783; died 1814. Probably Stafford Dixon.

5th Section 13 of the Rules & Articles of War, & do Sentence him to Receive 100 lashes in equal Proportions, at four different times.—

Isaac Meeker & Olliver Miller, Musicians, in the right Wing of Infantry charged with absenting themselves from their Duty on the 20th Inst. The Court find Prisoners guilty but in consideration of their former good characters, they only sentence them to wear their Coats wrong side outwards for the term of five Days—& to have their Rations of Whiskey stopped for the sd Term—

Philip McGlasky a soldier in Capt. Sloughs Compy was tried for intoxication and thereby render'd incapable of doing his Duty when on Guard. After hearing the Evidence in the foregoing case, the Court are of opinion that the Prisoner McGlasky is not Guilty, and do therefore acquit him. The Commander in Chief confirms all and singular the foregoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Buell is President & orders that the Corporal Punishments commence to Morrow Morning on the Grand Parade at Guard Mounting—

Those Orders to be inflicted on Stafford Dixon, John Grimes, John Wilson & John Longstreet to be repeated Daily, agreeably, to their several Sentences untill completed, with the intermission of next Sunday.—

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S
GENERAL ORDERS

1792—1797.

Vol IV

July 29, 1793 to November 26, 1793.

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 29th July 1793

The Legion will be Reviewed and Inspected on Sunday next, the 4th August, at 6 O'clock in the Morning—The Utmost Attention will be Observed, by the Commanding Officers of Companies, and Corps, in causing a thorough repair of every part of the Mens Uniform and cloathing—The cause is obvious and pressing. The low State of the Water, and an eventual forward move, will not admit of a Moments delay, of carrying this Order into effect—Captain Mess Campbell will cause all the Swords belonging to the Squadron of Dragoons, immediately to be furbished, and

made as keen as possible, and take care that they are always kept so—He will also give the Necessary directions for the immediate completion of Spurs in each Troop—The Daily return for the Cavalry Horses untill further Orders, shall be Ten Pounds of Hay, and Ten Quarts of Grain i. e. Six Quarts of Corn, and Four Quarts of Oats—The Corn to be all passed through the hand Mills, and every possible attention must be given to put the Horses in the highest, and most perfect Order for a forward move at the shortest notice—Major Burbeck will order Three careful Men belonging to the Garrison, as a Standing fatigue, to assist the Conductor of Military Stores, in adjusting and Packing all of the said Stores—He will also Order One Commissioned Officer, Two Serjeants, and Eight Matrosses, with Two Howitzers to attend the Morning Parade, and Manoeuvres, daily, provided with 12 Rounds of Blank Cartridges, beginning with the first Company of Artillery, and soon to the 2d & 3d in rotation— Lieutenant Massey[1] is to be exempt for the present from Mounting Guards with the Infantry as there are a Sufficiency of Subalterns in Camp—

At a General Court Martial whereof Major Buell is President, held at this place on the 19th, and by Adjournment untill the 28th Inclusive, The following Prisoners were tried, upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them (viz)

Thomas Connelly, A Private in Company—charged with being Drunk, when on Guard, with procuring whiskey, and rendering himself incapable of doing his Duty: Also, with absenting himself from his Guard, and being absent all Night, without leave, pleads Guilty—The Court find the Prisoner, Thomas Connelly, guilty of a Breach of Article the 4th & 5th of Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War; but considering the Irregularity of the Guard and the Unmilitary Example of the Officer Commanding it, they only Sentence him, Connelly, to receive 100 Lashes, at four different times in equal proportions, with an intermission of half a minute of each lash.—

Sergt. Reuben Reynolds of Capt. Lee's Troop of Dragoons was Tried upon the following charges exhibited against him, by Capt. Lee (Viz) 1st. Riotous behaviour, 2nd Disobedience of Cap't. Lees Orders, 3d Neglecting his Duty, and absenting himself without leave—After hearing the Evidence, and the Prisoners defence in the foregoing case, The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of Article 5th of Section 2d & Article 2d of Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, wherefore they sentence him to

[1] Ebenezer Massey, Md. Lt. art. 14 Mar. 1792; capt. arts, 7 May, 1798; died 3 Sept., 1799.

be suspended, from the Rank and Pay of a Serjeant, for the Term of two Months, and do the Duty of a Private Dragoon during the same Term.

Serjeant John McMurray, of Captain Faulkners Company, charged 1st on Mutinous Conduct on the Night of the 23d Inst.—2nd with useing insolent language to Ensign Purdy on the same Day—The Court having critically examined the Nature of the Charges, and with every relative Circumstance thereto, are of Opinion (the Officer not being in the proper place to execute his duty, at the Distance of One hundred & fifty Steps from his Guard and out of View thereof) that the Prisoner was peacefully returning to camp, which he would have done: that he is not Guilty; and do therefore Acquit him—The Commander in Chief approved of all and Singular the foregoing Sentences, of the General Court Martial, whereof Major Buell is President, and Orders the Corporal punishment which Thomas Connolly is to receive, commence tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, and be continued daily, untill completed. In consideration of the past services of Serjeant Reuben Reynolds and other Mitigating Circumstances in his favour, The Commander in chief is induced to abridge the term of Probation to which he was Sentenced from Two Months to Two Weeks Only, After which Period he is to be restored to the Pay & Rank of Serjeant, in the Troop of Dragoons to which he belongs—The Commander in Chief finds himself under the Indispensible necessity of expressly forbidding the Officers Commanding Guards, Suffering their Men going into Town for Water, as Plenty may be had in the River; He also forbids any Permits being given by Officers to the Soldiery, for the Purpose of Purchasing Whiskey—a Practice that has most certainly lead to almost all the Crimes & Punishments that have recently taken place in the Legion—For He is well Persuaded that were it not from the effects of that Baneful Liquor, a Punishment would Scarcely ever be known in this Army. He therefore once more earnestly Prays the Soldiers to have compassion on his feelings, and afford him the Heartfelt Pleasure, he experienced Yesterday—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 31st July 1793

The Commander in Chief upon Mature Deliberation and in Consideration of the Prisoner William Anderson, alias Fort, having done Duty with the Legion for near Twelve Months, is induced to remit the Corporal Punishment to which he was sentenced by the Genl. Court Martial, where of Major Doyle was President. He is to be released from confinement and join the Company in which he has heretofore done Duty—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 3d Augt. 1793.

Major George McCully[1] is hereby appointed Hospital Storekeeper, and is to be considered and Respected as such. He is to Receive all Medicines, Instruments & all things belonging to the Hospital Department; and to govern himself agreeably to the Regulations mentioned in the General Orders of the 28th March, 1793— He is also to keep regular accounts and take Receipts for every Article issued upon the Order of the Surgeon Genl. for which service He will receive a Compensation of Forty Dollars per month and Three Rations Per Day—Also Forrage for one Horse—

The Serjeant and fourteen Dragoons just arrived under the conduct of Ensign Buck,[2] are to join and do Duty with Capt. Winstons Troop of Dragoons—

At the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major John Buell is President held at this place on the 19th and by Adjournment to the 27th July inclusive—Serjeant James McGarvin was tried upon the following Charges, (Viz) first, for Absenting himself from Camp, without leave and Rioting at late Hours in the Town of Cincinnati, contrary to Genl. Orders. Second, with Sundry Abuses to the Men of Capt. Faulkners Company. Third, with Neglect of Duty. Fourth, With Mutinous Conduct & Fifth with seditious behaviour— The Court Martial after maturely considering the evidence in the foregoing case, find Serjeant James McGarvin Guilty of Absence without leave, only, And do therefore Sentence him to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Right Wing of Rifle Corps—From the Proceedings of the Court, it appears evidently to the Commander in Chief, that Serjeant McGarvin has already fully Expiated for the Crime which he has been found Guilty, he is therefore immediately to be released from his confinement and do Duty with his Company—

James Bundy Private in Capt Cooks Company was Tried for Disobedience of Major McMahons Orders, on the 26th and 27th Days of July. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of Disobeying Major McMahons Orders, in not going to him, but in consideration of his Acting under the more immediate command of Ensign Lee, who forbade him, they considered the Confinement which the Prisoner Bundy has already suffered, as fully adequate to the Guilt, and do therefore acquit him. The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentences and Orders that James Bundy be immediately Released from Confinement—

[1] George McCully, Pa. Ens. 2 Pa. batln. 20 Mar., 1776; 2 lt. 20 Sept., 1776; 1 lt. 3 Pa. 1 Jan., 1777; capt. 20 Oct. 1777; hosp. store keeper to the legn. commanded by Gen. Wayne 3 Aug., 1793 to 1796.

[2] John Breck, Mass. Sergt. maj. 1 inf. ens. sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 30 June 1794; died 12 Apr. 1796.

Head Quarters Hobson's Choice 5th Augt. '95

At a General Court Martial whereof Major John Buell is President, held on the 19th Ultimo, and by Adjournment untill the 2d Instant, inclusive the following names Prisoners were Tried upon the several charges respectively exhibited against them, (Viz) Thomas Dunneky Private Soldier in 3d Sub Legion, charged with Sleeping on his Post, on the Night of the 25th Ultimo, pleads Guilty—The Court after maturely Deliberating on the Evidence in the foregoing Case, find the Prisoner Thomas Dunneky Guilty of a breach of Article 6th Section 13th of the Rules & Articles of War, and do therefore Sentence him to be shot to Death, Two thirds of the Court concurring therein—

Patrick Bigley Private in Capt Slough's Compy charged with Mutinous and Insolent Language to Lt. Harrison when under Arms, and under his Immediate Command, on the 28th of July—Pleads Guilty of Insolence and Drunkenness, but not of Mutinous Language up Mature Deliberation on the foregoing Case, The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the 5th Section 2d and Article 10th of Section the 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, but in Consideration of the good character given him by Capt. Slough, they Sentence him to receive 50 Lashes only—

Robert Kell a Private in Captain Lewis's Company was Tried upon the following Charges, (viz.) 1st for getting Drunk upon his Post, 2d for leaving his Post, and 3rd for Sleeping on his Post—The Court find the Prisoner Kell Guilty of leaving his Post only, which is a Breach of Article the 6th Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes with Wire Cats at four different times, in equal Proportions with an intermission of a Minute between each lash—

Christopher Lollan a Private Soldier in Captain Sloughs Company charged with throwing down his arms when on his Post, and threatening to Fight Serjeant Montieth, when in the Execution of his Offices. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of Article 5th of Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War, and do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes—

Amos Fox, Private in Captain Jeffer's Company charged with mutinously attempting with a drawn knife, to take the Life of his Superior when in the Execution of his Duty, on the 24th of July, after hearing the Evidence in the foregoing case, the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of Article 5th of Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War, wherefore they do Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, with Wire

Cats, in equal proportions, at four different times, with an intermission of one Minute between each lash—The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major Buell is President, and Orders the Corporal Punishment directed to be inflicted upon Patrick Bigley, and Robert Kell, Christopher Laurel and Amos Fox to commence and take place, on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, and to be repeated daily upon Robert Kell and Amos Fox at 25 lashes each untill their respective Sentences are to be completed—The General Court Martial whereof Major John Buell was President is dissolved—

A Court of enquiry consisting of three Members, will convene at the Presidents Hutt tomorrow morning at 9 OClock, to enquire into, and give their Opinion in Writing, Respecting certain Charges, and complaints exhibited against Captain Wm. Faulkner of the 3rd Sub Legion on the 22d Ultimo, by Serjeant John Wilson, and James McGarvin belonging to his company—Lieut. Colol. Commandant Hamtramck President—Major McMahon & Capt Mess Campbell members, Ensign Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice 6th Augt. 1793

The Court of enquiry being order'd yesterday is at the mutual request of Capt. Faulkner, and Serjeant Wilson and McGarvin is postponed. The Commander in Chief remits one half of the Corporal Punishment, ordered to be inflicted upon Patrick Bigley, and Christopher Lollar—

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice 8th Augt. 1793.

The Court of enquiry whereof Colol. Commdt. Hamtramck is President is Postponed untill further Orders.

A General Court Martial will sit tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock at the Presidents Hutt, to consist of Thirteen Members, for they Tryal of Ensign John Morgan of the late 1st Regiment now S. Legion upon certain Specified Charges exhibited against him, by Major Genl. St. Claire on the 29th of March 1792. Brigadier Genl. Thomas Posey President—Ensign Charles Hyde Judge Advocate Pro tem. The Parties and Evidences to have notice to Attend—The Qr. Master of the Infantry will return in all the Cartridge Boxes now in use, and receive an equal Number in their place, that have been improved, as as to contain a proper fix'd cartridge.

Members for the Genl Court Martial—

Lieut. Colol. Commdt Hamtramck, Majors Doyle, Mills & Hughes, Captains Ford, Peters, Pierce, Porter, Guion, Eaton, Jeffers & Miss Campbell—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 9th August 1793.

The same Honours are to be paid to his Excellency the Governor of the Western Territory, by the respective Guards and Centinels as to the Commander in Chief—

The Legion will Parade at seven OClock on Sunday Morning for Review and Manoeuvring—Upon those Occasions the Officers Commanding Companies will make it a Point that every Man capable of Duty shall appear upon Parade, in the most perfect & soldierly condition—Major Burbeck will order 24 Rounds of Blank Cartridges Per Man, and the like number for the Howitzers—The Quarter Master Genl will furnish as many Teams and Pack Horses as Major Burbeck shall call for.

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Aug. 10th—93.

Mr. Daniel Bryant is appointed Assistant Hospital Storekeeper, under Major George McCullough[1] and shall receive as a compensation 20 Dollars per Month, and two Rations per Day—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 12th Augt. 1793.

To prevent all Mistakes in future with respect to Genl. Orders, whether in Writing, or Delivered Verbally as Occasion may be, by the Commander in Chief, or by any or either of his Aid De Camps in his Name are to be obeyed with Promptitude, as a Moments hesitation whether through Ignorance or Obstinacy, may eventually be fatal to the Legion—Permits Signed by either of the Brigadier Genl. Colol. Comdr. The Field Officer of the Day, for the time being, or Adjutant Genl Pro' tem, shall pass any non commissioned Officer Soldier or Waiter out of Camp—Orders from Head Quarters upon those Occasions, must Naturally be permanent to all others, nor can it be Doubted by an Officer—

The Detachment just arrived under command of Capt. Pike are to be immediately distributed among the companies to which they belong—

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice 17th Augt. 1793.

A Board of Officers consisting of Major Henry Burbeck, Captain Zebulon Pike, and William Lewis will convene Tomorrow Morning at

[1] See Major Geo. McCully.

10 oClock to hear the Claim of Lieut. Glinn[1] to equal Rank with Lieut. Bines & Towls, and their Objections to that Claim, and report their Opinion thereon, to the Commander in Chief in Writing—

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice 19th Augt. 1793.

A General Court Martial Consisting of five Members will Sit at Fort Hamilton on Tuesday the 20th Inst. at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—Major Hunt President, Lieut John Wade[2] Judge Advocate, Pro Tem: Genl. Wilkinson will order his Acting Adjutant at that Post to summons the other Members—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—The Board of Officers appointed to hear the Claims of Lieut. Glinn, to equal Rank with Lieut Bines and Towls, having reported in Writing to the Commander in Chief, their opinion, that Lieu't Glinns Pretensions to Rank are fully equal to Lieut's Bines & Towls's a Lottery will therefore be held by Major Burbeck at his Hut tomorrow Morning at 9 O'Clock in order to determine the relative Rank of Those Gentlemen, as far as it respects Lieut. Glinn agreeably to the Principals Mentioned, in the Genl. Order of the 26th of February last, with this Difference, in Place of the Names there will be three tickets numbered 1, 2, 3, put into a Hatt, one of which shall be drawn out promiscuously. The Number it contains shall determine his Rank—The Relative Rank of Lieut. Bines & Towls being already settled—One Subaltern, Two Non Commissioned Officers, and Twenty Private Dragoons will Parade tomorrow Morning at Sun Rise, at Colol. Hamtramcks, with one Days Provisions, and Rations of Corn, and Receive his orders—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 20th Augt. '93

By a Lottery held this Day, in Pursuance of the Orders of Yesterday, the Relative Rank of the following Named Officers, has been thus Determined (Lieut. Maxwell Bynes first, James Glinn 2d and Henry B Towls third)—The Genl Court Martial whereof Genl. Posey is President will assemble at 10 oClock at 10 oClock tomorrow Morning, and proceed to the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

[1] See Lt. James Glen.

[2] John Wade, Pa. Ens. 1 inf. 4 Mar. 1791; lt. 5 Mar., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 30 June, 1794; 3 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; resigned 14 Jan., 1802.

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice 21st Augt. 1793

The Legion will Parade on Sunday morning the 25th Inst. at 7 o'clock in the Most Soldierly Order and Condition, and Perfectly Prepared for Action, It is clearly and equivocally Understood, that when the Legion is ordered under Arms every Officer and Soldier capable of doing Duty, the Ordinary Guards and Artificers expected, shall Parade with their respective Corps, and all the Heads of the Departments shall always attend at Head Quarters on these Occasions—

The Genl. Order of the 19th June appears either to have been forgot, or neglected as far as it Respects the Attention of the Officers to the good Condition of the Arms of their respective Guards, as also the State of the Ammunition throughout the Line—In Order therefore to prevent such inattention as well as to preserve the head—as far as Possible—It shall be the Duty of the Field Officer of the Day in future, to take particular Notice of the Guard, who makes the worst fire in Proportion to its Number, by flashing or snapping, and to direct the Officer, commanding it, to remain with his Guard, and Superintend the Cutting of it out, or Reclaiming of the Lead, which he will deliver to Major Burbeck—

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice, 22d Augt. '93.

In Virtue of the Power and Authority Vested in the Commander in Chief, he has thought proper and Expedient, Previously to a forward Move, to make the following Motions, and appointments in the Legion untill the further pleasure of the President of the United States is known; and the Officers whose Names are herein after mentioned are to rank and be respected and Obeyed Accordingly—Viz.

In the Squadron of Dragoons—

William Winston Major Vice Rudolph resign'd 17th June '93.
Tarleton Fleming[1] Capt. Vice Bower resign'd 1st May '93
Solomon Van Ransalaer Ditto Ditto Winston promoted 17th July '93
John Webb[2] Lieut. Ditto Fleming Do. 1st May '93
George H. Dunn Lieut. Vice Van Ransaler Promoted 17th July '93

[1] Tarlleton Fleming. Va. Cor. lht. drgs. 14 Mar. 1792; lt. 8 May, 1792; capt. 1 May, 1793; died 11 July, 1794.

[2] John Webb, Jr., Va. Cor. lht. drgs, 8 May, 1792; lt. 1 May 1793; capt. 20 Aug., 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796; lt. lht. drgs. 9 May, 1797; resigned 1 June, 1801; (died 18 Apr. 1828.)

John Posey[1] appointed Cornet Do Webb. Do 1st May '93.
William K. Blue[2] Do Do Do 17th July '93

First Sub Legion

Richard B. Roberts Major Vice Armstrong Resign'd 3d March '93
James Clay[3] Capt Do Do Do 3d— 93
Henry Montford[4] Lieut Do Clay Promoted 3d— 93

N. B. Armstrong was Intitled to a Majority on the 27th of Nov-br,— be 1792, but being in Arrest was not promoted—Untill he resigned 3rd March 1793——

Second Sub Legion

John Tillinghurst Capt. Vice R. S. Howe Deceased 22d Jany 1793
John Bird Do Do Cushon Promoted 28th Feby. '93.
Samuel Andrew Do Do Roberts Do. 3d March '93.
Isaac Young Husband Lieut Vice Tillinghurst[5] Do 22d July 93
Samuel Drake Do Do Bird Do 28th Feby '93
Peter Shoemaker Do Do Andrews Do 3d March '93
William Dangerfield[6] Appt Ensign, Do T. Long Regd. 5th May, '93.

Third Sub Legion—

John Smith Lieut Colol. Commandt. Promoted 20th Feby '93
T. H. Cushion Major Vice Bedinger resigned 28th Feby '93.

Fourth Sub Legion—

Ballard Smith Major Vice Freeman Massacred 2d June '93
Robert Thompson Capt. Vice Buchanan Resigned 19th April '93
Maxwell Bynes Capt. Vice Carberry Resigned 20th April '93
Jonathan Taylor Lieut Vice Steadman Do 15th March '93
Robert Purdy Do Vice Thompson Promoted 19th April '93
Campbell Smith Lieut Vice Bines Do 20th April '93.

The Legion not being compleated equal to the Numbers of Men contemplated in the Organization Established by the President of the United States as published in General Orders, at Legion Ville on the 26th of March 1793—

[1] John Posey, Va. Cor. lht. drgs. 1 May 1793; lt. July, 1794; res'd 19 Oct. 1795.
[2] William K. Blue, Va. Cor. lht. drgs. 17 July, 1793; lt. 14 July, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796; capt. 7 inf. 12 July, 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800. "Poor lieutenant Blue" who kept up a tumult in the army, was killed in a duel at Fort Washington, I think by Bradshaw, perhaps, (though not certain—also killed) whose papers I have.
Letter from Thos. S. Hinde, American Pioneer Vol. 1 p. 436.
[3] James Clay, Ga. Ens. inf. regt. 3 June, 1790: 1 inf. 3 Mar., 1791; lt. 28 Dec 1791; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 5 Dec. 1793; resigned 1 Apr. 1794; (died 17 May 1798.)
[4] Henry Montfort, Ga. Ens. 1 inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 5 Dec. 1793; res'd 11 July, 1794.
[5] Copy means "deceased" Tillinghurst.
[6] William A. Daingerfield, Va. Ens. 2 sublegn. 1 May, 1793; res'd 30 Nov. 1794; capt. 5 inf. 8 Jan., 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

The Commander in Chief finds it expedient to make the following Arrangements and Organization for the present which shall take place Accordingly—(viz). The Companies belonging to the respective Sub Legions shall be Levelled, and One flank, or Light Company, Shall be Drafted from each Sub Legion, in due proportions the improved Musquets, each Company to consist of One Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign. 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugler, & 60 Rank & file, exclusively, of which each Battalion of Rifle Men shall also be composed of Three Companies level'd as aforesaid from the most expert Riflemen. These Surplus Companies of Riflemen belonging to the 3rd & 4th Sub Legions shall be Annexed to the Infantry Battalions of their respective Sub Legions, and shall be armed with musquets and Bayonets, as the most formidable Weapon, Rifles being only Useful in hands of real Riflemen—Therefore if a sufficient Number of real Riflemen cannot be found in the 1st and 2d Sub Legions, the Deficiency shall be made up by the most expert Infantry, arm'd with the improved Musquets and join'd to the Riflemen of those Sub Legions, as as to form Two Battalions.

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Augt. 25th 1793.

The following Order of March and Manoeuvres, are to be Practised on Field Days, and by the Guards, as far as Circumstances will Permit; subject to such Additions, Alterations, and Improvements, as the Commander in Chief may think proper to Adopt—or that circumstances may render Necessary or Expedient—The Legion Battalion of Infantry will advance in two Columns, form'd upon the 2d Battalion of 4th & 3rd Sub Legions, 2d Battalion of those Sub Legions in front, Always observing a sufficient distance from the Road or Center, to form in open Order—The Heads of the Columns passing in a line, and dressing with the Artillery, which with the Ammunition and Intrenching Tools are equally divided in front and rear, and to move in the Road—The Provision, and Baggage Waggons, Cattle and Pack Horses, in the Center—One Troop of Dragoons in front and Rear, and upon each Flank, Observing a distance of at least One hundred and fifty Yards in front and rear, and upon the exterior flanks of the Column, at One hundred and fifty Yards without, and in front and rear of the Dragoons, Detach'd from each Troop to move 150 Yards in front and rear, and without the exterior flanks of the Light Infantry Companies—Four Companies of Riflemen will move on each exterior flank One hundred and fifty Yards without the last mentioned Dragoons, Detaching from each a small flanking Party, to move at 150 Yards distance, and Parallel with the

respective flanks—Two Companies of Riflemen at the Distance of ·150 Yards in front and rear of the squads of Dragoons, forming an entire Line in front and rear, and in the most Open Order so as to extend to the extreme flanks—Those Companies will also Detach in Similar Parties from each of the best and most Active Woodsmen, to move 150 Yards in front & rear of the whole—should any Discovery be made of an Enemy by any of those extreme flanks, and Van and Rear Guards they will immediately communicate such Discoveries to the Commander in Chief by Bearers—It is to be well and clearly to be understood, that flanking Riflemen, and Dragoons are to move on all Occasions, whilst on the March in such open Order as to extend from front and rear of the Columns, so as to effectually cover the flanks—

Order of Battle

In case of a Serious Attack in front whilst Marching in Columns, the 2d Battalion of the 4th & 3rd, 1st & 2d Sub Legions, come to the right about, except the rear files of each, they stand fast—The remainder of these Battalions display by Doubling round them, and fronting by files, untill they meet in the Centre—The Officers taking particular Care to preserve open Order, and Dressing their Men by their Espontoons, as they are Doubling in the first Battalions, of the 4th & 3rd—1st & 2d Sub Legions display, by moving along, and Doubling out the files to their respective flanks—The Officers taking the same Precaution, and Dressing their Platoons as before mentioned—As the doubling out by files which brings the whole to their proper front—The Artillery, Dragoons and Light Infantry, upon the flanks of their Respective Columns or Lines—The Dragoons in the rear of the light Infantry—Thus will the Legion be formed into two Lines—The 4th and 3rd Sub Legions, composing the 2d Line or rather Reserve—In case of an Attack upon the Rear, this Order is inverted—The foregoing Manoeuvre may be more Gracefully executed in open Wood, and even Ground, by the simple act of wheeling, upon the Centre of Sub Legions, as thus, The 2nd Battalion of the 4th & 3rd, 1st and 2nd Sub Legions, face and wheel to centre, and face to the Right about—The first Battalion 4th & 3rd—1st & 2nd Sub Legions face out and wheel to their respective flanks—The first is best adopted and less susceptible of Floating or Confusion, in Thick Woods or broken Grounds, such as the Legion will probably have to Act in—

In case of a serious Attack on the Rifle flank whilst advancing, the Columns face to the right, if upon the left, they face to the left; if upon

both Flanks, the Column respectively face out—In each and every of those cases, the Artillery, Dragoons, and Light Infantry, take Post upon the Flanks of their respective Columns, as in the first Instance—In case of a Serious Attack in front, flank and Rear, which can scarcely happen except whilst Encamped, and then it would be a Desirable Event—The 2d Battalion of the 4th & 3rd Sub Legions face to the right about except the rear files who stand fast, All the rest of those Battalions, displays by Doubling round them by files to the Centre, as before mentioned and directed—The two leading files of the first Battalion, and the 1st & 2nd Sub Legion face to the right about—All the rest of those Two Battalions displays by Doubling round them by files to the centre—The Officers dressing their Platoons and Preserving open Order—The 1st Battallion of the 4th and 3rd and the 2nd Battalion of the 1st and 2nd Sub Legions face out, Pile their arms within the Square, and immediately proceed to throw up four Bastions; That is one at each Angle, which Major Burbeck and the Artillery Officers will lay out with all possible expedition—The Waggons will draw up in Regular Order so as to serve as Temporary Curtains—In the Interim the Light Infantry and Dragoons advance to support the Front, Flank and Rear, in the Order they were respectively placed in the line of March—The Artillery will take Post on the Angles, and Assist in forming the Bastions, except such as may be Detached to support the Front, Flank and Rear Guards—Nor shall any of those Corps fall back untill call'd in—The Rifle Corps must upon all occasions sustain and Repel the Attacks of the Enemy gain their Flank, as Thus. If the attack is in the front, the Rifle Men in front will sustain the force of the fire, whilst those upon the flanks attach'd to or belonging to the 3rd & 4th Sub Legions by inclining to the right and Left respectively, and moving with Velocity, gain and turn the flank of the Enemy—

If the Attack is in the Rear, the Rear Riflemen will sustain the force of the fire untill the flanks of the Enemy are gain'd and turn'd by the Rifle Corps upon the flanks attach'd to or belonging to the 1st and 2d Sub Legion, as in the foregoing Instance—

If the Attack is upon the Right flank, the Rifle Corps upon that flank must sustain the force of the fire untill the Front and Rear Companies of Rifle Men, Attached to or belonging to the 4th and 1st Sub Legions, gain and turn the flanks of the Enemy—

If the Attack is upon the left flank the Riflemen upon that flank, must sustain the force of the fire untill the front and rear Companies attach'd to or belonging to the 2d and 3rd Sub Legions, are gaining

or turning the flanks of the Enemy—The Orders must always be performed with the utmost Velocity and Order—In all and every of those Cases, the rifle Corps will make the most Gallant Efforts, and Resistance in full confidence of Effectual support from the Column, Light Infantry and Dragoons, as Ocasion or Circumstances may require: And as it is more than probable that the Legion will soon Advance to Realize those Manoeuvres in the Indian Country, The Commander in Chief takes this Early Opportunity to impress upon the Minds of the respective Rifle Corps, the fatal consequence that will attend them should they give way or fall back before they are called in or supported—The Cavalry in this case will have Orders to charge and put them to the Sword, should the Cavalry be Order'd to charge the Enemy, or having Attempted to charge and shamefully give way, The Light Infantry will be order'd to direct the most deadly fire on them—Should any part of the Infantry be Order'd to charge, and attempt to retire, without having Routed or Dispers'd the Enemy, which Rout must be kept up by the Cavalry the Fire of the Musquetry and Artillery of the Column will be directed at them, to total Extirpation—But the Commander in Chief has that Confidence in the Bravery of both Officers & Soldiers, that he will never be reduced to the painful Necessity of putting these Orders into Execution. On the Contrary He has such reliance on the Prowess, Conduct and Fortitude of every Corps as to afford a Presage of Victory whenever the Enemy will offer an Opportunity of Trying the Issue—Under these impressions he Prays both Officers and Soldiers to perfect themselves in those Manoeuvres—

The Weather appearing Wet and unfavorable, the Review and March is Postponed untill Thursday the 29th Instant, at 7 OClock in the Morning, when every Corps will Appear on Parade in the best and most Soldierly Condition Agreeable to the Orders of the 21st Instant—

Head Quarters
Hobsons Choice 26th August 1793.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort Hamilton on the 26th Instant, and whereof Major Hunt is President, John Minor a Private belonging to Captain Bradley's Company of the 2d Sub Legion was tried on the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut McDonough,[1] (viz) 1st Mutinous Conduct and Language on the 16th and 17th Inst. The Court taking into their serious consideration, the Evidence against, and in

[1] Micah McDonough. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 5 Mar., 1792; 2 sublegn 4 Sept. 1792; dismissed 29 Dec., 1793.

behalf of the Prisoner, are of opinion the Charge is not supported, and acquit him accordingly—The Commander in Chief approves of the Sentence of the foregoing Genl. Court Martial, and Orders that John Minor be immediately liberated from Confinement, and join his Company—The General Court Martial whereof Major Hunt is President is Dissolved—

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice, 28th Augt. 1793.

The Weather still continuing Wet and Unfavorable, the Review and March of the Legion is further Postponed untill Sunday the 1st of September at 7 oClock in the Morning—Captain De Butt's Company are to return their Rifles, and Rifle Accoutrements into the Conductors Store, and to receive Musquets and Bayonets and Cartridge Boxes in their place—

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice

The following Signals are to govern the March and Manoeuvres of the Legion—viz—

1st, The Genl. for the Legion to prepare to March—
2nd. A March—To Advance—
3rd. Taps to shew the Position of the Column—
4th A Ruff, To March slower—
5th Long March, To March quicker—
6th The Retreat—For the whole to halt—
7th To Arms—To form for Action—
8th Preparation, To commence firing—
9th The first of the Genl. for all firing to Cease—
10th The Troop—To call in the Light Infantry & Dragoons
11th Long Roll—To call in the Rifle Corps.—
full line—

The Commander in Chief earnestly requests the Officers to perfect themselves in those Signals, and to be Punctually careful upon all Occasions to exact a Punctual Observance of them in the Soldiery under their immediate Command, to facilitate which they are to be constantly Practised by the Guards in Manoeuvring, it is Essentially Necessary that the Officers be always with their Sub Legions, Battalions and Companies, as often as Circumstances will Permit, to the end, that the Soldiery may be under their Eye, and Acquainted with their Voice; and that the Officers may have an opportunity of knowing every Mans Merits and Demerits and awarding them Accordingly—Therefore for the present and untill the Sub Legions are Organized, Major McMahon will take

charge of the Right Wing of Infantry, composed of part of the 1st Sub Legion, under Major Doyle, and the 4th Sub Legion under Major Ballard Smith—Lieut Colol Comdt Strong will take Command of the lefte Wing of the Infantry, compos'd of part of the 2d, or his own Sub Legion, under Major Mills, and the 3d Sub Legion, under Lieut Colol Com'dt John Smith—The Commanding Officers of Companies or Detachments, will make a return to the Qr. Mr. Genl. at 12 O'Clock tomorrow, of all the Horseman's Tents, now in Use, or in their Posession, and for which they are respectively accountable—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 30th Augt. 1793.

Major Doyle will level the Company commanded by Captain Peters, and the Detachment in charge of Ensign Brick, belonging to the 1st Sub Legion into Three Companies, to be Commanded by Captains Peters, Kersey and Sedam, Lieut Armstrong to take immediate Command of Kerseys, & Ensign Brick of Sedams—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice 31st Augt. 1793.

The Legion will Parade tomorrow Morning at 7 Oclock, agreeable to the Orders of the 28th, with One Days Provision ready Cookéd—Major Burbeck will Order Thirty six Rounds of Blank Ammunition per Man, with a sufficiency of Powder for the Artillery exclusive of Fix'd Shells—The Qr. Mr. Genl. will Order the Necessary Number of Pack Horses & Waggons, together with Three hundred falling Axes, to be Delivered to the respective Qr. Masters of the line, in due proportion, for which they shall be Accountable, it is also to be clearly understood by the Qr. Masters of the Line, that they are always to Attend and to receive the Order of the Qr. Mr. Genl. whenever any Movements are to take place—

It is the wish and desire of the Commander in Chief that the Field and other Officers who have not had sufficient Opportunity to see and Perfect themselves in the Evolutions and Manoeuvres lately practiced in the Legion, That they immediately furnish themselves with copies of the Genl. Order of the 25th & 29th Inst. and that they take no Command tomorrow, but Attend as Interested Spectators to the Manoeuvres of the Day, the Rifle Officers excepted who will receive their instructions from Major McMahon—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice Sept 14th 1793.

In the Progress of the Organization of the 4th Sub Legion of the United States, The Commander in Chief has discover'd an Error in the Genl.

Order of the 22d Ultimo as far as respects the Promotion of Lieut James Clay and Ensign Henry Montfort of the 1st Sub Legion, they therefore are only to be considered the 1st as Lieut the other as an Ensign agreeable to the Dates of their respective Commissions in that Sub Legion—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 5th Sept. 1793.

The Legion will Parade in the most Military Order, and Perfectly prepar'd for Action on Sunday at 7 o'clock, with one Days Provision ready Cooked—The Manoeuvres as were Ordered for last Sunday. More attention and Exactness must be Observed on that Day, both to the Signals, and Forming with Velocity, as well as to open Order—Major Burbeck will give the necessary Orders in time for 36 Rounds per Man of Blank Cartridges—

The Qr. Mr General will furnish the number of the Pack Horses, Teams & Tools—It must be an unalterable Rule for the Cavalry to charge in very open Order, to Move easy untill they gain their proper Positions in front of the Light Infantry and then to advance with Velocity, every Man Charging Twenty Indians, a Task they will be fully Equal to, when once put up, and set a float by the Infantry. In other Words they must Adopt that kind of Manoeuvers suitable to the Country and Service for which they are intended, and forget for the present that old Beaten Track laid down by Blinn, Dalrymple & others for charging Squadrons of Dragoons, or Battalions of Infantry on the Plains of Jumatry—

Capt. Howel Lewis and his Company will be exempted from duty tomorrow in order to exchange their Rifles & Accoutrements for Musquetts, Bayonets & Cartridge Boxes—Lieut Colol. Com'dt Smith and Capt. Springer will select Two Companies of the most expert Riflemen, out of Captains Springers, Sparks & Faulkners Companies to be Commanded by Captains Springer & Sparks, and to consist of Seventy Non Commission'd Officers and Privates—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 6th Sept. 1793—

At a General Court Martial held at this place on the 21st Instant, and by Adjournment 'till the 26th Inst both Days included, Whereof Brigdr Genl. Posey is President, Lieut William Divin of the 4th Sub Legion was Tried on the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut Andrew Marschalk,[1] (Viz) For Conduct unbecoming an Officer

[1] Andrew Marschalk, N. J. Ens. levies 1791; ens. 2 inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 18 Feb., 1793; capt. 20 Oct., 1794; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1802; (died 10 Aug., 1837).

and a Gentleman in asserting Palpable falshoods tending to the ruin of my Character—

1st for Asserting that I have signed a Paper and lodg'd it in his hand, the purport of which was Acknowledging myself to be a Lyar—2d Asserting an Instance that he lost said Paper, in the Action of the 4th November '91. And in another Acknowledging to have been in Possession of it since that Period—3rd—For asserting, that I had Cheated and Defrauded the Soldiers of the Jersey Battalion of Levies out of their Provisions and being Convicted of the same—The Court after Considering all the Evidences and Concurring Circumstances in the foregoing Case, are of an Opinion that the 1st and 3rd specifications against Lieut Divin are not supported, but find him Guilty of the 2d it being 3'rd Breach of Article 5th Section the 18th of the Rules and Articles of War, and therefore Sentence him to be reprimanded in Genl. Orders—

This is the third instance in the Course of Eight Months in which Lieut Divin has unfortunately been either Plaintiff or Defendant, upon Charges founded on Personal Malice, and Resentment, and without any Regard to the Benefit of the Service or to the Honor of the Legion, which upon Investigation have generally prov'd Idle and Disgraceful to the Practice—The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, and Orders Lieut. Divin to be Immediately Liberated from his Arrest, and to return to his Duty—After the Genl. Order of the 6th of June last the Commander in Chief had fondly hoped that Gentlemen would have adopted some other mode of settling their private disputes (and which are only Personal) than by that of Court Martials, he however trusts that this will be the last Instance, in which Charges of this Nature, and such as have been recorded will be exhibited by One Officer against another—Unless they are better Grounded, or can be better supported—

The following Directions are to be Punctually observed by every officer, in Mustering the Company under his Command, which will be done as soon as possible—After being compleatly organized (viz.) That each Non Commission'd Officer, Musician & Private be inserted in the Roll, in the Rank he then holds—That no Man be enter'd twice in one Roll—All Promotions, Reductions, Transfers, or other Casualties be entered in a plain hand, on the Margin opposite his Name. That all Casualties be Accounted for from the Date of last Muster, and all Transfers to be Dated on the 1st of March last, 1793—Unless the Man shall have since Inlisted—When in this case, he will be Transferr'd from the Date of his Inlistment—All Men returned heretofore on Garrison Duty, or who have

been Descharged will be known Muster'd with Notes, Regularly Accounting for them, and will never after be consider'd as of the Company—That the Rolls be Alphabetical in each Grade, And that none but one Roll be filled of one Company untill it shall have been Muster'd, The Rolls Certified by the Inspectors, and Returned to the officer, who will then have three fair Copies made out, one presented for Companies—

Head Quarters, (?) September 10th, 1793—

At a General Court Martial whereof Brigadier Gen'l Thomas Posey is President, began on the 9th of August, and continued by Adjournment untill the 7th Instant, The following Named Prisoners were tried upon the Charges exhibited against them (Viz) Lieut William C. Smith of the 3rd Sub Legion Charged by Captain Faulkner of the said Sub Legion—1st With repeated absence from Morning and Evening Parade. 2d For neglecting to sit on a Detachment Court Martial, when Order'd by the Commanding Officer of the Right Wing of Rifle Corps, and being warned by the Adjutant thereof—3rd For Ungentleman and Unofficer like Conduct, in treating Capt. Faulkner, his Superior Officer with contempt in the presence of Soldiers on the Evening of the 17th Instant—To the above Charges the Defendant Lieut William C. Smith pleads not guilty—after hearing the Evidence in the foregoing Case, and Maturely Deliberating thereon, the Court find Lieut William C. Smith Guilty of the 1st and 2nd charges exhibited against him, and also guilty of the 3d but previous to the Time set forth in the Arrest, being Breaches of Article 5th of the 2nd Section and Article 4th of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War. Wherefore the General Court Martial upon serious Consideration, do Sentence the Defendant Wm. C. Smith to be Dismissed the service of the United States—The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, whereof Genl. Thomas Posey is President, and Lieut Wm C. Smith is Dismissed the Service of the United States accordingly—

At the same Genl. Court Martial, whereof Brigadier Genl. Thomas Posey is President, with the alteration of 2 Members (Viz) Captains Howell Lewis, and Richd Greaton,[1] (vice) Captains Porter & Guion—

Lieut Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer was tried upon the following Charges.

[1] Richard Humphrey Greaton, Mass. Ens. 3 Mass. 30 Nov., 1781, and served to Nov., 1783; lt. U. S. inf. 4 Mar., 1791; wounded in action with Miami Indians near Fort Recovery, Ohio, (St. Clair's defeat), 4 Nov., 1791; ass'd to 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 18 Feb., 1793; ass'd 2 U. S. inf. 1 Nov., 1796; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; (died 18 July, 1815). He was one of the seven captains who took possession of Fort Wayne.

exhibited against him by Lieut. James Glinn. Viz. For ungentleman and unofficer like conduct, in falsely Malagnantly asserting that Lieut Glinn was a Damn'd Rascal and a Coward in presence of four Serjeants, of the Left Wing Rifle Corps, and Otherwise repeatedly Villifying and Traducing the Character of Lieut Glinn, his Superior Officer, and likewise for his speaking Disrespectfully of Captain De Butts, and other Superior Officers in the Presence of officers, and then to Deny it by a Letter, contrary to the Principles of Truth and Honour—The Defendant Lieut Daniel St. Thomas Junifer, Appeared before the Court, and Plead not Guilty. After Mature Deliberation on the Evidence on the foregoing Case—The Court are of Opinion that the Defendant Lieut Daniel St. Thomas Junifer is Guilty of Ungentleman, and unofficer like Conduct, in falsly and Malignantly asserting that Lieut Glinn of the 4th Sub Legion was a Damn'd Rascal, and a coward, and otherwise Villifying his character, they also find him Guilty of Speaking disrespectfully of Captain De Butts, and other Superior officers, being a Breach of the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, Wherefore they do sentence him the said Lieut. Daniel of St. Thomas Junifer to be dismissed the service of the United States—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Thomas Posey is President, and Lieut Daniel of St. Thomas Junifer is Dismissed the service of the United States Accordingly—It has been laid down as a fundamental Principle by the best Authorities founded upon long Experience, that Military Discipline is the Soul of all Armies, and unless it is established among them with great Prudence, and supported with unshaken Resolution, They are no better than so many Contemptible Rabble—It is a false Notion that Subordination and Prompt Obedience to Superiors is any debasement of a Mans Courage or a Reflection upon his Honour, or Understanding but the reverse, under those impressions, and after the Most Mature deliberation, and Consideration, the Commander in Chief was induced to conform the foregoing Sentence, which Dismisses from the Service of the United States, Two young Men, Neither of them Deficient in Point of Education or Abilities. He however hopes that those Examples, will produce a conviction that Subordination and Discipline, and a Due Respect to the Characters of Officers must not be abused—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 11th Sept '93

The Commander in Chief having this Morning Received Official information from the Commissioners that the Indians have refused to Treat—He calls upon every Officer to Divest themselves of all heavy Baggage, and to compose that part which is essentially necessary into the most portable and smallest compass possible—The Legion must be in perfect readiness to March at a Moments Warning—The Riflemen and Captain Jeffers Light Infantry, lately exempted from Guard Duty are to be Detailed in Common, with the other part of Troops, except Captains Howel Lewis, and I Brocks[1] Companies who are to be exempt untill further Orders—

Head Quarters—Hobsons Choice 12th Sept '93.

General Posey will immediately level the 3rd Sub Legion into Companies of which are to be expert Riflemen, agreeable to the General Order of the 5th Instant, One Company of Light Infantry and Six Battalion Companies—Major McMahon having already selected the Rifle Companies, One of which is to be a Light Infantry Company, composed of the most expert Men, Nor shall there be any Demur against the Necessary and Essential Business; as the Officers, employed on the Recruiting Service, whilst others were in the Field, were supposed to be Recruiting for the respective Sub Legions, and not for any particular Company—

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 13th Sept: 1793.

Organization of the Legion of the United States—

First Sub Legion— LL

John Hamtramck, Lieut Colonel Commandant
Lieut Dan. Britt, Pay and Quarter Master
Lieut John Wade, S Legionary Major & Inspector

John Elliott Surgeon	Dragoons
E. Tisdall[2]	Captain W. A. Lee[4]
C. Brown	Lieut. George Dunn
I. Phillips,[3] Mates,	Carnet—Blue

[1] Joseph Brock.

[2] Elijah Tisdale, N. C. Sur. mate 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; 1 sublegn 4 Sept. 1792; 1 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 31 Dec., 1797.

[3] Joseph Phillips, N. J. Sur mate levies 1791; inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 1 sublegn 4 Sept., 1793; surg. 3 sublegn 1 June, 1796; 3 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; hon. dischd. 1 June, 1802.

[4] William Aylet Lee, Va. Lt. lht. drg., 14 Mar., 1792; capt. 25 Oct., 1792; cashiered 20 Feb., 1794.

Artillery

Capt. Machlin Ford, Lieuts. Ingersoll[1]—Demlin[2]

1st Battalion of Infantry—

Major Thomas Doyle——Ensign Brick, Adj't. & Q'r Master.

Captains—	Lieutenants—	Ensigns
Wm. Peters	Daniel Britt	E. Taylor[4]
C. R. Sedam	W. Harrison	— Brick
Wm. Kersey	H. Armstrong[3]	I. Michael
Thos. Martin	— Clay	— Montfort

2d Battalion

Major Thomas Hughs Adj't. & Q'r. Master.

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Jacob Melcher	— Bird	Saml. Boyd
Abner Prior	— Shomberg[5]	"
Thomas Pasture	B. Gains[6]	"

Company to be remitted——

3rd Battalion of Rifle &

Major Richard B. Roberts Adjt. & Qr. Master

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
" Prat[7]	H. Marks	". Kreemer
A. Hartshorn[8]	I. Wade	"
Jacob Kingsbury	"	

[1] George Ingersoll, Mass. Pvt. and sergt. in Gridley's regt. Mass art, June to Dec. 1775, and Sergt in Knox's Regt. Contl. art. Dec. 1775; 2 lt. Steven's batln art. 9 Nov. 1776; 1 lt. 1779; capt. 2 Apr., 1792; maj. 8 July, 1802; resigned 1 Dec., 1804; (died 11 July 1805).

[2] George Demlar (Demlin). Ens., 2 inf. 22 Nov., 1791; lt. art. 5 Mar., 1792; arts and engrs. 7 May, 1794; capt. 20 Aug. 1795; died 11 Mar. 1799.

[3] Hamilton Armstrong. Cadet 1 inf. Jan., 1790; ens. 1 inf. 4 Mar.,1791; lt. Jan. 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept.,[7] 1792; capt. 20 Feb., 1794; resigned 1 July, 1797.

[4] Edmund Haines Taylor, Va. Ens; 1 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 1 July 1794; resigned 1 Apr., 1795; capt. 8 inf. 10 Jan., 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

[5] Bartholomew Schaumburgh, Germany. Ens. inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 5 Mar., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 30 June 1794; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; Maj. dq. m.g. 15 May 1812; hon. discharged 15 June 1815; (died 8 Dec., 1835.)

[6] Bernard Gains, Va. Ens. 1 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 5 Mar., 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 1 Apr., 1794; 1 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; res'd 1 Jan., 1799.

[7] John Pratt, There were two John Pratts both from Conn. enlisting in 1789 and 1779; they were both reported in the first sublegion and both resigned 5 Dec., 1793.

[8] Asa Hartshorne, Conn. Ens. inf. under confederation; 1 inf. 29 Sept. 1789; lt. 1791; capt. 1 Sept. 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; killed 30 June, 1794 in action with Indians at Fort Recovery, Ohio. Howe's His. Ohio, Vol. 2 p. 397 says he was killed by Capt. McKee of the British army.

Light Infantry——

Cap't. John Jeffers——Lieut. Lewis Bond[1]——Ensign C. Hyde

2d. Sub Legion.

David Strong, Colol. Comdt. Sub Legionary Maj'r. & Inspector
Lieut Edward D. Turner, Pay and Qr. Master——

John Scott Surgeon	Dragoons
Wm. McCraskey, &	Capt. R. M. Campbell
G. Bulfore,[2] Mates	Lieut James Taylor
" " "	Cornet —— Jones

Artillery——

Captain John Pierce Lieut. Staat Morris——Piercy Tope[3]

1st Battalion of Infantry——

Major John Mills Lt. Sam'l. Drake Adjt. & Qr. Master.

Captains—	Lieutenants—	Ensigns—
Richd. H. Greaton	P. Shoemaker	Dangerfield
Russell Bissell	Saml. Drake	"
Edward Miller	I. Sullivan[4]	"
"	Bird Stationed in Georgia——	

2d. Battalion of Infantry——

Major John Buell——

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Bazaliel Howe	Young-Husband	"
San'l. Andrews	Daniel Tilton	"
Cornelius Lyman[5]	" Marschalk	"
Joseph Dickinson	Absent in Georgia	"

[1] Lewis Bond, N. J. Ens. levies 1791; ens. 1 inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 28 Sept., 1792; resigned 3 Jan., 1794.

[2] G. Bulfore. Possibly this is Doctor George Balfour who was surgeon at post at Presque Isle (Erie, Pa.), when Gen. Wayne died there, Dec. 15, 1796.

[3] See Percy Smith Pope.

[4] I. Sullivan, See John Sullivan.

[5] Cornelius Lyman, Mass. Ens. 2 Mass., 1 Jan., 1781; served to 1783; lt. 2 U. S. inf. 4 Mar., 1791; capt. 30 July, 1792; ass'd to 2 sublegn, 4 Sept., 1792; died 23 Mar., 1805.

3rd. Battalion Rifle——

Major Thos. Hunt	Adjt. and Qr. Master
Captains	Lieutenants
Joseph Shaylor	J. Lowry
John Tillinghurst	A. Mc Cleary[1]
Daniel Bradley	M. Mc Donough

Light Infantry

Captain Jonathan Haskill[2] | Lieutenant Edward Turner

3rd Sub Legion——

John Smith, Lieu't Colonel Com'dt

Staff

Captain Isaac Guion—Sub Legionary Major & Inspector
Ensign N. I. Vischer Qr. Master & Pay Master
N. Haywood[3] Surgeon—B. I. Andrews,[4] I. Silmon, T. Farly,[5]—Mates—

Dragoons——

Capt. Tarleton Fleming Lieutenant Covington Cornet Torry[6]

Artillery——

Capt. Moses Porter Lieut Joseph Elliott Ensign Ebenze. Massy

[1] Andrew McClary, N. H. Ens. 2 inf. 11 Apr., 1792; 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 21 Feb., 1793; capt. 19 Jan., 1797; hon. dischd. June, 1 1802; capt. 21 inf. 12 Mar., 1812; resigned 15 Dec., 1912.

[2] Jonathan Haskell, Mass. Ens. 14 Mass. 13 Jan., 1777; lt. & adjt. 4 Feb., 1779; capt. 2U. S. inf. 4 Mar., 1791; assd. to 2 sublegn 4 Sept., 1792; resd. 5 Dec., 1793; maj. 4 sublegn. 20 Mar. 1794; A. G. & I. to army 27 Feb., 1796; hon. dischd. 1 Nov., 1796; (died 13 Dec., 1814.)

[3] Nathan Hayward, Mass. Sur. mate under the confederation; sur. mate 29 Sept., 1797; sur. inf. 11 April, 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept. 1792; resigned 31 May, 1796.

[4] Joseph Andrews.

[5] Thomas Farley, Mass. Surg. mate 2 inf. 11 Apr. 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; 2 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; out in 1798.

[6] Daniel Torrey. Cor. lht. drgs. 23 Feb., 1793; killed 30 June, 1794, in action with Indians at Fort Recovery, Ohio. See Penn. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., vol. 12, p. 327.

1st. Battalion of Infantry

Major Jonathan Cass — Adj't. & Q'r. Master

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Zebulon Pike	Sam'l. Tinsley[1]	Peter Marts[2]
John Heath	O. Nathaniel	" Lightizer
Wm. Faulkner	" "	"
Joseph Kerr		"

2d. Battalion of Infantry

Major Thomas H. Cushing Lieut Wm. McRea Adj't. & Q'r. Master

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Isaac Guion	Aaron Gregg[3]	— Vischer
Wm. Lewis	John Steel[4]	"
Nick's. Hannah	Wm. Mc Rea	Cha's. Wright

John Cummings, Recruiting in Pennsylvania

3'rd Battalion Rifle

Major Henry Gaites — Ens'n. Reason Bell Adj't. & Qr. Master

Captains	Lieuts	Ensigns
Uriah Springer	"	Levi Mc Clain[6]
Thomas Lewis	Craige	— Spanklin
Rich'd. Sparks	Sam'l. Vance[5]	— Bell

Light Infantry

Captain Howel Lewis, Lieut Boyer, Ensign Grey.[7]
John Clarke, Lieut. Colo'l. Comman'dt.

[1] Samuel Tinsley, Va. Capt. of a Va. state regt. 1778 to 1782; lt. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; 3 sublgn. 4 Sept. 1792; capt. 9 Feb., 1794; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; (died 2 Oct., 1833.)

[2] Peter Marts. See Peter S. Marks.

[3] Aaron Gregg, Va. Ens. in levies 1791; ens. inf. 16 Mar. 1792; lt. 30 June, 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 2 Mar., 1799; died 12 Oct., 1804.

[4] John Steele, Pa. Lt. revol. army; ens. inf. 7 Mar;, 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. 1793; capt. 3 Mar., 1799; died 8 Nov., 1800.

[5] Samuel C. Vance, Pa. Served in levies of 1791; lt. inf. 7 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 25 July, 1797; dep. paymr. gen. 25 July, 1799 to 1802; resigned 1 July 1802; (died Mar., 1830.)

[6] Levi McLean. Ens. 3 sublegn 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 30 June, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.

[7] Ensign Grey, see Archibald Gray.

Staff

Captain Butler, Sub Legionary Major & Inspe'ctor
Robert Lee Quarter Master. & Pay Master
John F. Carmichael Surgeon—I. Clayton,[1] F. Dales, T. Hutchins, Mates[2]

Dragoons——

Cap't. Solomon Van Ransalier. Lieut Webb—Cornet Posey

Artillery

Captain, late McKean Stationed in Georgia——

1st. Battalion of Infantry.

Major Thomas Butler Lieut. Wm. Divin Adj't. & Qr. Master

Captains	Lieuts	Ensigns
Jacob Slough	Wm. Divin	C. Lewis
Maxwell Bines	Strother	"
Henry De Butts		R. Butler

Robert Thompson Absent Recruiting at Lancaster.

2d. Battalion of Infantry.

Major Ballard Smith Lieut. H. B. Towels, Adj't. & Qr. Master

Captains	Lieuts	Ensigns
Wm. Eaton—	— Purdery[3]	—
Benjm'n. Price	— Underhill	Johnson
John Cook	S. Taylor	R. Lee

John Crauford Commandant of Fort Fayette

3'rd Battalion of Rifle.

Major Wm. Mc Mahon Lieut Wm. Claike[4] Adj't & Qr. Master——

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Edward Butler	— Clarke	Trigg
Wm. Preston	— Lockwood	—
Alexander Gibson	— Glinn	—

[1] James Clayton, Del. Sur. mate 11 Apr. 1792; 4 sublegn. res'd 30 Apr. 1794.
[2] Thomas Hutchins, Pa. Sur. mate 11 Apr. 1792; res'd 14 Dec., 1793; lt. arts. and eng'rs 2 June 1794; resigned 12 Apr. 1795.
[3] See Lieut. Purdy.
[4] See Lieut. William Clarke.

Light Infantry.

Captain Joseph Brock —— Lieut H. B. Towels —— Ensign

Major Doyle will hold a Lottery this Morning at his Tent to Determine the relative rank of Lieut. Gaines Shomberg and Wade of the 1st Sub Legion. Agreeable to the Principles mentioned in the Gen'l. Orders of the 26th of March 1793—— Doctor Ellison will also hold a Lottery for determining the relative Ranks of the Surgeons Mates of the Legion and report immediately——

The Pay M'r. Gen'l. will advance Three Months Pay and Subsistence to Ensign Dangerfield of the 2d Sub Legion, and for Cornet Blue of the 1st. and John Posey of the 4th Troop of Dragoons—— Majors Hughes and Buell, Capt. Pratt and Lieuts Glinn, YoungHusband and Marschalk, are to repair to Fort Hamilton Tomorrow Morning with the Escort, and there receive the Orders of Gen'l. Wilkinson—— Mr. Samuel Boyd is appointed an Ensign in the first Sub Legion, untill the further Pleasure of the President of the United States is known——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Sept. 16th, 1793—

As long as the Legion remains embodied all the returns and reports of the Dragoons and Artillery are to be made to the respecting Commanding Officers of those Corps——

When Detached they will Maturely Report to the Commanding Officer of the Detachment, and in the Monthly Returns, and Muster Rolls, they will be Mustered and returned in the Sub Legion, they respectively belong——

Gen'l. Posey will hold a Lottery for the Decision of the relative Rank of the following Named Ensigns, who are appointed to fill up the existing Vacancies and rank from the 24th February 1793—(viz)

Levi Howe	Garret Voorhis[2]
Nathan Woodward	John Wallington[3]
John Lamson	George Baynton
Aaron Catlin[1]	Jesse Lukins[4]
Francis Johnson	Cha's. Lewis[5]

[1] Aaron Catlin, Conn. Ens. 1 sublegn. 2 June, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov. 1796.
[2] Garret. Voorhees N. J. Ens; 4 sublegn 23 Feb., 1793; died 1794.
[3] John Wallington, Pa. Ens. 4 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; lt. 1 June, 1797; capt. 15 Nov., 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; died 3 Feb., 1820.
[4] Jesse Lukens, Pa. Ens. 2 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 1 Oct. 1793; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; capt. 3 Mar., 1799; died 21 May, 1801.
[5] Charles Lewis, Pa. Ens, 4 sublegn. 23 Feb. 1793; lt. 1 May, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.

Levi Mc Clane	George Lee Davidson
Richard Butler[1]	Howel Cobb[3]
Wm. Davidson	Edmund Taylor
Ferdinand Lee Claybourne	John Bradshaw[4]
Charles Turner	Elijah Strong[5]
Charles Harrison[2]	John Brick[6]

Agreeable to the Principals mentioned in the Gen'l Order of the 26th of Feb'y. 1793, an immediate return is to be made by the respective Pay Masters of each Sub Legion, of the Clothes actually wanting, as also the knapsacks and Canteens that may be Deficient—— In Order to prevent any Demurr upon the Grand Parade in future the Adjutant of the Day shall count the respective Guards, and Post the Officers untill further Orders; and untill there is a Relief of Sub Legionary Majors Present, who then will do that Duty in rotation, agreeable to the Usage and Customs of Armies——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Sept. 18th, 1793

Ensign Bradshaw is immediately to join and do Duty in Cap't Pastures Company, in the 1st Sub Legion Ensign Jesse Lukins is to join and do Duty in Capt Haskills Company in the 2d Sub Legion—— The Pay Master General will advance Three Months Pay and Subsistence to each of those Officers——

At a General Court Martial whereof Gen'l. Posey is President, held on the 29th Ultimo, and continued by Adjournment untill the 11th Instant inclusive, James Irvin a Private Soldier, was brought before the Court Charged with repeated Desertions from the Legion of the United States— The Court find the Prisoner James Irvin Guilty of Article 1st & 3rd of Section 6th of Rules & Articles of War, and do Sentence him to Walk the Gantlope through the Legion, to be Branded with the Capital Letter D. to have his Head shaved and Drum'd out of the Legion with a Rope about his Neck——

[1] Richard Butler, Pa. Ens, 4 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 20 Aug., 1794; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; resigned 2 Mar., 1800.

[2] Charles Harrison, Va. Ens. 2 sublegn. 23 Feb. 1793; lt. arts. & engrs. 2 June 1794; died 23 Nov., 1796.

[3] Howell Cobb, N. C. Ens. 2 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; lt. 16 Oct., 1794; capt. 1 June, 1803; res'd 31 Jan., 1806; (died 1820.)

[4] John Bradshaw, Mass. Ens. 1 sublegn. 23 Feb., 1793; He was a physician but entered the army. He was killed in a duel with Lieut. Huston and they were buried within 3 hours of each other. McBride's Pion. Biog. Vol. 2 p. 119.

[5] Elijah Strong, Conn. Ens. 1 sublegn. 23 Feb.,1793; 1 lt. July, 1794; capt. 23 Oct., 23 Oct., 1799; maj. 7 inf. 15 Dec., 1808; died 9 June, 1811.

[6] John Brick, see John Breck.

Robert Love of Captain Bullers Company, charged with Sleeping on his Post, on the Night of the 10th of August, and found Guilty and Sentenced to Receive 100 Lashes; but in Consideration of the Mitigating Circumstances in his favour, the Court recommend him as an Object of Mercy——

Corporal Jeremiah Dutch of Captain Shaylors Company, was tried upon certain Charges, and acquitted——

Henry De Shildon—Private in the 1st Sub Legion charged with being Drunk on Guard on the Morning of the 31st of August, and with Striking the Serjeant of the Guard on the same Morning, when in the Exacution of his Office. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charges exhibited against him which is a Breach of Article the 5th of Section 2d & 5th of the Rules and Articles of War, and do Sentence him to receive 100 lashes——

Archibald Hoyle Private in Capt Sloughs Comp'y. charged with Sleeping on his Post, on the Morning of the 21st of August—— The Court find the Prisoner guilty of Sleeping on his Post, which is a Breach of Article 5th of Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War, and do sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

John Johnson Private soldier in Capt De Butts Company, charged with Desertion on the 31st of Aug't. 1793, with his Rifle, Acontrements, and several Articles of Cloathing, the property of the United States——

The Court find the Prisoner John Johnson Guilty of Desertion, and carrying away part of his uniform Cloathing, being a Breach of Article 1st of Section 6th of the Rules & Articles of War, and therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

George Clarke Private in Captain Bines's Company, charged with Mutiny and with Striking Serj't. Delashman, of said Company, when in the Execution of his Duty on the 7th Instant, After hearing the Evidence in the Case, the Court are of opinion the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, it being a Breach of Article 5th of Section 2d of Rules and Articles of War, And sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

Corporal Gutrey of the 1st Sub Legion, charged with leaving his Guard on the 21st Ultimo, and going to the Village of Cincinnati without Liberty, and with Disobedience of Capt Peters Orders, and endeavouring to impose a Falshood on him, The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, and Sentence him to be reduced to the Ranks, and to receive 50 lashes——

Michael Dolly was tried for charges of being Drunk on Guard on the 29th Ult. and Acquitted——

The Commander in chief confirms all and every of the foregoing Sentences of the Gen'l. Court Martial, whereof General Posey is President, and orders that the Punishment be respectively inflicted upon the before named Prisoners tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, excepting the Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Robert Love, who is hereby Pardoned, and is to be immediately released—— The Adjutant of the Day will cause every Necessary to be provided, for the several Punishments to be inflicted, as before mentioned——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, September 20th. 1793—

Complaints being lodged with the Commander in Chief by several Non Commiss'd. Officers & Privates of the 3rd & 4th Sub Legions, of not having received their regular Pay up to the First of March last in Common with the other Troops of the Legion——The late and Present Pay Masters of those Sub Legions are immediately to account with the Pay Master Gen'l. for all such Publick Moneys, that they may have from time to time received for the purpose of Paying the Troops belonging to those Sub Legions, and produce the regular Receipts and Vouchers, Agreeably to the Rules established by the Comptroller General in his Instructions to the Pay Master Gen'l. of the Legion, who will immediately report to the Commander in Chief, to the end that Measures may be taken to compel Payment, should any Appear due——

A General Court Martial consisting of seven Members will sit Tomorrow Morning at 9 oClock at the Presidents Hut, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them——Lieut Colo'l. Com'dr. Smith President, Ensign Charles Hyde Judge Advocate pro Tem—

The Legion will Parade on Sunday Morning at 8 oclock for the review and Inspection. All officers Waiters, and every Man capable of Duty must Appear under Arms, nor shall any excuse be Admitted for any Neglect of this Order——On the Contrary, the Officers will be held responsible for every Man, belonging to their respective Commands, in the Interim they will use every possible exertion to have the Uniform of the Men repaired, as it will be the last opportunity they will have previous to a forward Move, in force——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 21st September 1793.

The Pay Master Gen'l. will immediately settle with, and Pay (should any be found Due) Mr. William C. Smith, late a Lieut., in the 3rd Sub Legion, and Mr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, late a Lieut in the 4th Sub Legion of the United States, up to the 10th of this Instant, from and after which Day their Pay and Emoluments are respectively to cease & determine, of which all concern'd will take Notice, & be govern'd Accordingly.

The Commander in Chief remits the remainder of the Punishment Ordered to be inflicted upon Amos Fox & Robert Kell, and orders them to be immediately released, and join and do Duty in the Companies to which they belong——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Sept. 22d 1793.

The whole of the Sick and Invalids of the Legion, are to be inspected Tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock, by Sub Legions, at which time the Sub Legionary Majors and Inspectors, Surgeon Gen'l., and the Sub Legionary Surgeons will attend, and particularly Note, and Class, Non Commission'd Officers & Privates Sub Legionary, in the following Manner (Viz)

First, Those who are able to March with the Legion to Fort Jefferson, by easy Marches——

Second—Those who may reach as far as Fort St. Clair,

Third—Those who may reach as far as Fort Hamilton——

Fourth—All those who are too Sick and Infirm to March from this Place—— A Board of Inspection consisting of Captains Ford, Pierce, and Miss Campbell, are immediately to examine all the Cloathing that arrived at this Place in Charge of Captain Pratt (a great part of which is said to be Damaged), and report their opinion, how or in what Manner it comes to be Damaged, whether during the Transportation by Land from Philadelphia, by leaving it exposed to the Weather, or by passing creeks, when the Water was over the Beds of the Waggons, or during the Water passage between this place and Pittsburgh from leaky Boats—— Lieut Dunn, with the Detachment of Dragoons That he brought in from Fort Hamilton, on the 19th Inst, will return to that Post Tomorrow Morning at 6 oClock——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 24th Sep '93.

The Adjutants will have the Men of their different Sub Legions, agreeable to the List delivered them & have them in the best possible Order, for Defence; and the Adjutant of the Day, will be accountable to have them on the Grand Parade, ready to March with an Escort to the Contractors Waggons, at 4 OClock——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 28th Sep't. 1793

The dispensing with the Attending Genl. Order of the 29th May, & 26th July, for Manoeuvring the Guards as has been Practised for some Days past without Authority, is consider'd by the Commander in Chief, as highly repugnant to the service of Discipline—— It cannot be presumed that either Officers or Soldiers, who have joined the Legion on this Ground, can yet be perfect in Evolutions suited to the Nature of the Service, for which the Legion is immediately Designed, particularly, those who have recently joined the Confusion of One or Two Battalions, or even One or Two Companies, in forming for Action, may be productive of very bad Consequences; every hour is now precious, and must be improved——Therefore, should a Field Officer of the Day find himself to much indisposed to Manoeuvre the Guard, after he comes upon the Parade, the Oldest Captain will take his place for Manoeuvre only 'till another Field Officer can be Warned——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, 29th Sept. '93——

At a General Court Martial whereof Major Doyle is President held at this place on the 25th Instant, the following Named Prisoners were Tried upon the following charges exhibited against them, (Viz)

Benjamin Wright charged with robbing Capt. Pikes Marque, and passing our of Camp without leave, and bringing Whiskey into Camp on the Night of the 13th Inst. after hearing the Evidence in this Case, They are of Opinion that Benjamin Wright is Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, which are Breaches of Article 5th Section 18th of Rules and Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, and to have a sufficient part of his Pay retained, to Indemnify Capt Pike——

Benjamin Barber of Capt Lymans Company charged with repeated Desertions, Pleads Guilty, the Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of Article 1st, Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to Run the Gautlet through the Legion, and return to his Duty——

Oliver Hancock a Drummer in the 2d Sub Legion, Charged with Deserting from the Garrison of West Point in Sept. '92, Pleads Guilty, Therefore the Court finds him Guilty, and do therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

David Gardner Private in Capt. Sedams Company, charged with Deserting from Pittsburgh, Pleads guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of Article 1st Section 6th of the Rules & Articles of War, and do therefore, sentence him to receive 100 lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms all and every of the foregoing sentences of the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Doyle is President, and Orders that they respectively take place, On the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning between the Hours of Eight and Eleven O'clock—— The field Officer of the Day, upon Examining the Prisoners under the Right Flank Guard, will Order all such Crimes as are not Capital, to be sent to the Battalion, or Corps, together with the Crimes that that Guard may not be incumbered Unnecess with Prisoners—— Ensign John Wollington is to join and Duty in Captain Bines's Company of the 4th Sub Legion——

Head Quarters,
Hobsons Choice October 1st 1793——

A Gen'l. Return will be made by each Sub Legion sign'd by the Officer of the S. Legion, present, and Delivere'd at my Office by 12 OClock tomorrow. The return will be strictly agreeable to the form now drawn, and to be seen there——Accounting for all Absent Officers who belong to each Sub Legion, Agreeable to the Organization, published in Genl. Orders on the 13th Ultimo—— No Notice need be taken of Men absolutely Muster'd on Garrison Duty—— The last Gen'l. return from the out Posts, can Also be seen at my Hut, and the State of the Troops in each Sub Legion, in Advance taken therefrom, in order to make the Gen'l. Total—— Haskills and Cummings's Companies are to be stated in the Return, as it is the Commander in Chiefs wish to have a compleat Return of the Legion as now Organized—— The Commanding officers are earnestly Requested to pay Particular attention to their respective returns——

Head Quarters, Hobsons Choice, Octob. 2d. 1793——

The Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Major Doyle is President, will convene tomorrow Morning, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them.

The Parties & Evidences to have Notice to Attend—— Lieut. Shomberg of the 1st Sub Legion is appointed Aid de Camp to Gen'l. Wilkinson, and is to be Obeyed & respected accordingly Lieut Andrew Mc Cleary is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master, to the 3rd Battalion, of the 2d Sub Legion——

The Death of Capt. Rich'd. S. Howe not being known at the War Office at the Time of the late Promotion, made by the President of the United States Cap'ts Greaton was promoted to a Vacancy of the 18th. Bissell of the 19th and Dickinson of the 20th and Miller of the 21st of February 1793. Whereas Greaton was entitled to the Vacancy of the 22d Jan'y. Bissell that of the 18th Dickinson that of the 19th, Miller that of the 20th and Tillinghurst that of the 21st February '93, and Lieut Isaac Young Husband vice Tillinghurst 21st Feb'y. '93. This therefore will be the Relative Rank of the forenamed Officers——

Head Quarters Hobsons Choice,
Octob're 4th 1793.

At a Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Doyle is President, held at this place on the 3rd Inst: The following named Prisoners were tried on the following charges exhibited against them (Viz)

Wm. James & Jacob Whitehead Private Soldiers in Cap't. Prestons Comp'y. charged with Desertion, each Plead Guilty, The Court finds the Prisoners Guilty of the charges exhibited against them being a Breach of Article 1st Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, And therefore they sentence the Prisoner William James to receive 100 lashes, and Whitehead 50 lashes, but in Consideration of the Youth and Unexperience of Whitehead, the Court Solicits the clemency of the Commander in Chief, in his Behalf——

Patrick O'Hara Private in Captain De Butts Comp'y charged with being Drunk on Guard, and leaving his Post on the 28th Ultimo, Pleads Guilty, The Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the Rules and Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

James Lard Private in Capt Millers Company charged with being Drunk on his Post, on the 26th Ultimo, pleads Guilty, wherefore the Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him it being a Breach of the Rules and Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive 100 Lashes—— The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Major Doyle is president and Orders that the Punishment be

inflicted, and the Prisoners to be Liberated and join their respective Companies——

The Court Martial whereof Major Doyle was President, is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, near Fort Hamilton October 9th 1793——

Brigadier Gen'l. Wilkinson will take the Command of the Right Wing of the Legion compos'd of the 1st & 4th Sub Legions—— Brigadier Gen'l. Posey will take the Command of the Left Wing, compos'd of the 2d and 3rd Sub Legions—— The following will be the standing Order of Encampment (viz) When the heads of the Columns arrive, at the Ground, appointed for the Encampment, the Sub Legionary Q'r. Master will shew their respective Positions——

The Square is to be immediately formed Agreeable to the Order of the 25th of August, for receiving the Enemy in Front Flank and Rear—— The Artillery Officers will immediately trace out Bastions, and the whole line will proceed to cover themselves by throwing up Breast Works as heretofore Practiced—— The Van and Rear Guards Flankers and Dragoons, will face out, form the Order in which they Marched, and must sustain all Attacks of the Enemy, and cover the Legion whilst employ'd to fortify the Camp—— The Picquet Guard of the Line will be immediately formed, & furnished with Axes, and entrenching Tools, and proceed under the Conduct of the Field Officer of the Day, to throw up four Redoubts, opposite to the Extreme Angles of the Encampment, at Three hundred Yards distance from those Angles, should Permit, otherwise in the most favourable Position—— As soon as those Works are Completed, The Troops will take Post in the Rere of their respective Lines—— The Long Roll will then beat to call in the Light Infantry and Rifle Corps—— Those belonging to the Front, Flanks & Rear, will each throw up a Redoubt opposite the centre of their respective Flanks, Front and Rear, at 300 yards distance from the lines, and central between the Extreme Angle Redoubt—— The Park of Artillery, and Spare Ammunition in the Centre of the Camp—— The Hospital and Hospital Stores in the Rear of the Van Troop of Dragoons, and the Contractors in the rear of the Hospital Stores. The Baggage in the rere of their respective Corps—

The Legion will March at 10 OClock this Morning—— Should any accident happen so as to Stop any of the Waggons or Pack Horses, The others to pass them immediately, so as not to break the Line of March, nor shall any opening or intervals be let between the Waggons or Pack

Horses, more than barely sufficient to move—those Waggons, and Pack Horses to which Accidents may have happened must be immediately repaired or Replaced, and Moved on in front of the Rere Guard, nor shall any Partial halt be made on any pretence whatever—— The whole line will halt when Necessary from the Signal, Which is the Retreat——

The Non Commission'd officers & Soldiers must always Carry their Bayonets fixed, the Scabbards and frogs must be thrown away. Any Soldier losing his Bayonet shall forfeit one Months pay, to be deducted by their respective Pay Masters, upon a return made by the Sub Legionary Inspector——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami 14th Oct '93

The Commander in Chief takes this Opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to Brigadier Gen'l. Posey, and to the Officers of the Legion in general for the ready chearfulness with which they have executed every Order, and for the Worthy Example they have uniformly shewn upon every occasion, during the rapid Advance of the Army to this place, which Affords a Pleasing presage of future success—— At the same time he observes with Concern and Regret the Apparent want of Harmony, and Due Subordination, in a few, a very few of the Gentlemen of the Legion, at this Crisis, when they ought to Unite as a Band of Brothers, to give effect to every Order, and Operation, tending to the Security, Honour, & Reputation of the Army—— He however hopes that Harmony will Persuade them in future—— The Gen'l. Order of the 17th Ultimo is to govern as far as relates to the Corps of Dragoons & Artillery——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch Miami Octob'r 16th 1793

The following Companies will form Flank and Rear Guards of the Legion on the line of March, and in Camp, (Viz) Captains Butler, & Preston's Rifle Men and Kingsburys Musquetmen will form the Van Guard Commanded by Major Mc Mahon supported by Miss Campbells Dragoons, and Brocks Light Infantry, Capt. Gibsons & Hartshornes Rifle Men, and Pratts Improv'd Musquetmen will form the Right Wing Flanker's Commanded by Capt. Pratt, supported by Van Ransalaers Dragoons, and Jeffers's Light Infantry, Capt. Shaylor and Thomas Lewis's Rifle Men and Bradley's Improved Musquet men, will form the Rere, commanded by Major Hunt, supported by Lees Dragoons—— Captain Springer, and Sparks's Riflemen, and Tillinghursts Improved Musquetmen will form the left Wing Flankers commanded by Capt. Springer,

supported by Flemings Dragoons, & Howel Lewis's Light Infantry—— The several sub Legions of the Legion will be receiv'd and Inspected on their several Parades Tomorrow at 9 OClock—— All Deficiencies of Arms and Ammunition will be immediately supplied upon proper Returns of those Deficiencies—— The Gen'l. Order of the 21st Jan'y last for preserving of the Ammuniation must be strictly Observed, and for which the Commanding Officers of Companies shall be responsible—— An exact field Return of all the Non Commissioned Officers & Privates fit for Duty, belonging to their respective Sub Legions, and corps must be made and Deliver'd to the Acting Adj't. Gen'l by 12 OClock tomorrow——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch Miami 17th Octob: '93

At a Gen'l. Court Martial held on the 16th Inst at this place whereof Capt. Slough is President—Daniel Davis Private in the 1st Troop Dragoons was Tried upon the following Charges, (Viz) For Misbehaving himself before the Enemy this Day, and shamefully Abanding his Post, and Leading the Retreat of the Dragoons of the 1st Troop when ordered by the Commanding Officer to charge the Enemy—— The Court are of opinion the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charges Exhibited against him, being a Breach of the 12 & 13th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and do Sentence him to be shot to Death—— The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the Court Martial, whereof Capt. Slough is President, but from an Idea that it may be possible, that the Orders of the 25th Aug't have not been Read or fully explained, to the Troop, and in full Confidence that those Dragoons will Retrieve their Character the first Opportunity that will present. The Commander in Chief hereby extends a Gen'l. Pardon to all the Prsoners now under the Provost Guard—— At the same time he most Solemnly declares, that that part of the Orders which Denounce Extirpation to all such Troops who shall shamefully give Way in the face of the Enemy, shall be carried into Effect, And to the End that those Orders be perfectly understood and strongly impressed upon the Minds of every Individual, they shall be Distinctly read, at the Head of Each Corps, this Morning before the Troops are dismissed from Parade, as far as Relates the Order o Battalia, and a shameful Retreat, such as a few thoughtless Dragoons were guilty of Yesterday——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami 18th Octob'r '93

The Gen'l. Court Martial of which Capt Slough is President, will assemble Tomorrow morning at 9 O'Clock, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— The Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami Oct: 19th '93

At a Genl. Court Martial whereof Cap't. Slough is President, Edward O Bryan of Capt. De Butts's Comp'y. charged with and Tried for Sleeping on his Post, on the Night of the 17th Inst: The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of a Breach of the Rules and Articles of War, And Sentence that he be shot to Death—Two thirds of the Court concurring therein——

Matthew Gill of the 1st Sub Legion charged with sitting down & Sleeping on his Post—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, and sentence him under a Breach of the Rules & Articles of War to be Shot to Death—— Two thirds of the Court concurring therein——

The Commander in Chief is at last compelled to produce an Awfull conviction on the Minds of the Soldiery that the Dangerous Crimes of a Centinel Sleeping on his Post, in the Heart of an Enemies Country can no longer pass with Impunity, he therefore Confirms the foregoing sentence of the Gen'l. Court Martial passed upon Edward O Brien, & Matthew Gill, and Orders that the said Edward O Brien and Matthew Gill be Shot to Death, between the Hours of 5 x 6 OClocks this Afternoon, in the Centre of the front Line, and for which this shall be the Warrant to the Field Officer of the Day——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami Oct. 21, 1793

So long as the Legion continues in this Camp, The Commander in Chief requests to be favour'd with the Company of the F'd. Officer of the Day, & Sub Legion'ry Major, and also the Captains of the Main Guard to Dine with him as Usual, when Relieved——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch of Miami Oct'br. 27 '93

The Provisions Returns for tomorrow will be for Three Days, to finish the Months returns. The Troops will be expected to account for them—— The Officers are requested to send their Returns for Retained Rations for Waiters of the Different Posts between this Place and Fort Wash-

ington—— The Officers who have Returns for Provisions signed by me are requested to Settle with the Contractors Agent, and take up all the Orders given, and give a Return for Complete Rations to what amount they Please, for the Settlement of their Accompts with the Contractor so that the Amount of those Vouchers may be entered in the Abstract for the present Month——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch of Miami
October 28th '93

Officer, of the Day tomorrow Lieut Colol. Comm'dt Strong——

The Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Captain Slought is President will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock, for the Tryal of such Prisoners as shall be brought before them. The Partees and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch of Miami
30th Octo'br, 1793

The Acting Adjutant Gen'l. will complete the Muster of the Mounted Volunteers Commanded by Major Gen'l. Scott, the soonest possible—— All such Corps as have not already drawn Provision to the 31st Inst. are immediately to do it, to the End That the Abstract of the Provisions Issued may be compared with Receipts for the Month of October, which must be approved of by the Adjutant Gen'l. as such—— The Court Martial whereof Captain Slough was President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami
October 31st 1793—

The Right Wing of Infantry, 1st Sub Legion One Capt. for Fatigue—— Left Wing Ditto—— The fatigue to Parade at 8 oClock for which the Sub Legionary Major of the Day will be Accountable——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami
Nov'br 1st 1793

The 1st Sub Legion will relieve all Captain Peters's Comp'y on Duty of any kind—— The 2nd all Capt Bissells—— The 3rd all Capt. Faulkners, & Wm. Lewis's—— The 4th all of Capt. Debutts's, and Prices Including Officers—— This will be done the soonest possible, to which Object the Sub Legionary Major of the Day will please to Attend——

Head Quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami
November 2d, 1793

The Orderly hour will be as Usual, at 11 oClock, A. M. Brigadier Gen'l. Wilkinson and Posey will please to direct their Aids De- Camps to Attend at the Orderly Office, for Gen'l. Orders at the Hour aforesaid, or at such time or times, as the Orderly Signal may be given—— They will also Please to Communicate their Orders to the Wings they respectively Command, through their Aids De Camp——→ Lieut. Colo'l. Commandant Strong, and Major Doyle and Hunt will hold themselves in readiness to March Tomorrow Morning at Revaulie, with Two Troops of Dragoons, and Ten Companies of Foot, (viz) Capt Van Ransaliers and Miss Campbells Dragoons, Right Wing of Foot Paters.[1] Jeffers, Gibsons, Debutts and Price——

Left Wing of Foot, Shaylors, Bissells, Faulkner, Howel Lewis, and Wm. Lewis's.—— Those Companies are Exempt from Guard and Fatigue, and Cook one Days Provision, in addition to that Already drawn and are Immediately to be compleated to 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man——

Gen'l. Orders, 3rd November 1793

The Field Officer and Sub Legionary Major from the right Wing, the Gen'l. fatigue and respective Guards are to be furnished by the right and left Wings in equal proportions—— Brigadier Gen'ls Wilkinson and Posey will please to Allot the Timber in proper proportions to the Companies and Corps under their respective Commands for the purpose of fortifying and hutting; each Wing will fortify round One Moiety or equal part of the Encampment, in the interim the will please to give the Necessary Orders for their Respective wings for cutting the Picquetts ten feet in length.——

Camp S'o West branch Miami 4th Nov'br, 1793

The Sub Legionary Quarter Masters are to Collect and to return to the Quarter Master Genl. the Axes, Intrenching Tools & Carpenter Tools which has been Order'd for the Use of the Sub Legion, by Nine OClock Tomorrow morning Commencing the Collection at sun rise, to the end that an equal dividend may immediately be made to those respective Wings and Corps of the Legion; and for which purpose the Genl. commanding the Wings, will please to order proper returns for the Axes

[1] See Peters.

and other Tools wanting for fortifying & Hutting, Nor shall any issues be made of those Articles unless Counter-signed by the Commander in Chief: Agreeable to constant usage and Custom, the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters will be held accountable for all Deficiencies——

The Guards for the Redoubts will be immediately Augmented to two Captains, six Subalterns, Sixteen Serjeants, Sixteen Corporals, and Two hundred and eighty eight Privates, and Distributed as follows Viz.

	C. S. S. C. Pri
Opposite the Centre of the Encampment and in front	1— — 2—2—36
300 Yards advanced opposite the Centre and in the rear	1— — — 2—2—36

Three hundred Yards distant as aforesaid, at each extreme Angle of the encampment and other distances aforesaid, 1 Sub-altern and forty Non-Commission'd officers & Privates Opposite the Centre of the Right flank, and at a distance aforesaid, One Subaltern & and forty Non Commissioned Officers & Privates. One Subaltern and forty Non Commissioned Officers & Privates in the Redoubt, at present occupied by Captain Springer——

Head Quarters S. West Branch Miami 6th No'br 1793

A Field return will be made immediately by Sub Legions, and Corps, the Returns will comprehend all Men present in the State they may be as well as Account for all, that are on Command with Colo'l Strong.

By Order,
Sign'd
Edw'd Butler
A Gen'l. & Insp'tr P. T.

Head Quarters, S. West branch Miami 6th Nov'br, 1793

In order to prevent any further Misconstruction respecting the Mode and Manner in which provisions are to be drawn from time to time for the Troops belonging to the different Sub Legions, Battalions and Corps; the Provision Returns shall be regularly supported by a Morning Report or Reports, as the Case may be seperate from the Provision Returns, Agreeable to the usage of the Legion. In order to enable the Acting Adjustant General for the time being to comply with Standing Gen.'s. order on that Head.——

The ground being now Marked out and Assigned to each Wing and Corps for the purpose of Hutting, The Utmost Uniformity must be Ob-

served; The Hutts of the Non Commission'd Officers & Privates are to be fourteen feet in the Clear, and Six to a Company—— The Officers will make it a Point to see the Hutts of the Soldiery raised, and Covered previously to beginning their own; That business being Accomplished, they will have the benefit of as many Men, as they seem necessary to raise and Complete these for their own Use.——The present General Fatigue is to continue daily & to parade each Morning with their Arms & Accontrements at Seven OCloc— The Axes and other Tools to be deposited in Charge of the Officer o the Guard next to the redoubt at which the fatigue may be every Evening, who is to deliver them up when called for by the commanding Officer of the fatigue, and to be responsible for the Deficiency——

Head Quarters S'o West Branch Miami
8 Nov'br '93

It shall be part of the duty of the respective Guards to complete the redoubts by raising banquetts round the inside of the Stockade from eighteen Inches to Two feet for the Troops to Stand on, in Order to fire through the loop holes, which are to be cut high enough to prevent the Enemy from benefiting from them, should they have the Temerity to press forward to the Picquetts—— They shall also complete the Chimneys, Flooring, Chunking and Plastering the Block House.

The respective Officers of the Day will examine and attend to this Business.——

The Reduced State of the Cavalry will no longer Admit of the Parade of Attending the field Officer of the Day in going the rounds, their place must be supplied by an Escort from the respective Guards, Agreeable to the Custom and Usage of Armies.——

Camp So: West Branch Miami 9th November 1793

The Sub Legionary Q'r. Master will immediately make a Return o the common tents' in the Possession of the 4th Sub Legion, to the end that a fair distribution may be made agreeable to the Strength of the Companies for which purpose the Sub Legionary Major, will immediately furnish the Commanding Officer with a Field report of the Sub Legion——

So: West Branch Miami, 10 Nov'br 1793——

Orders, by Brigadier Genl. Wilkinson——

It is the Pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Gibsons Company should be arranged for Cantonment to the first Sub

Legion. That Brocks light Infantry Comp'y, should take the Centre of the 4th Rifle Battalion; and that Jeffers light Infantry should fall into the line—— The Commanding Officers of Sub Legions of the Wing will Order and Arrange accordingly.—— And it is to be understood that until further Orders Captain Jeffers is to be accountable to the Commanding Officer of the first Sub Legion——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch Miami 11th Nov'br. 1793

A Gen'l. Return for the Month of October is immediately to be made out, in Order to be transmitted to the War office by Special Express.——

Brigadier General Wilkinson will hold himself in readiness to March on Wednesday Morning at Revaille with the following Field Officers and Companies of Fort under his Command, Namely,

Majors McMahon & Mills——
Captains, Kersey's—Pasture's—Hartshorn's
" Andrew's—Bradley's—Pike's—Guions
" T. Lewis's—Slough's—Cooks & Prestons

Those Companies are to be exempted from Duty Tomorrow, and to draw and Cook Provisions for Two Days i. e. for Thursday and Friday, and to be completed to 24 rounds of Ammunition per Man.—— The Commanding Officers of the Cavalry will immediately select two Non Commissioned Officers & twenty four Privates from the Squadron, to remain at this place, Under the Command of Lieut. Taylor and will March the remainder of Dragoons to Fort Jefferson this Afternoon, and there wait further Orders.——

All and every of the Publick Horses in Possession of any Officer, are immediately to be Deliver'd to the Q'r. M'r. Gen'l.

Captain John Tillinghurst of the 2d Sub Legion having requested leave to resign his Commission which he holds in the Legion, of the United States. The Commander in Chief Accepts his resignation aforesaid and Orders that Mr. Tillinghurst be liberated from his Arrest; and Settle his Publick Accompts with the Pay Master Gen'l, immediately, his Pay and Emoluments are to cease from this Day.——

The Field Officer of the Day will immediately make a return for four falling Axes, two spades and two Picks for the Use of the Guard at each redoubt, which is already drawn, those Articles the respective Officers of the Guards are to be accountable for, which are to be reported regularly by the Field Officers of the Day.——

Head Quarters S. W. branch Miami 12th Nov. 1793

The Sub Legionary Quarter Masters will call for an immediate return of Cloathing from the Captains or Commanding Officers of the Companies Under Marching Orders, i. e. for 1 Hatt, 1 Coat, 1 Vest, 1 pr Woolen Overalls, 2 pr Socks, 1 shirt, 1 stock & Clasp 1 pr Shoes 1 pr Buckles, and one Blankett for each Man belonging to their respective Companies or Commands.——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch Miami 13th Nov'br 1793

It cannot be always expedient or Precedent to give the Parole or Countersign at an early hour or at Guard Mounting especially in an Enemys Country, it shall be the Duty of the Sub Legionary Major—or Adjutant of the Day to communicate the same to the Field Officer of the Day, and to the Officers of the respective Guards at such hour or hours as he may receive either or both, whether by Day or by Night as Occasion may require. The Master Genl. will mark and lay out the Ground for the Commander in Chief.

The Brigadier General, and the Colonel Commandants Hutts, as also those of the Staff, together with the Ground for the Magazine, Laboratory and Artificers, and for the Quarter Master General & Contractors.——

The Number of Officers for the Gen'l Fatigue will be reduced to One Captain, One Subaltern. The Non Commission'd Officers and Privates as Usual.

The present situation of the Legion, and of the Enemy requires the Utmost Attention and Vigilance in every Officer to Guard against Surprises.——

The Respective Guards and Centinels must defend their Posts at every expense of Blood, until Supported by the Legion.——

The Field Officer of the Day will order a small patroling Party from each Redoubt to move about the Chain of Centinels, and fatigue Parties, in order to give timely Notice of the approach of the Savages, from Revaille until after Retreat—— The lines are to be Mann'd as soon as an Alarm——

Head Quarters, S. W't. Branch Miami
18th Nov'br, 1793

The Commander in Chief is under the Disagreeable Necessity of expressing his surprize and Astonishment of the almost total Neglect of the Genl. Orders of the 8th instant respecting the Banquetts, loop holes and Block Houses of the Redoubts, as well as the after Gen'l. Order of

the 9th Ultimo, which is hereby recognized and repeated, nor shall those or any Gen'l. Order be questioned, evaded, or disobeyed with impunity:

The Commander in Chief being determined to due Obedience to every Order which may be issued and for which he has the most Solemn Promise for Protection, from the President of the United States of America. It shall therefore be the Duty of the Officer of the Day, and the respective Officers of the Guards, to seize indiscriminately, and to keep under Guard, all and every such Person or Persons as shall be found firing within the hearing of this Camp, Unless it be at an Enemy, or by Special Order from the Commander in Chief.——

Head Quarters S. W. Branch Miami, 26th Nov'br 1793

One Baker from each Battalion must be selected for the Purpose of baking Bread for the Troops, and preparing the wood &. Mr. Thorpe will Superintend and direct the Building of the Bake House and Ovens——

The Troops will take possession of the Huts this Evening, and will be employ'd tomorrow in forming the Curtains and lines of Defence, each Sub Division must raise those on their respective fronts and flanks;

The Q'r. Master Gen'l. will furnish all the Teams fit for Service, for the purpose of bringing in the Logs &, for the defences; every Officer not on Guard will attend and Assist in this Necessary Business, until the whole is Completed.——

This encampment shall in future be known & distinguished by the Name of Green Ville.——

The Guards are to be relieved at half after 3 OClock until further Orders. The Banquets round the Stockade of the Encampment must be rais'd so high that the shortest Man may fire with effect, so as to take an Enemy in the Centre, at twenty Yards Distance: so soon as this business is completed & the Officers will please to direct the Building of their own Huts, for which purpose the Dep'y. Qr. Mr. will make a distribution of the Waggons in due proportion to each S. Legion retaining a sufficient number for bringing in Materials for the Gen'l. Officers Hutts, and for Publick Buildings.

The Guards will be relieved at the Usual hour of 9 OClock in the Morning until further Orders.——

As the left Wing has more Picketing than the Right Wing, owing to the form of the Ground, there shall be a fatigue of 1 Capt. 1 Sub: with 50 Non Commission'd Offi'rs. & Priv'ts. taken entirely from the left Wing, to assemble at 7 OClock tomorrow Morning and to be employed in the completion of bridges and Bake Houses——

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS TAKEN FROM THE AMERICAN PIONEER VOL. 1 P. 295.

Adelphii, May 25th, 1842.

John S. Williams, Esq.

Dear Sir—The first opportunity that offers of any of my neighbors going to Chillicothe, I will send the old journal I have in my possession to Mr. Ely. It is a journal that contains the daily occurrence of the most important transactions during the campaign of general Anthony Wayne, commencing at Greenville the 28th day of July, 1794, and ending the 2d November following. You will find some things contained therein very interesting, particularly many of the general orders, and the correspondence between general Wayne and the commander of the British garrison at Fort Maumee or Miami, which took place next day after the general battle on the 20th August, 1794. You may rely on the truth of all that is contained in the journal. I was an eye-witness to all that is contained in the journal. If I had the talent for writing, I could inform you of many transactions that took place in the army; (I joined Wayne's army at Pittsburgh, in August, 1792, and continued therein until I was discharged in Detroit in April, 1798,) but I am not qualified to write a history of the war.

I will give you a short statement of some of the principal movements of the army. The regular troops destined for the army to be put under the command of general Wayne, were concentrated at Pittsburgh in August and September, '92. On the 12th day of December the army moved down the river about twenty miles and erected huts on the bank of the Ohio, and there remained until the 28th day of April, 1793, when it descended the river in numerous flat boats, containing the troops, munitions of war, provisions, and not less than twenty boat loads of hay for the use of the dragoons, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 5th day of May, '93; formed our camp at the lower end of the small village of Cincinnati, and called the camp "Hobson's Choice." The army remained there until the following September, when it again took up its line of march and arrived at what was afterwards called Fort Greenville, and commenced building huts for winter quarters. On the 24th of December, 1793, general Wayne marched with about one thousand men to the ground where general St. Clair was defeated, and erected a fort on that ground, which was called Fort Recovery. We arrived on that ground on Christmas day, and

pitched our tents on the battle ground. Six hundred skulls were gathered up and buried; when we went to lay down in our tents at night we had to scrape the bones together and carry them out to make our beds. After the fort was completed, one company of artillery and one company of riflemen were left in the fort, and the balance returned to Greenville. Nothing particular took place until the last day of June and the first day of July, 1794. The Indians attacked Fort Recovery, but were repulsed with considerable loss on both sides. Major McMahan, (a braver man never existed,) was killed; he was much regretted by all persons in the army, officers and soldiers. On the 28th of July, 1794, the army left Greenville on the campaign. An account of that campaign you will find in the journal sent you, written by a lieutenant Boyer. The treaty with the Indians took place at Greenville in the summer of 1795. In the early part of the summer of 1796, the army, with the exception of a small force, left Greenville for the purpose of taking possession of the American forts, to wit: Maumee, Detroit, Makinac, &c., that had still remained in the hands of the English. If I misfake not, general Wayne left the army at Detroit early in December for his residence in Pennsylvania, but got no further than Erie, where he died.

I forgot to say in the proper place, that in the battle of the 20th August, '94, I received a severe wound through my body, which rendered me unfit for actual service for about two months.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. WILL

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

1792—1797.

Vol. VI.

April 21, 1794 to September 24, 1794.

Head Quarters Green Ville[1] 21st April 1794.

At the Gn'l. Court Martial whereof Major McMahon is President held on the 14th, and Continued by Adjournment untill the 19th Inst inclusive——

Lieut Hamilton Armstrong of the 1st Sub Legion was tried upon the

[1] On Miami river, Ohio; present site of the town by that name.

following Charges exhibited against him by Captain Asa Hartshorne, on the 12th Inst Viz: for Unofficer and Ungentleman like Conduct on the Night of the 11th Inst. in entering his Quarters and without provocation, drawing your sword and using and Using insulting language——In Violating your Word of Honour——In interrupting the Harmony of a Company of Officers collected at his Quarters, by diverting yourself of your Coat and Waistcoat, and provokingly Offering to fight any Officer then in Company and otherwise abusing them without a Cause.——

4th For a breach of the 14 Article of the Appendix to the Rules and Articles of War—— The Defendant Pleads not Guilty—— The Court are of Opinion that Lieut. Hamilton Armstrong is not Guilty of either of the Charges exhibited against him; and do therefore Acquit him—— The Commander in Chief approves of the foregoing Sentence of the Genl. Court Martial: Lieutenant Armstrong is therefore released from his Arrest.—— The Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Mc Mahon is President is Dissolved.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 22d April 1794

The deputy Quarter Master General has reported that one of his best Working Oxen belonging to the Department has been killed by some villian or Villians, within these forty eight hours—— Therefore in order to prevent any attempt of the like Nature in future, as well as for securing and bringing to Condign Punishment the Culprit or Culprits who have been guilty of the above mention'd Act—— The Commander in chief hereby offers a Reward of Ten Dollars for the discovery of each and every of the person or persons concern'd in the said Act, or that may at any time hereafter be guilty of a similar Villaneous Conduct, upon proof of the fact.——

Head Quarters Green Ville 23 April 1794

The Adjutant Gen'l. will select 30 Non Commission'd Officers, and Privates from the 1st Sub Legion, to march at Gun fire, with four Days Provisions, and twenty four Rounds of Ammunition p man. The Assistant Quarter Master will furnish Twenty good falling Axes, 12 Spades, and 12 Picks, with an Ox Team, and two days Provision to accompany this detachment—— Capt. Howel Lewis's Light Infantry Company, furnished with four Days Provision, and twenty four rounds of ammunition per Man, will also March at Reveille tomorrow Morning—— Those Officers are to call at Head Quarters this Evening at 8 oClock for further Orders——

The following Detachments composed of the select companies draughted for Captains Price and Andrews, and are to be held in readiness to March at Reveille, the Day after tomorrow furnished with four Days Provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man. Major Hughes & Hunt are also for this Command, they will receive orders tomorrow—

Head Quarters Green Ville 21st April 1794.

Reveille, Troop, Retreat and Tattoo, will in future be regulated in the following Manner Viz. The Drummers call will commence at the Artillery Park and be repeated by the Orderly Drummer of the first Sub Legion, then the 4th, 3rd and 2d Sub Legions—In fifteen Minutes after the first call will be again beat at the Park and be repeated by all the Musick of the 1st Sub Legion followed by the 4th 3rd & 2d as before mentioned—The Taps will then be given by the 2d and followed by the 3d 4th and 1st, and Artillery when the whole will beat off—

By Command of the General,
(signed)
John Mills, Adj't. Gen'l.

Head Quarters, Green Ville 30th ? 1794

The Companies selected for Capt. Bines of the 4th Sub Legion, also One sub Altern, and Twenty Non Commission'd Officers, and Private Dragoons will March at Reveille tomorrow Morning furnished with Twenty four rounds of Ammunition and Two Days provision per Man, likewise two Days forage for the Cavalry—Captain Bines will please to call at Head Quarters at 8 OClock this evening for further Orders—

Head Quarters Green Ville 4 May 1794

A Genl. Court Martial will sit tomorrow Morning at 8 oClock at the Presidents Hut, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them, Lieut. Colo'l. David Strong President Ensign Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate, The parties and Evidences to have notice to attend—

Captain Kingsbury will March at half past Eleven OClock this Morning with his select Company provided with two Days Provision, and twenty four rounds of Ammunition pr Man, he is to call at Head Quartrs for further Orders, as soon as his Men are Paraded—

Head Quarters, Green Ville May 6th 1794

The following select Companies will March at sun rise tomorrow Morning, furnished with Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition, and two Days Provision per Man, Viz. Captain Peters's and Thomas Lewis's, also Capt. Guions Company in toto, this Company is to carry all their Cloathing and Baggage to be furnished with two Days Provision, and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man, Captains Peters and Guion will call at Head Quarters in the Morning, as soon as they are ready to March. Major Burbeck will Order the Detachment of Artillery to be in readiness to move with Captain Guion agreeably to the Verbal Instructions he received some time since—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 7 May 1794

Captain Zebulon Pike of the 3rd S. Legion is appointed to do the duty of Sub Legionary Major, and Inspector to that Sub Legion Pro Tem, during the Absence of Captain Guion, and is to be obeyed Accordingly—

Head Quarters Green Ville May 11th 1794.

A standing fatigue of One Sergeant, one Corporal and Twenty four Privates are to be selected from the different Sub Legions, composed of the best Axmen to Assist in the Cutting the Timber and raising the Blockhouses of the Citadel, and to be under the direction of Mr. Thorpe, to Parade in the Artificers Yard every Morning at sun rise and not to be relieved untill further Orders, None but good and hardy Axmen will be Accepted—Major Burbeck will give the Necessary Orders for inclosing the Bastions and raising the Banquetts, and Cutting loop holes around the same, for the Purpose of firing Through—The Banquetts to be rais'd two feet—This business must be executed by the Corps of Artillery now in Possession of those Bastions—

Head Quarters Green Ville 12 May 1794.

The Companies selected for Captain Slough of the 4th Sub Legion, and Captain William Lewis of the 3rd Sub Legion are to March tomorrow Morning at Reveille furnished with two Days Provision and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man, these Companies are to be immediately relieved—Captain Brocks light Infantry Company will March tomorrow Morning, at Reveille furnished with two Days Provision, and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man—Captain M Campbell will order one Subaltern and 20 Non Commis'd. Officers & Private Dragoons

to Parade at the same time with two Days Provision, and forage, and receive Orders from Captain Brock—

Captains Brock and Slough will call at Head Quarters this Evening for further Orders—

All the Publick Horses will be immediately Delivered to the Assistant Q'r. M'r. Gen'l for a very particular purpose—

Head Quarters Green Ville 13th May 1794

All the Cross cut, and Whip saws, together with all the Tools of every Description belonging to the Artificers are to be immediately returned, and delivered to Mr. Thorpe—The respectiv Qr. Masters will be held responsible for any Deficiencies—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 14 May 1794

The following Detachment will March tomorrow Morning at sun rise, under the Command of Major Buell—Captain Hartshornes Select Company to be completed from the remains of Captain Shaylors Company of the 2d Sub Legion—Captain Bradleys Select Company to be completed from the 2d Sub Legion, furnished with two Days provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition pr Man—The Officers and Men belonging to those Companies, now upon Guard, are to be immediately relieved—

Captain Miss Campbells Troop of Dragoons will March at the same time furnished with two Days Provision per Man, and two Days Forage per Horse

Major Buell, and Captain Miss Campbell, will call at Head Quarters this Evening, at 8 OClock for further Orders—

Head Quarters Green Ville 17 May 1794

The Commander in Chief is happy in the Opportunity of thus Publickly expressing his approbation of the Conduct of Lieutenant Turner of the 2d and Lieutenant Lee of the 4th Sub Legion, who with 15 gallant Dragoons, charged and Defeated three times their Number of Savages on the 13'th Instant[1] altho in Possession of their own Choice of Ground and flushed with the temporary Advantage of the small but Determined Van Guard, of Infantry, who with their intrepid leader Corporal Waters of the 1st Sub Legion bravely fell in defence of the Escort—

The Commander in Chief is also much obliged to Lieut Clarke of the

[1] For account of this battle, called the Battle of Captina, see Howe's Hist. of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 307.

4th Sub Legion, and the Troops under his Command for the rapidity of their March to support the Van Guard—The precipitate flight of the savages, who abandon'd all their Packs blankets and Provision with many of their Arms Produce a Demonstration, that the cannot sustain a determined Charge—

The following detachment will march at Reveille tomorrow Morning under the Command of Colol. Strong, furnished with Two Days Provision, and twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—Viz. 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns & 120 Non Commission'd Officers and Privates to be taken equally from the 3rd and 4th Sub Legions—Also Captain Van Ransalaers Troop of Dragoons furnished with two Days Provisions, and two Days forrage for the Horses—

Colonel Strong will call at Head Quarters this Evening for further Orders—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 18th May 1794

The Assistant Q'r. M'r. or Deputies appointed for that purpose will in future issue one half Gill of Whiskey p ration p Day, to the Troops at the respective Posts and Garrisons agreeable to the Provision returns, at the same time Countersign'd by the Adjutant General of the Commanding Officer at the respective Posts, keeping regular accounts of all such Issues—

Head Quarters Green Ville 19th May 1794

Returns for Whiskey in the Cantonment will in future be handed to the Adjutant General for his Signature accompanied by those made for Provision, and will be for the same Number od Days; but the Assistant Quarter Master is not to issue more than One Days allowance of Whiskey at one time unless by particular direction—

By Command of the General,
Jn'o. Mills Adjut. General

Head Quarters Green Ville May 20th 1794

A Gen'l Court Martial will sit tomorrow Morning at 8 o'clock consisting of five Members for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—Major Hunt President Ensign Charles Hyde Judge Advocate, the Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend—

The following Detachments will march at Reveille tomorrow Morning—Viz—Two Companies of Infantry each Company consisting of One Captain, two Subalterns, and Sixty non Commission'd Officers and Pri-

vates to be taken equally from the 1st and 2d Sub Legion, furnished with two Days Provisions per Man, inclusive of this Days, and twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man, to be commanded by Colo'l. Strong—Doctor Haywood is also for this Command—The Dragoons that arrived this Day will March tomorrow Morning under Command of Major Winston, furnish'd with two Days Provision per Man, and two Days forage—

Head Quarters Green Ville 22d May 1794——

At a General Court Martial whereof Major Thomas Hunt was President held at this place on the 21st instant the following Named Prisoners were tried on the following Charges, Viz—

John Johnson Private in the 4th Sub Legion for deserting with his arms and Accoutrements from Picket Guard No. 5 at this place—The Prisoner pleads Guilty of the charge exhibited against him it being a breach of Article 1st Section 6th & Article 6. Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War—they do therefore sentence him said Johnson—to be hanged by the Neck 'till he is Dead—

Edward Kennedy Private of the 1st Sub Legion charged with Desertion Pleads guilty, The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receiv 100 Lashes, in equal proportions at four different times with an intermission of half a Minute between each Stroke—

William Gibson (alias John Johnson) a Private in the 3rd Sub Legion charged with Desertion pleads guilty—The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him; and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes at four different times, in equal proportions, with an intermission of half a Minute between each lash—

Corporal James Reading of the 1st Sub Legion tried for Desertion on the 26th Jan'y. 1794—Pleads not Guilty—After hearing the Evidences adduced in this Case, The Court are of Opinion Corporal James Reading is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him and do therefore Acquit him—

Sergeant William Haughey of Captain Bines's Company, charged with, and Speaking Words Derogatory to the honor of Captain John Pierce Commanding Officer at Fort Washington, and for insulting Serjeant Perkins in the Discharge of his Duty, on the 3rd of December 1793, Pleads not Guilty—

The Court are of Opinion that Sarjeant William Haughey is Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, it being a breach of Article 3'd Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War; but in Consideration of the

long Confinement he has already suffered, The Court only sentence him to be reduced to a private Centinel; and to receive One Hundred Lashes—

The Commander in Chief confirms all and every of the foregoing Sentences, of the General Court Martial whereof Major Hunt is President and hereby orders and directs that John Johnson of the 4th Sub. Legion suffer Death agreeable to the Sentence passed upon him, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven OClock tomorrow Morning, and that the Punishment ordered to be inflicted on Edward Kennedy, John Gordon (alias Myers) and William Gibson (alias John Johnson) commence tomorrow Morning after Manaeuvring the Guards, and that it be continued and repeated agreeably to the several sentences before Mentioned—

Head Quarters Green Ville 23rd May 1794—

At a General Court Martial whereof Major Thomas Hunt is President, the following Prisoners were tried on the charges respectively exhibited against them—

Viz—George Gaull a Private of the Garrison of Fort Washington[1] charged with leaving his Guard on the Night of the 7th December 1793, and with attempting to break open and enter into, and rob the store of Mr. Silver, trader at Cincinnati on the same Night—The Prisoner pleads Guilty, wherefore the Court find him guilty of a breach of Article 6, Section 13, of the Rules & Articles of War; but in consequence of the long Cnefinement he has endured, they only sentence him to receive one hundred lashes—

Lorin Jones Private of the Garrison of Fort Washington charged with being accessory to, or of an Attempt to break open and rob a store of Mr. Silvers of Cincinnati on the Night of the 7th of December last pleads not guilty—The Court are of opinion the Prisoner is not Guilty of the charge and do Acquit him.—

Corporal Henry Goodrich of the Garrison of Fort Washington, charged with Aiding or Abetting or conniving at an attempt made by one of the Privates on the Night of the 7th of December last to break open a store of Mr. Silvers at Cincinnati, and for Neglect of Duty on the same Night in Suffering the Men of his Guard to be absent from it—The Prisoner pleads not guilty—The Court are of opinon the Prisoner is not guilty, and do therefore acquit him—

[1] Fort Washington was built in 1789, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Major Doughty. It was 180 ft. square, and two stories high, with blockhouses at the four angles. It covered 15 acres. Gen Harmer and seventy men were garrisoned there in Dec., 1789.—Howe's Hist. Ohio, vol. 2, p. 28.

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and orders that the Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon George Gault, take place upon the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning after the Guards are returned from Manoeuvring—The General Court Martial whereof Major Thomas Hunt is Dissolved

Head Quarters Green Ville 24th May 1794—

A Detachment consisting of two Captains, four Subalterns, and One hundred Active good Men, with twenty Non Commission'd Officers, to be taken equally from from the 3d and 4th Sub Legions, will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille furnished with Two Days Provisions and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man, under the Command of Captain Slough, who will call at Head Quarters this Evening at eight OClock for further Orders—

The Sub Legionary Majors will attend to the particular details of the respective Sub Legions until further Orders, in this Duty they will be Assisted by the Senior Battalion Adjutant, and Quarter Master of the Sub Legion, whose duty it will be also to digest the Provision Returns of the several Companies, and attend to their drawing Provisions—The extra Battalion Adjutants and Quarter Masters will do Duty in common with the other Officers of their respective Corps, untill further Orders, when the Legion is more Compleat

Captain Mif Campbell will Order one Subaltern and Thirty Non Commission'd Officers and Privates from his Detachment, to be in readiness to March at Reveille in the Morning, furnished with two Days Provisions per Man and Two Days Forage per Horse—

Head Quarters Green Ville 27th May 1794.

The Guards will not be relieved until four OClock untill further Orders: Every Non Commission'd Officer & Soldier not acutally upon Guard or other Duty, will assemble tomorrow Morning at five OClock on their respective Parades for the Purpose of completing the line of Defence around the Citadel—The assistant Quarter M'r. will have all the intrenching Tools and falling Axes fit for use, put out in front of the store ready to be delivered to the respective Sub Legionary Quarter Masters who will make out returns this Evening in proportion to the Number of Men in the respective Sub Legions fit for duty as aforesaid, who are to be selected into three Divisions—Viz—One Third composed

of the best Ax Men, One Third for the Spade; and one Third for the Pick Ax—The Tools to be Distributed accordingly—

The respective Commandants of Sub Legions will be pleased to Assign the proper Number of Officers to superintend the respective Divisions of Fatigue Men, who are to continue at work each Day from five OClock in the Morning untill eight, when the Signal will be given for Breakfast, and one hour allowed, when the fatigue Drum will again beat; They are then to continue at work untill two OClock P. M. when the signal for Dinner will be given—The Guards will Assemble at four Oclock in the most soldierly condition—

The Commander in Chief is Confident that every Officer & Soldier will chearfully exert themselves upon this Occasion, as from Very recent and Corroborating intelligence the Enemy mean very shortly to afford the Legion an Opportunity of trying their Powers's in the Field; should they eventually realize that opportunity. The Commander in Chief fondly flatters himself, that the Enemy will have no Cause to triumph from the interview.—

Head Quarters Green Ville 20th May, 1794—

The Assistant Quarter Master will issue One Gill of Whiskey to every Man on Publick fatigue this Day, and the like quantity tomorrow evening, on Condition that the picketting round the Citadel is completed in the Course of the Day—The Guards are to be included—

Head Quarters Green Ville 29th May 1794—

The Guards are not to be relieved until four OClock P. M. tomorrow—The fatigue will of consequence continue as Yesterday, until the Citadel is enclosed.—The whole of the Guards and Fatigue are to receive One Gill of Whiskey per man this evening as a reward for their extreme Guard, and Industry—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 30th May, 1794—

The Guards are to be relieved as seven OClock in the Morning in future.—The Guards and General Fatigue, are to receive One gill of Whiskey per Man this Evening, on account of their extra duty on the present Occasion—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 31st of May, 1794

The following Detachment will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille under command of furnished with two Days Provisions, and 24 rounds of Ammunition per Man viz't. Two Captains, four Subal-

terns, and One hundred and Twenty Non Commission'd Officers and Soldiers, to be taken from the 3d & 4th Sub Legion, equally—Also, one Captain, One Subaltern and Thirty two Non Commission'd Officers and Private Dragoons, furnished with Two Days Provisions per Man, and two Days forage for each Horse—

Head Quarters, Green Ville 5th June 1794—

Fifty Volunteers all good scythe Men accustomed to Mowing with the English scythe, and fifty good Hay Makers, are to be selected from the Legion and to Parade at Reveille on Saturday Morning the 7th Instant before the Quarter Masters Store in order to receive the Tools—

Captains Butler and Howel Lewis's Companys are to Parade at the same time, as a covering party, the whole furnished with One Days Provision ready cooked: The fatigue Men must carry their Arms and Ammunition, and will be allowed every Day when working, One Gill of extra Whiskey, and one half Ration: The covering party to continue daily, and to Parade every Morning at Reveille, furnished as before mentioned, untill further Orders—The whole to be under the Command and Superintendence of Major Burbeck who will be so obliging as to take this essential Tour of Duty upon him which will be accomplished in the Course of One Week—

The issuing Quarter Master will give Due Bills when Neecssary, in like manner, as has been heretofore practised by the Contractors—

Head Quarters, 8th June 1794—

The President of the United States, by and with the Advice of the Senate, has made the following Promotions and Appointments in the Legion of the United States, and the Officers herein mentioned are to be obeyed and respected Accordingly—

Promotions and Appointments in the Legion of the U. States

Cavalry.

William Winston	Major	17 July, 1793	Vice Randolph,[1] resigned
Tarlton Fleming	Captain	1 May, '93	Vice Bouvyre Do
Solomon Vanransalaer	Do	17 July, 1793	Vice Winston, promoted
James Taylor	ditto	20 Feb'y, '94	Vice Lee, cashiered
John Webb	Lieutenant	1 May, '93	Vice Fleming, Promot'd
George H. Dunn	ditto	17 July, '93	Vice Van Ransalaer Do
Abraham Jones	ditto	20 Feb'y, '94	Vice Taylor, Ditto

[1] Randolph, see Rudolph.

Artillery.—

George Ingersoll	Captain 2d April, 1793	Vice McClane, resg'd.—

1st Sub Legion.

Thomas H. Cushing	Mayor, 3d March 1793	Vice Armstrong, entitled to promotion and resigned—
James Clay	Captain, 5th Dec., '93	Vice Pratt, resigned
Daniel Britt	ditto 13 Dec., '93	Vice Melcher, ditto
Hamilton Armstrong	ditto 20 Feb'y, '94	To fill the vacancy left for John Morgan [1] in case of Acquittal, but dismissed by sentence of a Gen'l Ct. Martial
Henry Montfort	Lieut. 5 December, '93	Vice Clay, Promoted
Jacob Kreemer	ditto 13 Decemb'r,'93	Vice Britt, ditto
Daniel Bissell	ditto 3 Jan'y '94	Vice Bond, resign'd
Charles Hyde	ditto 20 Feb'y '94	Vice Armstrong promt'd

2d Sub Legion.

Samuel Andrews	Captain 3d March 1793	Vice Cushing, Promoted
Daniel Tilton, Jr.	ditto 1st October, '93	Vice Shaylor, ditto
Edward D. Turner	ditto 11th Nov'br, '93	Vice Tillinghurst, entitled & resigned
Theodore Sedgwick [2]	ditto 29 December,'93	Vice McDonough, Cash'd
* * * * *	entitled from 24 Oct·'93	Vice Bird, resigned
* * * * *	entitled from 28 Feb.'93	Vice Roberts, promoted
John Sullivan	ditto 20 March, 1794	Vice Haskill, promoted
Isaac Younghusband	Lieut. 21 February, '94	Vice Tillinghurst
Samuel Drake	ditto 28 February, '93	Vice Bird ent'd & res'd
Peter Shoemaker	ditto 3 March, '93	Vice Andrews, Promoted
Jesse Lukins	ditto 1 October, '93	Vice Tilton promoted
John Michael	ditto 1 May, 94	The oldest Ensigns in the
Manning I. Vischer	ditto 1 ditto	respective Sub Legions
Robert Lee	ditto 1 ditto	taken to supply the
Archibald Grey	ditto 1 ditto	Deficiency of Lieuten-
Charles Lewis	ditto 1 ditto	ants in this Sub Legion

[1] John Morgan, N. J. Ens. inf. regt. 1 May, 1790; lt. 4 Nov., 1791; 1 sublegn. 4 Sept. 1792; cash'd 31 Dec., 1793.

[2] Theodore Sedgwick, Mass. Ens. 2 inf. 4 Mar., 1791; lt. 30 July, 1792; 2 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 29 Dec., 1793; 2 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

3d Sub Legion.

Henry Gaither	Lieut. Col. Commandant 1st Oct., '93	Vice John Smith, entitled and Promoted
Rich'd Brook Roberts	Major 28 Feb'y, '93	Vice Beddinger, resign'd
Joseph Shaylor	ditto 14 Oct'r., '93	Vice Gaither, promoted
John Reed [1]	Captain 12 Nov., '93	Vice Kerr, resigned
William Rickard [2]	do 30 Jan'y '94	Vice Faulkner, resigned
Samuel Timeley [3]	do 1 Octo'br, '94	Vice Gaither, Promoted
Peter Marks	Lieut. 10 Sep'br, '93	Vice Wm. Smith, Cash'd
Charles Wright	ditto 12 No'br, '93	Vice Reed, promoted
Andrew Shanklin	ditto 30 Jan'y, '94	Vice Richard [4] do
Samuel Davidson	ditto 9 Feb'y, '94	Vice Tinsley, do
Hartman Leitheizer.	ditto 23 do '94	Vice Huston, deceased

4th Sub Legion.

Jonathan Haskill	Major 20th March, 1794	Vice B. Smith, Deceased
Robert Thompson	Captain 19th April, '93	Vice Bulkhomen, res'nd
Maxwell Bines	ditto 10th Feb'y, '94	Vice Carberry, do
Jonathan Taylor	Lieut. 26th March, '93	Vice Stedman, do
Robert Purdy	do 19th April, '93	Vice Thompson, prom'td
Campbell Smith	do 10th Sept., '93	Vice Jenefer, dismissed
Hugh Brady	do 10th Feb'y, '94	Vice Bines, promoted
Stephen Trigg	do 3d March, '94	Vice Glenn, resigned

The promotions and resignations occasion a Vacancy of three Cornets, one Lieutenant of Artillery, and Thirty seven Ensigns, to fill which, the following appointments are made—

The Arrangement to the several Sub Legions will take place after Advices shall be received of the Acceptance of the Appointments—

Cornets—

John Posey	to take Rank from 1st May, 1793	Virginia
William K. Blue	17 July 93	Ditto
Matthias Slough	" " "	Pensylvania

Lieut. of Artillery—

Frederick Dalcho[5] Maryland

[1] John Reed, N. J. Sergt. Spencer's addl. contl. regt. 1 Feb. 1777; ens. 12 May, 1779; lt. in levies 1791; wounded in action with Indians at St. Clair's defeat near Ft. Recovery, Ohio, 4 Nov., 1791; ass'd 3 sublegn. 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 12 Nov., 1793; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.

[2] William Rickard, Mass. Sergt. Jackson's addl. contl. regt. 14 May, 1777; ens. 24 Apr. 1779; lt. 2 inf. 4 May, 1792; 3 sublegn, 4 Sept., 1792; capt. 30 Jan., 1794; res'd 15 Nov., 1800; died 9 Jan., 1813.

[3] Samuel Timely, see Samuel Tinsley.

[4] See William Rickard.

[5] Frederick Dalcho, Md. Sur. mate 11 Apr., 1792; 4 sublgn. 4 Sept., 1792; lt. arts. and egrs. 12 May, 1794; res'd 8 Oct., 1795; addl. sur. mate Mar., 1797 to June 1799.

Ensigns—

William Dangerfield	to take Rank from 1st May 93 Acting as Ensign with Gen'l Wayne	
Thomas Swaine[1]	Serving as Volunteers with Major Gen'l Wayne.	
Joseph Campbell		
Rich'd Chandler[2]		
Rezin Webster[3]		
Sam'l Dold[4]		
George Sullivan		New Hampshire
John McCleary[5]		Ditto
Jonathan Jackson		Massachusetts
Samuel Bradley		Ditto
Epaphoirus Hoyt		Ditto
Benjamin Rand[6]		Ditto
Henry Sterling[7]		Rhode Island
Ephraim Carpenter[8]		Connecticut
David Fero, Jun'r.[9]		New York
James Richmond, Jun'r.[10]		New Jersey
Nicholas Rosencrantz		Pennsylvania
Jonathan Hodge		Ditto
Robert Temple		Ditto
James Nicholas[11]		Ditto
William Cox[12]		Maryland
Abraham Faulkner, Jun'r.[13]		Ditto
John Martin		Pennsylvania
William Smallwood Grayson[14]		Virginia
David Thompson[15]		Ditto

[1] Thomas Swaine. Ens. 4 sublegn. 12, May 1794; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; lt. 1 Dec. 1797; capt. 1 July, 1802; died 8 Oct., 1808.

[2] Richard Chandler. Ens. 4 sublegn. 12 May, 1794; pymr. 22 July, 1795; 1 lt. 31 July, 1798; died 20 Dec., 1801.

[3] Rezin Webster, Mass. Sergt. & sergt. maj. 1 inf, & sublegn. July 1791; ens. 1 sublegn. 14 May, 1794; lt. 6 July, 1794; capt. 10 Sept., 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

[4] Samuel Dold, Va. Ens. 4 sublegn. 12 May, 1794; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; res'd 15 Nov. 1796.

[5] John McClary, N. H.; ens. 2 sublegn; 12 May 1794; 2 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; lt. 3 Mar., 1799; capt. 1 July 1801; died 15 Nov. 1807.

[6] Benjamin Rand, Mass.; ens. 2 sublegn 12 May 1794; 2 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; lt. 10 Mar., 1797; resd. 29 Dec. 1800.

[7] Henry P. Sterling, R. I.; ens. 3 sublegn 12 May 1794; 3 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; resd. 8 May 1797.

[8] Ephraim Carpenter, Conn.; ens. 4 sublegn 12 May 1794; hon. dis'chd. 1 Nov. 1796.

[9] David Fero, Jr., N. Y.; ens. 3 sublegn 12 May 1794; 3 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; lt. 3 Oct. 1798; resd. 22 July 1799.

[10] James Richmond, N. Y.; ens. 2 sublegn 12 May 1794; 2 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; lt. 5 June 1798; r, adjt Nov. 1799; capt. 21 May 1801; killed in a duel 11 Aug. 1806 near Ft. Adams, Miss.

[11] James Nicholas, Pa.; ens. 1 sublegn 12 May 1794; died 16 Feb. 1795.

[12] William Cox, Md.; ens. inf. 12 May 1794; lt. arts. and engrs. 2 June 1794; resd. 4 Dec. 1795; capt. ad. qmg. 31 Aug. 1813; hon. dischd. 15 June 1815.

[13] Abraham Faulkner, Pa.; Ens. 2 sublegn 12 May 1794; hon. disch'd. 1 Nov. 1796.

[14] William Smallwood Grayson, Va.; Ens. 4 sublegn 12 May 1794; lt. arts. 2 June 1794; died Dec. 1794.

[15] David Thompson, Va.; ens. 2 sublegn 12 May 1794; lt. 3 Mar., 1799; paymr. 20 June 1799; died 1 Sept. 1799.

George Strother [1]	Ditto
Thomas Lewis [2]	New Hampshire
Henry Boyer	Ditto
Thomas Bodely [3]	Kentucky
William Smith	Ditto
Hugh Cole	So. Carolina
Daniel McIntosh [4]	Georgia
Edwin Harris [5]	Ditto
Samuel Speak [6]	N. W. Territory
Peter Frothingham [7]	Ditto
Samuel Fulton [8]	Ditto
William M. Call	N. Carolina

Staff.

John Mills	Adjutant & Inspector		Vice Rudolph, resigned
David Jones [9]	Chaplain, Pennsylvania		Vice Hurt, [11] resigned
William Lawton	Surg's Mate, New York		Vice Dalchs, app'd lt. art.
John Coman	Ditto	Pennsylvania	Vice Hutchins, resigned
Thomas Vandyke	Ditto	Delaware	Vice Clayton, Do
Samuel Hemon Marlow [10]	Ditto	Georgia	Vice Boyd, Deceased

☞ The President has not thought proper to appoint a Brigadier General, in the room of Brigadier General Posey, resigned— The incomplete state of the Legion at present does not admit of that measure.—

The following Detachment consisting of Five Captains, Twelve Subalterns, & Three hundred and sixty Non Commission'd, and Privates to be taken from their respective Sub Legions, in proportion to their Numbers, and to March at Reveille tomorrow Morning, under the Command of Majors Hughs & Hunt, furnished with two Days Provisions, and 24 rounds of Ammunition Per Man—All the Dragoons fit for service ex-

[1] George Strother, Va.; Ens 3 sublegn 12 May 1794; lt. 14 Jan. 1799; res'd 24 Oct. 1799.

[2] Thomas Lewis, Va.; Ens. 3 sublegn 12 May 1794; res'd. 19 Nov. 1794.

[3] Thomas Bodly, Ky.; Ens 3 sublegn 12 May 1794: resd. 1 June 1797; maj. q. m. Ky. vols. 1813.

[4] Daniel McIntosh, Ga.; Ens. 1 sublegn 12 May 1794; 1 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; res'd 15 Mar., 1798.

[5] Edwin Harris, Ga.; Ens. 1 sublegn 12 May 1794; dismissed 28 Nov. 1795.

[6] Samuel Speak, Ens. 3 sublegn 12 May 1794; out in 1798.

[7] Peter Frothingham, Northwest Territory; Ens. 4 sublegn 12 May 1794; hon. disch'd. 1 Nov. 1796.

[8] Samuel Fulton, Northwest Territory. Ens. 4 sublegn, 12 May, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov. 1796.—These references are from Heitman's His. Reg. U. S. Army.

[9] Rev. David Jones born in New Castle Co., Del., May 12, 1736, was pastor of a church in N. J. until 1772; resigned to become a missionary to the Indians; was appointed a chaplain to a Pa. regt. under Gen. St. Clair, serving under Gens. Gates and Wayne; resigning at close of war; was again appointed chaplain under Gen. Wayne, 1794, and served until peace was declared. In 1812 he served again under Gens Brown & Wilkinson retiring to the "valley" where he died Feb. 5, 1820.

[10] Samuel Hanson Marlow, Ga. Sur. mate 3 May, 1794; died 1795.

[11] John Hurt, Va. Chap. 6 Va. 1776; brig. chap. 1778 to close of war; chap. U. S. A., 4 Mar., 1791; res'd 30 Apr., 1794.

cepting Captain Miss Campbells own Troop, are to March at the same Hour under Major Winston, furnished with Two Days Provisions per Man, and two Days forage per Horse—

Those Field Officers, will call at Head Quarters at eight oClock this Evening for further Orders—

Adjutant Generals Office 8th June 1794—

The following description of the Command for tomorrow is Viz.

Major Hughe's Command		Major Hunt's Command	
Captains	Peters	Captains	Bradley
	Price		
	Tinsley		
	Read [1]		Jeffers

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 11th June 1794—

Lieut. Colo'l. Commandant John Clarke having resigned his commission, and Command in the Legion of the United States, on the 8th Instant; His resignation is hereby accepted from, and after this Date—

The Paymaster will settle with and Pay Colo'l. Clarke up to the first Day of July ensuing, from and after that period his Pay, and Emoluments are to cease & determine—

All Departments concern'd are to be govern'd accordingly—

Captain Maxwell Bines being of the 4th Sub Legion is hereby appointed Commandant of Fort Jefferson until further orders, and will immediately repair to that place, in order to relieve Lieutenant Bartholomew Shomberg, who is hereby Directed to furnish him with a Return of the Garrison & Stores, together with such instructions, as have been Occasionally given for the Government of the Commandants of that Post.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 12th June 1794—

A General Court Martial consisting of five Members, will sit at Eight OClock tomorrow Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—Captain Springer President. Lieut Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend—

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to remit the Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted on William Houghey of the 4th Sub Legion who is hereby liberated from Confinement, and directed to do duty

[1] James Read, N. C. Ens. 1 N. C. 4 Jan., 1776; 2 lt. 1776; 1 lt. 7 July, 1776; capt. 8 July, 1777; taken prisoner at Charleston 12 May, 1780; wounded at Hanging Rock 6 Aug., 1780; col. N. C. mil. 1780 & 1781; lt. col. 6 inf. 24 Apr. 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800; (died 1803.)

in Captain Benes's[1] Company, as a Private Centinel in pursuance of that part of the sentence of the Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major Hunt was President.—

Head Quarters 15th June 1794—

At a Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Captain Springer is President held on the 13th Instant, the following Named Prisoners were tried on the Charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz.

John Robison (alias Grimes) a Private in Captain Kerseys Company, charged with Desertion and reinlisting with Lieut. Whistler,[2] Pleads Guilty, the Court therefore find him Guilty, and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes—

James Crosson of Captain Jeffers's Company, charged with being Drunk and leaving his Command without Permission, and insulting Lieut. Kreemer on the 3rd Instant.—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of being Drunk and leaving his Command, and not guilty of the last part of the charge, and sentence him to receive 50 lashes—

John Cusick, a Private, in Captain Sedams Company, charged with find him not Guilty of the last part of the charge, and do therefore Acquit him—

T. Sergeant & Stephen Ogden of the 1st Sub Legion charged with the Robbing (or being accessary) of a store at this place, kept by the Agent of Mr. Samuel Creigh of Cincinnati, and taking therefrom the Goods of said Creigh to the Amount of Twenty Pounds, or for receiving & Playing said Goods away at Cards, knowing them to be Stolen. The Prisoner pleads guilty—The Court find him Guilty of of a breach of Article 5th Section 18th of the Rules & Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 lashes—and be reduced to a Private Centinel; Also to forfeit One half of his Pay, untill restitution be made to Samuel Creigh for the Merchandise taken from him on the 23d Ultimo—

William Thomas Private in the 1st Sub Legion charged with being accessary with Serjeant Ogden, and Jacob Christy in the above Robbery, or for having a knowledge of said Robbery, and not communicating it to some Officer of the Legion, Pleads not guilty—No Evidences appearing

[1] See Maxwell Bines.

[2] Capt. John Whistler came to America in Burgoyne's army and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. He entered the Western Army under St. Clair and was sergeant at the defeat, Nov., 1791. By raising 25 recruits he was commissioned ensign, became captain, and commanded Forts St. Mary, Wayne and Dearborn, building the latter without the aid of horse or ox, the soldiers hauling all the material. He could recruit more men and perform more labor than any other officer. He was the grandfather of the artist Whistler. He broke down in health and received the appointment of military storekeeper at St. Louis where he died about 1826. Howe's Hist. Ohio, Vol. 2, p. 499.

against the Prisoner William Thomas—The Court acquit him—

Jacob Christey—a Private in the 1st Sub Legion, charged with being leagued with Serjeant Ogden in the above Robbery, and receiving and Playing said Goods at a Game of Cards &. The Prisoner pleads not Guilty—The Court find him guilty and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes, and to have an equal Moiety of his Pay stopped until Compensation is made to Samuel Creigh for the Goods Stolen from him on the Night of 23d Ultimo—

James Douglas (alias Spiere) Private in Captain Jeffers Company charged with sitting down and Sleeping on his Post on the 3rd Instant—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of sitting down on his Post, and not Guilty of Sleeping on it, and under Article 5th Section 18th, of the Rules and Articles of War sentence him to receive 50 lashes—

The Commander in Chief approves of all and every of the foregoing sentences of the Gen'l. Court Martial and orders that the Corporal Punishment directed to be inflicted severally commence tomorrow morning on the Grand Parade after Manoeuvring, pursuant to the several sentences—

The Judge Advocate will cause all the Goods or Articles found in Possession of the Culprits to be restor'd to the Agent of Mr. Creigh at this place, and the Prices of the same to be deducted from the Aggregate sum, particularly specified in the Account exhibited to the Court by David Connor, and the Balance that may appear, to be equally divided, and paid by the late Serjeant Ogden, and Jacob christy, out of their Pay, agreeable to the sentence of the Court Martial, particularly mentioned—The General Court Martial whereof Captain Uriah Springer was President is Dissolved—

The following Detachment of Dragoons, and Infantry will march at Reveille tomorrow Morning under the Command of Captain Brock furnish'd with Two Days Provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man, and Two Days forage Per Horse, Viz. Captain Miss Campbells Troop of Dragoons—Captain Brock light Infantry, and One Company from the 1st Sub Legion, to consist of One Captain, two Subalterns, and sixty Non Commission'd Officers and Privates—Captain Brock will call at Head Quarters this Evening at Eight OClock for further Orders—

After Gen'. Orders, GreenVille 16th June 1794.

The Commander in Chief finds it indispensibly Necessary, most solomnly to forbid all and every Person whatever from giving or furnishing

the Indians or any of them, with any kind of Spirituous Liquors, whatsoever on Pain of disobedience of General Orders—

Head Quarters, 17th June 1794—

Captain Howel Lewis's Company of Light Infantry, and Captain Butlers Company of Rifle Men, will March tomorrow Morning at reveille furnish'd with two Days Provisions and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—

Captain Taylor with Two Subalterns and fifty Non Commission'd Officers & Private Dragoons, will also March at two OClock tomorrow Morning furnished with two Days Provisions per Man and Horse—

Captains Lewis and Taylor will call at Head Quarters this Evening at eight OClock for further Orders—

The Officer of the Day will Please to Visit the Detach'd Guards in the Daytime only—Their Position will be pointed out to him by the adjutant General—

Head Quarters Green Ville 24th June 1794

The Legion is to be Muster'd up to the first of July and Particularly inspected, and Class'd as follows, Viz.

1st All Non Commission'd officers and Soldiers belonging to the respective Companies, that are fit for active field Duty—

2dly All such as are capable of Garrison duty—

3rdly All those that are totally unfit for any kind of duty, or service as Soldiers—

The Surgeons will please to attend the inspection, and Note those that are proper Objects for discharges, as well as those that may be entitled to Pensions agreeable to the Act of Congress in that case made and provided—

The Adjutant General will direct the Day and Hour, or Hours of Inspection of the several Sub Legions and Corps—

A General Court Martial consisting of five Members, will sit tomorrow Morning at eight OClock for the Trial of all such Prisoners, as shall be brought before them—Captain Porter President, Lieut Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

All Shops and Stores are to be shut up every Evening at Gun fire, or retreat beating, nor shall they be open'd until after Reveille each Morning. In every other respect those Traders will be govern'd by the standing Rules and Regulations heretofore Issued.

All Rifles or Publick Arms, now in the Hands of Officers, or soliders

who are not particularly entitled to them are to be immediately returned to Major Burbeck on pain of Disobedience of Orders—

Adjutant Generals Office, 24th June 1794—

In pursuance of the Gen'l. Orders of the Day, the 1st and 2d Sub Legions will be exempt from Duty, and Muster'd and Inspected on the 26th Instant—The Sub Legionary Quarter Masters will by applying at this Office will be furnished with Blank Rolls—

Adjutant Generals Office 26th June 1794—

The Third and Fourth Sub Legions will be exempt from Duty and Muster'd and inspected tomorrow—

The Muster of the Third will commence at half past Twelve OClock, and that of the Fourth at Three O'Clock P. M.

Head Quarters GreenVille 27th June 1794

At a Gen'l. Court Martial held at this Place on the 25th instant whereof Captain Porter is President, the following Named Prisoners were tried upon the following Charges exhibited respectively against them—Viz—

William Carlton Private in Captain Kersey's Company charged with Desertion—Pleads Guilty—The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of Article 1st of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War and Sentence him to receive One hundred lashes, at four different times in equal Proportions—

Hugh Mc Giverin, George Gannet, (alias Phimple) and Barnabas Hughes, all Ensigns in Ensign McCleans Detachment charged with Desertion, & severally found guilty of a Breach of the 1st Article 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence each of them to receive one hundred lashes, at four different times in equal Proportions—

John Brown a Private charged with Deserting from the 1st and enlisting in the 4th Sub Legion pleads Guilty. The Court find him guilty of a Breach of Art'c 1st & 3rd Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive One hundred lashes in equal Proportions at four different times——

Joseph Tribble a Private in the first Sub Legion charged with Desertion—The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of Article 1st Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 lashes, at four different times in equal Proportions—

The Commander in Chief confirms all & every of the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, and orders that the Punishments respectively commence tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade after Manoeuvring and to be repeated daily untill compleated—

William Beaty and Michael Klough were tried and acquitted of the charges exhibited against them, and are to be immediately liberated and to join their Companies—

George Moyers, Private in the 2d Sub Legion charged with Disobedience of Orders, and being Absent without leave it being a breach of the Rules and Articles of War and sentence him to receive 25 lashes—

John Lyons Private in the 1st Sub Legion Charged with Desertion, Pleads not guilty, upon Critical enquiry and Mature Deliberation, on this Case; The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner John Lyons is not Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, he not being regularly Inlisted into the service of the United States, they therefore acquit him—

Michael Brown Private in the 1st Sub Legion charged with Desertion and Acquitted—

William Thomas Private in Captain Kerseys Company, charged with Mutinous conduct, and riotous Behavior in Threatening and abusing Serjeant Read, when in the Execution of his Duty on the 24th Inst—The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him it being a breach of the 5th Article of the 2d & 18th Sections of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive One Hundred Lashes—

The Commander in chief confirms each and every of the four last Sentences of the General Court Martial, whereof Captain Porter is President, and Orders that the Corporal Punishment take place on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning—The Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Captain Porter was President is Dissolved—

Head Quarters Green Ville 28th June 1794

The following Detachment of Rifle Men & Dragoons will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille under the Command of Major Mc Mahon, furnished with two Days Provisions, and 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man—

Captain Thomas Lewis and the residue of Captain Hartshornes Company, and one Captain, three Subalterns and 50 Non Commissioned Officers & Private Dragoons.—The Detachment from Fort Recovery under Ensign Dangerfield will Join this Command and receive Orders from Major Mc Mahon, who will please to call at Head Quarters this Evening at eight OClock—

In Order to prevent any Accident or Mistake by falling in with the Detachment, or Parties of Chocktaws or Chickasaws now out—All Persons concerned will take Notice that those friendly Indians, Generally carry distinctive Marks by which they may be known i. e. A Piece of Yellow Ribband tied to their Top Knots or Tuft of Hair, left on the Crown of the Head by way of Ornament, or to serve as a Trophy of War, for a successfull Enemy—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 30th June 1794—

The following select Corps shall be immediately drafted from the Legion—Viz't. First Sub Legion One Company of light Infantry & five Battalion Companies of 64 Non Commission'd Officers & Privates each—

The Second One Company of light Infantry, and three Battalion Companies of 66 Non Commission'd Officers and Privates each—

The Third Sub Legion, One Company of light Infantry, and three Companies of Riflemen and five Battalion Companies of 67 Non Commission'd Officers and Privates each—

The Commanding Officers of the respective Sub Legions will cause this Order to be immediately complied with—

The respective Pay Masters will deliver to the Captains or Officers Commanding Companies aforesaid, Two Pair Linen Overalls, Two Pair of Shoes, and Two Shirts for each Non Commission'd Officer and Private agreeably to the Numbers in each Company as before mentioned—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 1st July 1794—

The Corps that was ordered to be selected from the Legion Yesterday (as far as circumstances will admit)

The Cavalry and Artillery, will Parade at eight OClock on the Morning of the fourth Instant,—Their Arms, Ammunition and Cloathing in the most Soldierly condition, and to the end that no excuse shall be offered for the unsoldierly Appearance of any part of those Troops; The respective Pay Masters will furnish the Captains or Commanding Officers with Two Pair of Linen Overalls, two Shirts, and Two Pair of Shoes, per Man.—They will also furnish the Commanding Officers of each Troop of Dragoons, with Two Shirts and Two Pair of Linen Overalls per Man, upon proper Returns being made by the Captains or Commanding Officers of those Corps as aforesaid—

The Garrison duty men will Parade for Review tomorrow Evening at five OClock, in the most soldierly condition Possible, fresh shaved and

well Powdered, with their Arms, Cloathing, Ammunition and Accoutrements in perfect Order—

All such as have five Months and upwards to serve will be furnished with two Pair of Linen Overalls, two Shirts; and two Pair of Shoes per Man—

Those whose term of Service will expire on or before the first of December next, with One Pair of shoes, One Pair of Overalls, & one Shirt per Man, upon Proper Returns made for those Articles to the respective Paymasters by the Captain or Commanding Officers of those Companies to which this Description of Men belong, which returns must be presented by five OClock this Afternoon—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 2d July 1794—

Captains Brock's and Jeffers's light Infantry Companies will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille, furnished with Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man; and two Days Provision—Capt Brock will call at Head Quarters this Evening at Eight OClock for further Orders—Such Men as belong to Captain Jeffers's Comp'y. now upon Guard are to be immediately relieved—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 3rd July 1794—

The following Detachment will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille under the Command of Major Winston Viz: Two Companies of Riflemen and Two of Infantry—

The 1st & 2d will furnish the Infantry, and the 3rd and 4th the Riflemen & One Troop of Dragoons—The Troops to be furnished with two Days Provisions, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man, and two Days forage per Horse—

Major Winston will call at Head Quarters this Evening at Eight OClock for further Orders—

In consequence of those heavy Commands the General Review is Postponed untill further Orders—

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the United States of America, the Morning will be ushered in by the firing of fifteen Rounds from the Park of Artillery—

The Quarter Master will Issue One Gill of Whiskey to every Non Commission'd Officer and Soldier upon the Occasion, upon proper returns being made for the same—

Adjutant Genl's. Office July 4th 1794—

Every Store and Shop in the Cantonment is to be immediately shut, and no spirituous Liquor sold this Day on any Pretence; should any Person be detected in a Breach of this Order, all the Liquor they have in Possession will be immediately seized—

By Command of the General
John Mills Adjutant Genl.

Head Quarters GreenVille 5th July, 1794

An exact Return of the Kill'd, Wounded and Mising, belonging to the Detachment under the late Major Mac Mahon, in the Action of the 30th Ultimo, at Fort Recovery,[1] is to be made to the Adjutant Genl at four OClock this Afternoon, by the Commanding Officers of the respective corps that composed that Detachment—The Cavalry Officers will be very Particular respecting the Dragoon Horses now Missing—

Mr. Wilson will also make out a careful and exact Return of the Pack Horses, and Drivers, belonging to the Contractors Department, that were actually killed, or Wounded, and that are now Missing—Many of the Pack Horses were seen coming into Camp a Day or two after the Action, Care must be taken, that no return be made of any of those as Missing—The respective Pay Masters are to return immediately into the Q'r. M'rs. Store, all the surplus cloathing of every Description, that they may now have in their Possession, and immediately Account for and Produce Vouchers for all Issues of Cloathing, they have made either at Fort Washington, or at any of the intermediate Posts, from that Place to Fort Recovery inclusive, from the 11th of April up to this Day, which returns and Vouchers are to be compared with the Monthly returns of the Legion, and respective Garrisons by the Adjutant Gen'l. to the end that if any Mistake or Mistakes have been made in the Issues they may be immediately Rectified—

The Commanding Officers of the respective Companies from which the Garrison Duty Men have been selected are to call in and return to the respective Paymasters one of the 2 shirts Issued to that Description of Men in Pursuance of the General Order of the 1st Instant; As the first Sub Legion have not received their proper dividend of that Article—

[1] Located in Mercer county, Ohio; it is now a town by this name on Lake Erie and Western Railroad on the Wabash river one and one-half miles east of the Indiana State line.

Head Quarters GreenVille 6th July 1794

The Commander in Chief is under the Necessity of most pointedly forbidding all and every Officer without distinction from granting any Permits to any Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier on any Pretence, or to any follower of the Army; for being supplied with any kind of Ardent Spirits or Wine, or any other Liquors whatsoever; and if any Merchant, Storekeeper, or any other Person or Persons shall be detected in selling, Giving or furnishing either directly or indirectly, any Liquor as aforesaid to any Non Commission'd Officer, Soldier or follower of the Army, whatsoever, he or they shall be deemed guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and Punished accordingly, Agreeable to the Rules and Articles of War—

The squadron of Dragoons, will Parade and Manaeuvre with the Guards, in order to accustom the Horses to Noise and firing, and to teach the Men to charge in line, and Open Order, and to depend upon their own Personal Prowess in cutting through the Savages upon all Occasions, after they are roused from their Coverts by the Infantry—

Captain John Jeffers having resigned his Commission & Command in the Service of the United States, in Consequence of his ill State of Health which is such as to incapacitate him from enduring Active or hard Duty—

The Commander in Chief hereby accepts of the said resignation, and Orders that the Pay Master General settle with and Pay Cap't. Jeffers up to the last Day of the present Month, from and after which Period, his Pay and Emoluments are to cease and determine—All Departments concerned will be govern'd accordingly—

The Covering Party are Dismissed from that duty and will be Detailed, in their Corps— By Order of the General

John Mills Adj't. Gen'l.

Adjutant Generals Office, July 8th 1794—

The Party who have been employed, making hay are Discharged from that Duty—They will return and do Duty in their respective Corps—

—— Shaw of Captain Kerseys Company 1st Sub Legion

—— Pelton of Captain Andrews Comp'y 2d Do

—— Gallahan of Cap't. Tho's. Lewis's Comp'y 3d Sub Legion and

—— Rider of Cap't Sloughs Comp'y 4th Do, are without loss of time, to be sent to the Bake House to be employed by Mr. Swaine until further Orders

By Order of the Commander in chief

John Mills, Adj't. Gen'l.

Head Quarters, Green Ville 9th July 1794——

The Pay Master General will settle with, and Pay up to the first Inst. all those Invalided Men, and Pensioners recommended for Discharge by the Surgeons of the Legion——

The select Corps will Parade for Review & Inspection at seven OClock on Sunday Morning the 13th instant in the most Soldierly condition, and in perfect Order for Action——

The Deputy Quarter Master will Issue all the Bear Skins to the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters for the use of the Battalion Companies in proportions, which the Adjutant Gen'l. will direct—— The Guards for tomorrow will be composed of the Garrison Duty Men, and those Convalescents that may be deemed capable of mounting the Quarter Guards—— All the Extra duty Men except the Artificers are to be exempt from Work after twelve OClock tomorrow, to prepare for Review the next Day—— When the review is over they are to return to their work as usual——

July 12th 1794——

Gentlemen——

A Monthly Return of the Dragoons of your respective Sub Legions, is to be made out, and handed in this Day——

By order of the Gen'l.,

Jno. Mills Adj't. Gen'l.

Head Quarters, GreenVille July 15th 1794——

The Present Sub Legionary Pay, and Quarter Masters will settle up their Accounts to this Day—— The Officers belonging to the respective Sub Legions will convene at five OClock this Afternoon, and elect a Paymaster for each in place of Captains Britt and Turner of the 1st & 2d, and Lieut's Vischer and Lee of the 3rd and 4th Sub Legions—— The Commanding Officers of each Sub Legion, will Preside at the respective Elections, and make Separate returns to the Commander in Chief, by Ten OClock tomorrow Morning, certifying the Poll, and Name of the Officer elected as Pay Master.—— Lieutenants Vischer & Lee being promoted and transferr'd to the 2d Sub. Legion, are equally eligible with the other Subalterns of that Sub Legion, to that Appointment——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 16th July 1794——

Agreeably to the General Order of the 15th Instant it appears by the Returns duly Authenticated, That Lt. Chas Hyde, of 1st, Lt. Andrew McCleary of the 2d, Lieut Jas. C. Vance of the 3rd, and Lieut. Jonathan

Taylor of the 4th were duly elected Pay Masters to their respective Sub Legions, by a Majority of the Officers present, and are to be considered and known Accordingly——

Captain Thomas Lewis of the 3rd Sub Legion is appointed an extra Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, and is to be considered and respected as such—— Lt. Campbell Smith of the 4th Sub Legion is appointed Judge Martial & Advocate Gen'l. to the Legion of the United States & is to be consider'd and respected Accordingly——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 17th July 1794——

The Commanding Officers of the respective Sub Legions, and of the Artillery and Dragoons, will order particular returns of Tents & Camp Equipage Actually wanted for the operating Troops; The Tents in Proportion of One to every Eight Men, and Two for the Company Officers——

The Quarter Master General will furnish three Pack Horses for each Company, and will apportion the Number of Pack Horses for the Field & Staff Officers, and also the Tents. He will likewise furnish each Company of Artillery & Fort, with ten good falling Axes, and ten Slings, which will be constantly carried by the Soldiers, so as to be in Perfect readiness, in cases of emergency, and for which the Commanding Officers of Companies will be held responsible—— The Pay Masters for the Present and until further Orders, Act as Quarter Masters to their respective Sub Legions——

Major Burbeck and Doctor Elliott will give in an Estimate to the Q'r M'r Gen'l. of the Pack Horses wanted for their respective Departments, all these Returns are to be made by five OClock this Afternoon—— All the Articles intended to be Transported on Horseback belonging to the Quarter Master Gen'l. and Contractors, Ordnance and Field Departments must be immediately Packed up, and in perfect readiness for a forward move at a Moments Warning——

The following Companies are to be exempt from Duty in the Details for tomorrow——Viz——One Rifle Company of the 3d, & one of the 4th & one Batt'n Comp'y of each Sub Legion——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 19th July 1794——

A Gen'l Court Martial will sit tomorrow Morning at Eight OClock for the Trial of Lieut Peter Marks of the 3rd Sub Legion on Certain Specified charges exhibited against him, by Lieut Wright of the same Sub

Legion—— Major Winston President—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 20th July— 1794——

The following shall be the Organization of the Select Corps of the Legion—— The Companies drafted from the 1st and 3rd Sub Legions, shall compose the Right Wing—— Those drafted from the 2nd and 4th shall compose the left Wing. Each shall be formed into two equal Divisions, and shall be Denominated for the Present, the 1st and 3d and 2d and 4th Sub Legions, so as to preserve as nearly as Circumstances will Permit, the Organization of the 13th of September 1793—— The Infantry of each Sub Legion shall be Divided into two Battalion—— The Rifle Companies of the 3d Sub Legion to be commanded by Captain Springer & subject to the Orders of the Commandant of the Right Wing.—— The Rifle Companies of the 4th to be commanded by Captain Gibson, subject to the Orders of the Commandant of the left Wing——

The Dragoons, Light Infantry, and Park of Artillery to compose the Reserve——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 21st July 1794——

The six Companies exempt from Duty in the Orders of the 17th Inst: will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille furnished with two Days Provisions and 24 rounds of Ammunition per Man, under the Colonel Strong, who will call at Head Quarters this Evening at Eight OClock for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 21st July 1794——

The following will be the Line of March, Signals, Encampment and Order of Battle——Viz——

Order of March—— The Infantry will advance in Two Columns, formed upon the second Battalion of the third and fourth Sub Legions— The Second Battalion of those Sub Legions in front, always observing a sufficient Distance, from the road or Centre, to form in the Most open Order—— The heads of the Columns keeping in a line, and dressing with the Artillery, which with the Ammunition & entrenching Tools are to be equally Divided in front and Rear, except the Park, That with Q'r. Master and Contractors Waggons, Pack Horses and Cattle, are to move in the Centre between the Columns; One Troop of Dragoons will March in front of the Van Artillery, and One in the rear of the rear Artillery—— and one Troop upon each flank of the Columns, in the most open Order, and Parallel with the same——

Those in front and rear, will move in squadrons and in such open Order from Column to Column—— One Company of Light Infantry, will March in front, one in rear, and one on each flank of the Columns at 150 Yards, without, and in front and rear, of the Dragoons.—— One squadron of Dragoons to be Detach'd from each Troop, and to move 150 yards without, and in front and rear of the light Infantry——

Two Companies of Riflemen will March upon each flank of the Columns, without the Squads of Dragoons, to move in very open Order, and Parallel with the Columns, detaching from each, small Parties of the most expert Woodsmen, to move 150 yards without, and Parallel with the Columns of Riflemen——

One Company of Riflemen equally divided upon the flanks of the Van light Infantry Company—— One other Company equally divided upon the flanks of the rear light Infantry Company, are with those light Companies to March in small open Columns, on a line so as to extend to the right and left main Columns. Preserving their distance so as to form suddenly, and without confusion. Each of those Columns will detach small Parties of the most expert Men, to March 150 Yards in front of the Van & rear squads of Dragoons——

Should any discoveries be made of an Enemy by any of these Extreme flankers, Van and rear Guards, they are immediately to communicate such Discoveries by Runners, to the Commander in Chief——

Signals——

1st	The General	For the Legion to prepare to March
2d	A March	The whole to Advance
3d	Tapps	To shew the Position of the heads of columns
4th	Double Ruff	To March Slower
5th	Long March	To Advance Quicker
6th	Retreat	The whole to halt
7th	To Arms	To form for Action
8.	Preparative	To commence firing
9.	First part of the Gen'l—For the firing to cease	
10.	The Charge	To Charge
11.	The Troop	To call in the light Infantry
12.	The Long Roll	To call in the Riflemen

Order of Encampment.

When the Heads of Columns arrive at the Ground appointed for the Encampment, The Sub Legionary Quarter Master will shew their respective Sub Legions their Positions.

The Square is to be immediately formed agreeable to the Orders of the 25th of August 1793—and daily Practised on the March of the Legion & by the Guards, for receiving the Enemy in front flank and rear.—— The Artillery Officers will immediately trace out the Bastions, and the whole Legion will immediately proceed to cover themselves, by forming breastworks as heretofore practised on the March of the Legion, on their way to this Place and on this Ground——

The Van and Rear Guards, flankers and Dragoons will face out from the Order in which they Marched, and must sustain all Attacks of the Enemy and afford an effectual cover to the Legion whilst employed in fortifying the Camp—— The Picquet Guards of the Line will be immediately formed and practiced under the direction of the Field Officer of the Day, to throw up four good Redoubts sufficient to contain each Guard opposite the extreme Angles of the Encampment, at 300 Yards distance from those Angles, should the Ground Permit, Otherwise in the most favorable Position: As soon as those Works are compleated, The Troop will be the Signal to call in the Dragoons, who will take post in rear of their respective lines—— The long Roll will then beat to call in the Light Infantry, those belonging to the front, flank & rear will respectively throw up a Dedoubt opposite to the Centre of the front, flank and rear, of the Encampment at 300 yards distance from the lines and Centrally between the extreme Angles of the Redoubts—— The Park of Artillery & spare Ammunition in the Centre of the Camp—— The Hospital, and Hospital Stores in the rear of the Van Dragoons and the Contractors in the rear of the Hospital Stores—— The Baggage in the Rear of their respective Corps, part of the Dragoons, Waggoners, Pack Horsemen and Batt Horsemen, will be engaged in cutting Grass for the Horses while the Troops are at Work——

Order of Battle——

In Case of an Attack in front whilst Marching in Column, the Legion will be immediately formed into two lines, to repel, and Protect the stores & Provisions—— The Third and Fourth Sub Legions will compose the front Line, & the First & Second the rear line—— In case of an Attack on the left flank whilst advancing, the Columns face to the left, if upon the right Flank they face to the Right—— If upon the Flanks

——The Columns respectively face out—— If the Attack is in the rear, the Order of Attack in front is invited——

In case of any Serious Attack upon the Front, Flank, & Rear, which can scarcely happen, except whilst encamped, and it would then be a desirable Event—— The Square is immediately to be formed and part of the Troops, with Artillery, to be employed in forming a Temporary Breast Work & Bastion, the Waggons & Packs may be so judiciously placed as to facilitate this Business, in the interim the Riflemen, Light Infantry, and Dragoons, shall repel every Attack of the Enemy by gaining their Flanks, and rear, in full Confidence of effectual support from the Line, each and every of these Manoeuvres will be Performed in the Manner as Constantly Practised by the Guards, and as particularly mention'd in the Order of Battle, by the General Order of the 25th of August 1793, and which are hereby recapitulated as far as Circumstances will apply, with this Difference that the 3d Sub Legion is in place of the 4th, and the 4th in place of the 3d, as directed by the Organization of the 20th Inst.

As much depends upon the first impressions in Action, with Indians who are only formidable to a retreating Enemy, if they make an Attack in front. The front Riflemen, Light Infantry & Dragoons inclining to the Right and Left respectively, and moving with velocity, shall repel it, whilst the Rifle Corps, Infantry & Dragoons inclining in like manner shall turn, and gain the flanks of the Enemy—— If the Attack is in the rear, it shall be sustained & repelled in like manner as before mentioned—— If the Attack is on either of the Flanks, the Rifle Corps, Light Infantry and Dragoons Attached to the Flanks, shall sustain and repel it, whilst the Van and rear Corps of Riflemen Light Infantry and Dragoons face, and by inclining to the Right and Left respectively, gain and turn the Flanks of the Enemy——

In all and every of those Cases, these Corps must make the most Gallant efforts, in full confidence of support from the Columns, in due season, and as it is more than probable the hour is not far distant when the Prowess of the Troops will be tried. The Commander in Chief takes this early Opportunity to impress upon every Individual belonging to the Legion, the fatal consequences that will inevitably attend them, should they shamefully give way, or attempt to fall back before they are called in, or supported; should all or any of those Corps be Ordered to charge the Enemy, or having attempted to Charge, shamefully give way without having routed or dispersed the Enemy, such Corp or Corps that shall so give way, shall expiate the Crime by the Crime by the fire of the

Artillery, or Musquetry of the Columns, which shall be directed at them to total extirpation—— But the Commander in Chief has that confidence in the bravery of every Corps, Officer and Soldier as to afford him a well grounded hope that he will never be reduced to the Necessity of putting these Orders into Execution, on the Contrary he has such full reliance on the Prowess, Conduct & fortitude of every Corps of the Legion as to afford him the most pleasing Prospect of Complete Victory over the Hydrae now in front——

The respective Corps will pitch their Tents this Afternoon in front of their Hutts, and have every thing in proper readiness to advance at a Moments warning——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 22d July 1794——

The General Court Martial ordered on the 19th Inst. is dissolved—— Lieutenants Wright and Marks having amicably settled their duputes—— Lieut Marks is therefore liberated from his Arrest——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 23d July—1794

A Genl. Court Martial will sit tomorrow Morning at eight oClock for the Tryal of all such Prisoners, as may be brought before them, to Consist of five Members, Captain Bradley President—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend

Head Quarters, GreenVille 24th July 1794——

Dr. Daniel Bryan is hereby appointed Store keeper to the Hospital Department, and is carefully and Punctually to do and perform all & every duty or duties required of him agreeably to the Gen'l. orders of the 28th of March & 3d of August '93, and for which he shall receive 40 Dollars p. month, two R's. pr. day & forage for one Horse——

Mr. David Davis is appointed to do the Duty of a Garrison Suregons Mate, and to receive Pay & emoluments as such until further Orders——

William George a Private in Captain Prestons Company in the 4th Sub Legion is hereby transferred to the first Troop of Dragoons, Commanded by Cap't. Taylor and is to be struck off the Muster Rolls of Prestons & Borne on those of Captain Taylors from and after the 28th of June last——

The Battalion Companies that were exempt from Duty, are again to be Detailed, and the Redoubt Guards to be reduced to two Captains, two Subalterns, and 148 Non Commission'd Officers and Privates, distributed

in the Redoubts in such Proportions as the Adjutant General and Field Officer of the Day tomorrow shall Judge Necessary—— The Garrison Duty Men, are to Mount the Quarter & Provost Guards until further Orders, agreeably to the Number of those Guards——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 25th July 1794——

The respective Sub Legions and Corps will immediately deposit all their heavy and Useless Baggage in such house or store within the Citadel as shall be assigned for the Purpose, by the Quarter Master General, taking nothing with them but what is indispensibly Necessary, such as their Uniforms and summer Clothing, Blankets, Knapsacks, which must be compressed into the smallest Compass Possible for the ease of the Men in Marching thro' the Woods & Brush——

It is to be decidedly and clearly understood by the Officers that they are to dress as nearly as may be, in the same Uniform, Hats and Caps with the soldiers belonging to their respective Corps—— Every foot Officer shall carry an Espontoon, as it is a well known and established fact, that an Officer who attempts to fire at an Enemy in time of Action, can not perform his Duty, or Pay proper attention to his Command—— All Women having Children are positively forbidden from advancing with the Legion——

After General Orders——

At the Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Cap't. Springer is President, the following named Prisoners were tried upon the Charges exhibited against them, Viz.

Thomas Morris of the 1st Troop of Dragoons for Desertion found Guilty and sentenced to receive 100 lashes——

George Ludwell a sutler charged with bringing or being concerned in bringing Whiskey into Camp contrary to the General Orders of the 26th of February last and for disposing of Whiskey to soldiers on or about the Night of the 16th Instant—— The Court find him guilty and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes & be Drummed out of Camp

Corporal Loy of the late Hartshorns Company, Tried for Cowardice and Acquitted——

Solomon Brewer a Trader charged with keeping a disorderly store, and suffering soldiers in at a late Hour of the Night of the 21st Inst. Disposing of Spirituous Liquors, in Breach of Gen'l Orders, and Playing at Cards with Soldiers, Pleads not Guilty—— The Court find him Guilty of every part of the charge, but selling of Liquors, and sentence him to be

Drummed out of Camp with a Dirty Pack of Cards about his neck——

John Barrett charged with sleeping upon his Post and suffering his Arms to be taken from him on the Night of the 29th Ultimo—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty, but on account of his being sick, sentence him to receive 50 lashes——

Joseph Robinson a Trader charged with extortion & Imposition in his dealings with the soldiery, and acquitted for want of evidence——

Philip Reily a soldier, and Samuel Farewell a sutler charged with Gambling, Cheating and Defrauding Serjeant Healey out of Ninety five Dollars, his Property, on the Night of the 23rd Instant——

The Court find the Prisoners Philip Reily and Samuel Farewell guilty of the Charge exhibited against them, and sentence them to receive One hundred Lashes each: That Farewells property be seized, and he remain in Custody untill he refunds the sum of Ninety five Dollars to Serjeant Hawley, and that the said Farewell be Drummed (out of Camp) round the Cantonment in front of the Hutts of the soldiery, from the Grand Parade, with the following label on his forehead——The just reward of Cheating and Gambling, and a Pack of Cards suspended about the Neck—— The Court also sentence that in case Farewells property should be insufficient to reimburse the above Sum; That the Deficiency be made up to Serjeant Healy out of the Pay of Reily, to be stopped for that Purpose—— The Commander in Chief confirms all and every of the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial whereof Cap't Springer is President, and orders that the Corporal Punishments and the other part of the sentence severally take place tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting; except reimbursing Serjeant Healy who ought to be punished as a Gambler—— The Money shall therefore be lodged in the hands of the Pay Master of the Sub Legion to which he belongs untill further Orders—— The Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Captain Springer was President is dissolved——

The Rifle Companies and light Infantry, which were exempt from Guard Duty &—by the orders of the 17th Inst. are to be included in the Details until further Orders——

By order of the Gen'l.

John Mills

Adj't. Gen'l.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 26th July 1794

Major John H. Buell is appointed Commandant of GreenVille, and its Dependencies including Fort Jefferson—— Captain Sullivan, Lieuts Devin & Michaels are to remain at Green Ville under his Command——

The relief for the Redoubts will Parade tomorrow Morning at 5 O'clock under the New field Officer of the Day, furnished with six Days Rations of Bread and two of Beef and Whiskey, and 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man—— Two good Axe Men are to be selected from each Company of the select Corps as Pioneers during the March, who shall carry their Arms, and to be furnished with the same Quantity of Provision and ammunition per Man as Order'd for the Relief; and Parade at the same Hour tomorrow Morning—— The Quarter Master Gen'l will furnish a Waggon and Team, with the Necessary means, tools, and a Detachment of Artificers with an equal Quantity of Provisions, as before Mentioned for the Command——

The Officers and Soldiers will carry the cloathing as Mentioned in the Orders of the 25th——

The Field Officer of the Day tomorrow will call at Head Quarters this Evening for further Orders——

The Redoubts are to be Manned by the Garrison Duty Men tomorrow at the Usual time of Guard Mounting, under Command of a Captain——

The Adjutant General will give him his Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 27th July '94

The General will beat tomorrow Morning in Place of Reveille, which will be the signal for every thing to be Packed up and loaded. The Pack Horses assigned to the respective Corps will be Delivered this Afternoon to the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters, and to the Conductor and Quarter Master of Dragoons and Artillery, with a Due Proportion of Grass Hooks by the Quarter Master Genl— The Assembly will be the signal for the Troops to fall in—— A Gun from The East Bastion will be the signal for taking up the Line of March—— The whole of Troops will be furnished with five Days Rations of Bread—— Two rations of Beef and Whiskey, and compleated to 24 rounds of Ammunition p Man immediately——

The Dragoons must carry six Days forrage for every Horse; The extra Horses allowed the Officers and Companies for their Baggage. They must also carry six Day Forrage for those Officers who are entitled to Horses—— The Quarter Master General will direct the Quantity to be Delivered—— None can be Issued on the March until the expiration

of six Days—— The residue of the late Hartshorns Rifle Company are to be Annexed to Capt Thomas Lewis's, and those late of Shaylors, to Prestons, until further Orders——

The following Rules must be strictly observed during the Campaign— Viz——

The Reveille will always beat One Hour before Day. The lines are to be immediately Manned & the Troops continue under Arms, until it is light enough to Call the Rolls—— The Reveille will always be the signal for the Cavalry, pack Horses and Waggon Horses to be saddled harnessed and Watered—— At beating the General, The Tents will be struck, packed and loaded, for which there will be but Thirty Minutes allowed, when the Assembly will beat—— The Troops will immediately form and the Waggons and Pack Horses strung out—— Upon the Beating of a March the whole will advance——

Should any accident happen so as to stop any of the Waggons or Pack Horses, The other Waggons and Pack Horses shall pass them immediately so as not to break the line of March, nor shall any Opening or Interval be left between the Waggons and Pack Horses, other than barely sufficient to move—— Those Waggons and Pack Horses to which Accidents may occasionally happen, must be immediately repaired or replaced and move in front of the rear Guard—— No Partial halt shall be made upon any Pretext whatever——

The whole line will halt as often as is Necessary upon the signal, which is the retreat—— Any Person or Persons who shall be Guilty of the disorderly and unmiilitary Practice of firing at Game, or for Amusement within hearing of the Camp or of the line of March, shall be confined for giving a false Alarm, and Punished Accordingly—— The Sub Legionary Majors shall do the Adjutants Duty for the whole of their respective Sub Legions, and the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters the whole duty of the Q'r. Master until further Orders——

Returns for stationary for the Month of August are immediately to be made, as no Issues of stationary can take place after this Day, until the first of September next——

Brigadier Gen'l. Wilkinson will take Command of the Right Wing—— Lieut. Colo'l. Commandant Hamtramck of the left Wing of the regular Troops——

The Mounted Volunteers under Command of Major Gen'l. Scott, will March in Seven Columns in the rear and in supporting Distance of the Legion from Three to four Miles, with flanking Parties, well extended to the right and left, who are immediately to communicate to the Com-

mander in Chief, any Discovery of an Enemy, they may occasionally make——

In case of Attack Gen'l. Scott will on all occasions gain the flanks of the Enemy—— The Volunteers will encamp every Night in the Vicinity of the Legion, in such Order as Gen'l. Scott shall Deem most proper for the security and convenience of his Corps——

The Commander in Chief will from time to time make such other and further Arrangements and Dispositions of that Corps as Circumstances may require—— The Adjutant General of the Mounted Volunteers will daily Attend at the Orderly office near Head Quarters for Orders——

DAILY JOURNAL OF WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

BY LIEUTENANT BOYER.

The extracts given here in different type are from "A Journal of Wayne's Campaign." Being an Authentic Daily Record of the most Important Occurences during the Campaign of General Anthony Wayne, against the Northwestern Indians: Commencing on the 28th day of July, and ending on the 2d day of November, 1794; including an account of the great battle of August 20th."=By Lieutenant John Boyer.

This Journal was published in a biographical sketch of the life of the late Capt. Michael Cresap, p. 159.

Fort Greenville—where we were employed in erecting huts, and remained until the 28th July, 1794.

Camp at Stillwater, 28th July, 1784.—Agreeable to the general order of yesterday, the legion took up their line of march at 8 o'clock, and encamped at half past 3 on the bank of Stillwater, twelve miles from Greenville. The weather extremely warm—water very bad. Nothing occurred worth noticing.

Head Quarters, Indian Encampment,
near Fort Recovery—29th July 1794——

Captain Gibsons Rifle Company, and Captain Bissels Infantry Company will join the Legion at Reveille Tomorrow Morning. Each Wing will furnish One Serj't., one Corporal, and Ten Privates for the Garrison of Fort Recovery——

The Commander in Chief requests the most Punctual Attention of the Officers to the line of March, as well as to the Orders respecting the Uniforms——

Camp one mile in advance of Fort Recovery, 29th July, 1794.—At 5 o'clock left the camp; arrived on this ground at 1 o'clock, being fifteen miles. Nothing took place worth reciting.

I am now informed that tracks were perceived on our right flank, supposed to be runners from the Oglaize.

Adjutant Gen'ls Office, Beaver Creek 30th July 1794——

A Fatigue Party to consist of One Capt, One Subaltern, two Serjeants, two Corpls & forty eight Privates from each Sub Legion, will be Paraded on the Bank of the Creek, in the Centre of the front line of the Encampment tomorrow Morning at Day Break——

The Quarter Master General will give Directions respecting the work to be performed—— The Non Commission'd officers and Privates' of the Party will receive one Extra half Ration of Provisions per Man. The Pioneers with the Officers Detail'd to command them, will assemble at Day break tomorrow morning—— They are not to wait for the beating of the General.

Camp Beaver Swamp, eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 30th July, 1794.—This morning the legion took up the line of March, and arrived here at 3 o'clock. The road was to cut, as will be the case on every new route we take in this country. The weather still warm—no water except in ponds which nothing but excessive thirst would induce us to drink. The mosquitoes are very troublesome and larger than I ever saw. The most of this country is covered with beach, the land of a wet soil intermixed with rich tracts, but no running water to be found. A bridge to be built over this swamp to-morrow which prevents the march of the legion till the day after. We are informed there is no water for twelve miles.

July 31st, 1794.—Commenced building the bridge—being seventy yards in length—which will require infinite labor; it will be five feet deep, with loose mud and water.

One hundred pioneers set out this morning, strongly escorted, to cut a road to the St. Mary's river, twelve miles. I expect the bridge will be completed, so as to march early in the morning.

Camp St. Mary's River, August 1st, 1794.

Proceeded on our way before sunrise, and arrived at this place at 3 o'clock, being twelve miles as aforesaid. Our encampment is on the largest and most beautiful prairie I ever beheld, the land rich and well timbered; the water plenty but very bad; the river is from forty-five to fifty yards wide, in which I bathed. I am told there is plenty of fish in it.

August 2nd, 1794.—The legion detained here for the purpose of erecting a garrison, which will take up three days. This day one of the deputy quartermasters was taken up by the Indians. Our spies discovered where four of the enemy had retreated percipitately with a horse, and supposed to be the party the above person had been taken by. It is hoped he will not give accurate information of our strength.

Head Quarters, Fort Randolph 3rd August 1794——

The Mounted Volunteers under the Command of Major Gen'l Scott shall be furnished with Provisions during the present Campaign agreeably to the following Rules and Regulations, Viz——

Extract from Gen'l. Orders, publish'd at Hobsons Choice——
6th July 1793——

The Provision Returns of the Mounted Volunteers from Kentucky shall be signed by the Officer Commanding Corps, or Detachments, who shall Note the place & Number of Rations, drawn by each Individual & return an Account of the same to the Person who may be Appointed Pay Master to the Corps, whose Duty it shall be to regulate and Register such Returns in such form as may enable him to settle individually the Account of the Corps, charging them with the Rations at the Price established by the Contract at the Post where Issues are made—— The Contractors will Issue upon all such Occasions keeping an Account of the Issues made to their respective Corps or Detachments, and shall distinguish the same in the General Abstract of Issues at each Post or Place——

And the Acting Adjutant General or other Officers of the Legion who shall Examine all Provision Returns, shall certify the Abstracts thereof, and when signing any Abstract make a Report to the Pay Master General of the Legion, the true Amount of the Issues made to the respective Corps of Mounted Volunteers, and shall file with them the Provision Returns on which such Issues were made——

The Pay Master General of the Legion will such respective Corps with all Rations drawn by them at the Rules Established by Contract, and Deduct the amount thereof out of the Pay that may be due to each Corps, and the Balance that may appear due, he shall Pay into the hands of such Person as may be appointed Paymaster to such Corps, who shall Account to the Individuals for the Balance of Pay due to them respectively——

August 3rd, 1794.—An accident took place day by a tree falling on the commander-in-chief and nearly putting an end to his existence; we expected to be detained sometime here in consequence of it but fortunately he is not so much hurt as to prevent him from riding at a slow pace. No appearance of the enemy to-day, and think they are preparing for a warm attack. The weather very hot and dry, without any appearance of rain.

Head Quarters Fort Randolph 4th Aug't. 94——

The Pioneirs are to be incorporated until further Orders and to receive One Ration and an half per Diem, & therefore not to be included in the Company Provision Returns for the present——

The Troops are to draw and Cook Provisions for the Day after tomorrow, i. e. the 6th Instant, inclusive and to be compleated to 24 Rounds

of Ammunition per Man, and Two spare flints. Their Arms & in Perfect Order for immediate Action.——

The Officers will be held responsible for any Neglect or Deficiency, he will therefore make the closest inspection into their State——

Camp thirty-one miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 4th August, 1794.—The aforesaid garrison being completed, Lieutenant Underhill, with one hundred men, left to protect it; departed at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 3 o'clock, being ten miles. The land we marched through is rich and well timbered, but the water scarce and bad; obliged to dig holes in boggy places and let it settle.

Camp forty-four miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 5th August, 1794.—We arrived at this place at 4 o'clock, nothing particular occurring. The land and water as above described.—had some rain to-day.

Camp fifty-six miles from Fort Recovery, 6th August, 1794.—Encamped on this ground at 2 o'clock. In the course of our march perceived the track of twenty Indians. I am informed we are within six miles of one of their towns on the Oglaize river, supposed to be the upper Delaware town. If so, I expect to eat green corn to-morrow. Our march this day has been through an exceeding fine country, but the water still bad; the day cooler than heretofore.

Camp sixty-eight miles from Fort Recovery, 7th August, 1794.—This day passed the upper town of the Oglaize, which the Indians evacuated some time ago. I expect to see one of their new towns, where I am told there are all sorts of vegetables which will be very acceptable to the troops. We had no appearance of Indians to-day.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, 8th August 1794

The Commander in Chief Congratulates the Federal Army upon taking Possession of the Grand Emporium of the hostile Indians of the West. The Extensive and highly cultivated fields & gardens on the Margin of these beautiful Rivers, shew us that they were the Work of many hands, and afford a Pleasing Prospect of bountiful supplies of Grain & the Troops Progress towards the Lakes——

The Quarter Master General will direct his Deputy to Issue One Gill of Whiskey to every Non Commission'd Officer & Soldier belonging to the Legion this Evening——

The Arms that are loaded and from which the charges cannot be Drawn, are to be discharged at five OClock this Afternoon—— The Signal will be a Gun from the Park—— Should any Person or Persons whomsoever persevere in the disorderly Practive of firing on any pretext whatever, except at an Enemy, without Permission from Head Quarters, or within hearing of the Camp, or line of March, shall be immediately confin'd and punished agreeably to the Rules and Articles of War, for giving a false Alarm—— This Order to be read at the head of each Corps, at retreat beat this Evening, to the end that no Person belonging

to the Legion, to the mounted Volunteers, or followers of the Army, may plead Ignorance thereof——

No Person shall be Permitted to pass the Chain of Centinels except a Commission'd Officer or Party is along, as the Enemy will most certainly hover round the Camp, in hopes of surprizing or taking Prisoners——

Camp Grand Oglaize, 8th August, 1794.—Proceeded on our march to this place at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize rivers at half past 10, being seventy-seven miles from Fort Recovery. This place far excels in beauty any in the western country, and believed equalled by none in the Atlantic States. Here are vegetables of every kind in abundance, and we have marched four or five miles in cornfields down the Oglaize, and there is not less than one thousand acres of corn around the town. The land in general of the fir nature. This country appears well adapted for the enjoyment of industrious people, who cannot avoid living in as great luxury as in any other place throughout the States, Nature having lent a most bountiful hand in the arrangement of the position, that a man can send the produce to market in his own boat. The land level and river navigable, not more than sixty miles from the lake. The British have built a large garrison about fifty miles from this place, and our spies inform us that the enemy are encamped about two miles above it, on the river.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize 9th August 1794

An extra fatigue of One Hundred & sixty Non Commission'd Officers and Privates will Parade at 9 OClock furnished with Axes for the Purpose of Cutting Logs for the Block Houses and Picquets——

The Commander in Chief requests the Commanding Officers of Wings to examine the Lines and where they discover any Deficiency to Order it to be immediately repaired—— Major Burbeck and the Artillery Officers will superintend the working Parties employed in raising the block Houses &—— The Pioneers will proceed to open the Road, and to level the Banks, on each side of the Miami, at the Ford, in order to facilitate the Passage of the Waggons——

Grand Oglaize, 9th August, 1794.—We remain here. The commander-in-chief has ordered a garrison to be erected at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize rivers, which was begun this morning, and will take up some time; by this means the troops will be much refreshed, as well as the horses and cattle, the latter being much wearied and in need of a recess of labor. No appearance of an enemy.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize 10th August 1794

Independent of the present fatigue each Wing will immediately furnish a sufficient fatigue for cutting and Planting the Picquets of the Curtain for enclosing the Works, each picquet to be 15 feet long, and at least 12

Inches over at the smallest end—— The Wings will complete their proportion of Picqueting in the same Order as they form the Encampment—The Commanding Officers of Wings will please to attend this essential business——

Grand Oglaize, 10th August, 1794.—The troops in good spirits. No interruption from, or on account of the enemy. We have plenty of vegetables. One of our militia officers was wounded by his own sentinel by mistake.

Grand Oglaize, 11th August, 1794.—Nothing occurs to prevent the completion of our work. * * *

Took up the line of march, and at 1 arrived on this ground without any occurrence. Our camp is situated in sight of Snaketown, on the Miami of the Lake. Vegetables in abundance.

Head Quarters Grand Glaize 13th August 1794——

The State of the Arms and Ammunition are to be to be strictly Inspected and where it appears absolutely Necessary for exchanging any of the fixed Ammunition it must be done at five OClock this Afternoon—so as to complete each Man to Twenty four Rounds—

All the heavy Baggage with the Waggons must be Deposited within or under cover of the Works, so that the Army may move as light as Possible—The Pioneers are to assemble at the Ford at Ten OClock this Morning with all their Necessary tools and under the direction of the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters in opening a Road—

Captain Kibby[1] will advance in front with his spies, and March the best Way—

Camp nineteen miles from Oglaize, 16th August, 1794.—Our march this day was through a bushy ground, and the road generally bad. Miller (the flag) returned this day from the enemy with information from the tribes, that if the commander-in-chief would remain at Grand Oglaize ten days they would let him know whether they would be for peace or war.

Camp thirty-one miles from Grand Oglaize, 17th August, 1794.—This day a small party of the enemy's spies fell in with ours; both parties being for discoveries, they retreated, at which time the enemy fired and wounded one of our horses. Our camp, head of the Rapids.

[1] Ephraim Kibby was placed by Gen. Wayne for the protection of the army in charge of spies composed of frontier woodsmen among whom were Millers, McClelland, May, Wells and Mahaffy.

Henry Miller and a younger brother Christopher had been captured by the Indians when very young. Henry resolved to return to the whites and rendered valuable service to Gen. Wayne. Robert McClellan was said to be one of the active men on foot. May was taken prisoner and a mark placed upon his breast and his body riddled by fifty bullets of the Indians.

Wells was afterwards made captain of a number of spies and after the war settled on the stream called Spy Run on 320 acres of improved land granted him by the government. He acted as Indian agent for the government for many years. He was an interpreter for the Miamis and married one of that tribe. In the settlement of trouble with the Indians at Chicago he was killed and his heart eaten by the Indians to imbibe his bravery.

Howe's His. Ohio, Vol. 2, p. 400.

Camp forty-one miles from Grand Oglaize, 18th August, 1794.—The legion arrived on this ground, nothing particular taking place. Five of our spies were sent out at 3 o'clock—they fell in with an advance body of the enemy, and obliged to retreat; but May, one of our spies, fell under the enemy's hold. What his fate may be must be left to future success.

Head Quarters, Deposit Camp, 19th August 1794

The Army will March tomorrow Morning at five OClock agreeable to the constant order of March, with this difference; That the Columns shall March two deep and in as close Order as Circumstances will admit of, being totally divested of Baggage, the Center will be left free for the Artillery and spare Ammunition—

The Officers and Men shall dress in their proper Uniforms—The Troops will on the March be ordered occasionally to form in two lines to receive the Enemy in front—The Manoeuvers will be the same as constantly Practiced; should Circumstances render it Necessary to Order the Troops to strip—it will be done but by the Commander in Chief, but it shall not be done but by his positive Order—

Captain Pike will take Command of the Camp and every Department are to be subject to his Order—

Camp Deposit, 19th August, 1794.—The legion still continued in encampment, and are throwing up works to secure and deposit the heavy baggage of the troops, so that the men may be light for action, provided the enemy have presumption to favor us with an interview, which if they should think proper to do, the troops are in such high spirits that we will make an easy victory of them.

By this morning's order the legion is to march at 5 o'clock.

Camp in sight of a British garrison, on the Miamis of the Lake, August 20th, 1794.—*one hundred and fifty miles from Greenville.* This day the legion, after depositing every kind of baggage, took up the line of march at 7 o'clock, and continued their route down the margin of the river, without making any discovery, until 11 o'clock, when the front guard, which was composed of mounted volunteers, were fired on by the enemy. The guard retreated in the utmost confusion through the front guard of the regulars, commanded by Captain Cook and Lieutenant Steele, who, in spite of their utmost exertion, made a retreat. These fell in with the left of Captain Howell Lewis' company of light infantry and threw that part of the men into confusion, which Captain Lewis observing, he ordered the left of his company to retreat about forty yards, where he formed them and joined the right which had stood their ground. They continued in this position until they were joined by part of Captain Springer's battalion of riflemen, which was nearly fifteen minutes after the firing comenced, who drove the enemy that had attempted to flank us on the right. About the time the right column came up, a heavy firing took place on the left which lasted but a short time, the enemy giving way in all quarters, which left us in possession of their *dead* to the number of forty. Our loss was thirty killed and one hundred wounded. Among the former we have to lament the loss of Captain Miss Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieutenant Henry B. Fowles[1] of the 4th sub-legion; and of the latter, Captains

[1] See Towles.

Prior of the first, Slough of the fourth, and Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, also Lieutenant Campbell Smith of the fourth sub-legion. The whole loss of the enemy cannot at present be ascertained, but it is more than probable it must have been considerable for we pursued them with rapidity for nearly two miles. As to the number of the enemy engaged in this action, opinions are so various that I am at a loss to know what to say; the most general opinion is one thousand five hundred, one third of which are supposed to be Canadians; I am led to believe this number is not over the mark. After the troops had taken some refreshments, the legion continued their route down the river, and encamped in sight of the British garrison. One Canadian fell into our hands, who we loaded with irons.

Head Quarters, in front of the Field of Battle——
21st of August, 1794——

A Court of enquiry to consist of five Members will sit immediately, to enquire and determine, whether Anthony Lassell[1] comes under the Character of a Spie, having been discovered secreted & Painted within the Lines, two hours after the Defeat of the Savages in the Action of Yesterday——Colo'l. Hamtramck—President—Lieut Wade Judge Advocate—

Camp Foot of the Rapids, 21st August, 1794.—We are now lying within half a mile of a British garrison. A flag came to the commander-in-chief, the purport of which was that the commanding officer of the British fort, was surprised to see an American army so far advanced in this country; and why they had the assurance to encamp under the mouths of His Majesty's cannons! The commander-in-chief answered, that the affair of yesterday might well inform him why this army was encamped in its present position, and had the flying savages taken shelter under the walls of the Fort, his Majesty's cannons should not have protected them.

Camp Foot of the Rapids, 22nd August, 1794.—We have destroyed all the property within one hundred yards of the garrison. The volunteers were sent down eight miles below the fort, and have destroyed and burnt all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages. The Commander-in-chief led his light infantry within pistol shot of the garrison to find out the strength and situation of the place, and in hopes of bringing a shot from our inveterate but silent enemies. They were too cowardly to come up to our expectations, and all we got by insulting the colors of Britain was a flag, the amount of which was, that the commanding officer of the fort felt himself as a soldier much injured by seeing His Majesty's colors insulted, and if such conduct was continued he would be under the necessity of making a proper resentment; upon which the commander-in-chief demanded the post, it being the right of the United States, which was refused. A small party of dragoons were sent over the river to burn and destroy all the houses, corn, etc., that were under cover of the fort, which was effected.

[1] Antoine Lasselle was a Canadian taken prisoner by Gen. Wayne, disguised as an Indian. He was tried and convicted, but before the hanging Col. Hamtramck interposed and he was pardoned and remained a trader at Detroit post for years.=Col. Johnston in Howe's His. Ohio, Vol. 2, p. 400.

Head Quarters Bank of Miami 23d Aug't 1794——

The Commander in Chief, takes this Opportunity to congratulate the Federal Army upon the Brilliant Success in the Action of the 20th Instant, against the whole combined force of the hostile savages, aided by a Body of the Militia of Detroit, and countenanced by the British Garrison and Post close in their Rear; beyond which the fugitives fled with disorder, Precipitation and Dismay, leaving their Packs, Provisions and Plunder in their Encampment in the rear of that Post——

The Indians to all appearances have totally Abandoned their settlements quite to the Mouth of the River, and their Villages and corn Fields being consumed and destroyed in every direction, even under the influence of the Guns of Fort Miami. Facts which must produce a conviction to the Minds of the Savages that the British have neither the Power nor inclination to afford them that Protection they had been Taught to expect; That on the Contrary a Numerous Garrison well supplied with Artillery have been compelled to remain tacit spectators of the General Conflagration round them, and their Flag displayed, to the Disgrace of the British, and to the Honour of the American Arms—

The Commander in chief therefore requests the Army in General, and every Commissioned Officer in Particular from the General down to the Ensign to accept of most grateful Thanks for their good conduct, example and braverry, upon the late Glorious Occasion; and which shall be faithfully and Particularly mentioned in his Official Communications to the honour and satisfaction of every Officer whose Rank & Station placed his Conduct in a Conspicuous point of View, and which was Observed with Pleasure and Gratitude by the General—

Nothing now remains but to Pay those Military honours due to the Manes of those Dead Heroes, who purchased Victory with their precious blood, among whom we have to lament the Early Death of that Great and Gallant officer Captain Miss Campbell, and the Intrepid Lieut Towels[1]—

Three Rounds of Shells from the Artillery, will be Discharged at Twelve OClock as the FUNERAL Ceremony after a solemn Dirge, performed by the Music—The Troops remaining under Arms in their present Position. It will also serve as a signal for the Army to take up the Line of March, which will be in the same Order, but inverted as that by which we Advanced—

Camp Deposit, 23d August. 1794.—Having burned and destroyed everything contiguous to the fort without any opposition, the legion took up the line of march,

[1] Towles.

and in the evening encamped on this ground, being the same they marched from the 20th. It may be proper to remark that we have heard nothing from the savages, or their allies the Canadians, since the action. The honors of war have been paid to the remains of those brave fellows who fell on the 20th, by a discharge of three rounds from sixteen pieces of ordnance, charged with shells. The ceremony was performed with the greatest soleminity.

Camp Thirty-two Mile Tree, 24th August, 1794.—The wounded being well provided for with carriages, etc., the legion took up the line of march and halted in their old camp about 2 o'clock in the evening, without any accident. In this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses we met with, which were very considerable.

Camp Fifteen Mile Tree, 25th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and encamped on this ground at 3 o'clock P. M. This morning a few of the volunteers remained in the rear of the army, and soon after the legion took up their line of march they saw eight Indians coming into our camp; they fell in with them, killed one and wounded two.

Camp Nine Mile Tree, 26th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and after burning and destroying all the houses and corn on their route, arrived on this ground at 2 o'clock, being one of our encamping places on our advance. All the wounded that were carried on litters and horseback were sent forward to Fort Defiance. Dr. Carmichael, through neglect had the wounded men of the artillery and cavalry thrown into wagons, among spades, axes, picks, etc., in consequence of which the wounded are now lying in extreme pain, besides the frequent shocks of a wagon on the worst of roads. The wounded on the third sub-legion are under obligations to Dr. Haywood for his attention and humanity to them in their distress.

Camp Fort Defiance, 27th August, 1794.—The legion continued their route, and at 3 o'clock were encamped on the Miami, one mile above the garrison. On this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses on our route; the wounded are happily fixed in the garrison, and the doctors say there is no great danger of any of them dying.

Head Quarters

Grand Glaize 28th August, 1794——

The Quarter Master General will Issue one whiskey to every Man belonging to the Federal Army, this Morning, as a small Compensation for the fatigues they have for several Days experienced—Major Genl. Scott will direct his Quarter Master to attend accordingly with the Necessary Returns—

The Commander in Chief wishes it to be clearly understood, that whenever he has Mentioned, or may mention, the Federal Army in General Orders, that, that Term Legion comprehends the Regular Troops agreeable to their Organization by the President of the United States, and by which appellation they are known and recognized upon all Occasions when Acting by themselves & separated from the Mounted Volunteers—

As the Army will probably remain on this Ground for some Days,

Vaults must be immediately made, & every Precaution taken to preserve the Encampment clean and healthy—

The Legion will be reviewed the Day after tomorrow at ten OClock—In the interim the Arms must be cleaned & burnished, and the Cloathing of the soldiery repaired and washed so as to appear in the most Military Condition possible; but in this Necessary busines great Caution must be used by the Commanding Officers of Wings not to permit too many Men at one time to take their locks off or to be engaged in Washing—

All the Horses belonging to the Qr M'r Gen'l., or Contractors Department, must be return'd this Afternoon at four OClock—

Fort Defiance, 28th August, 1794.—The commander-in-chief thinks proper to continue on this ground for some time, to refresh the troops and send for supplies. There is corn, beans, pumpkins, etc., within four miles of this place, to furnish the troops three weeks. * * * * *

This is the first fair day we have had since we began to return to this place, it having rained nearly constant for five days, which was the occasion of fatiguing the troops very much.

Fort Defiance, 29th August, 1794.—We are as yet encamped on this ground; all the packhorses belonging to the quartermaster and contractors department moved this morning for Fort Recovery, escorted by Brigadier General Todd's brigade of mounted volunteers, for the purpose of bringing supplies to this place. It is said the legion will continue in their present camp until the return of this escort. Our spies were yesterday twelve miles up this river, and they bring information that the cornfields continue as far as they were up the river.

Fort Defiance, 30th August, 1794.—This day at 10 o'clock, the commander-in-chief began to review the troops at the posts occupied by the different corps, and I am led to believe that he was well pleased at their appearance. Major Hughes, Captain Slough, Captain Van Rensselaer and Lieutenant Younghusband obtained a furlough to go home to repair their healths, being, as they pretended, very much injured by the service. I believe the two first, and the last mentioned if they never return will not be lamented by the majority of the army.

The out-guards were much alarmed this morning at the mounted volunteers firing off all their arms without our having any notice.

Head Quarters Grand Glaize 31st August 1794

A General Court Martial consisting of five Members will sit this Morning at Ten OClock for the Trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—Major Shaylor President, Lieut Wade Judge Advocate—The Parties & Evidences to have Notice to attend—

The disorderly and dangerous Practice of Permitting the Soldiers to pass the chain of Centinels on pretence of going out in quest of Vegetables can no longer be suffered—In future on the Issuing Days only, one Man from each Mess, properly armed and Commanded by the Sub

Legionary Quarter Master, shall be sent as a Detachment for Vegetables—and to March at Nine oClock in the Morning—

The Pack Horses shall forage under the Direction of the Squadron of Dragoons—Every Precaution must be taken to Guard against suprize—

Any Non Commissioned Officer or soldier found half a Mile without the Chain of Centinels, without a Pass signed by the Commadant of a Wing or Sub Legion, or form Head Quarters shall be Deemed a Deserter, and punished accordingly—

Any Centinel suffering a Non Commission'd Officer or Private to pass without such a written Permission, except a Party on Command, shall receive 50 Lashes for each and every Violation of this Order—

A Fatigue party of 300 Non Commissioned Officers & Privates with a proper proportion of Commissioned Officers will Parade tomorrow Morning at seven OClock, furnished with 100 Axes, 100 Picks and Shovels, & to carry their Arms; under the Command of Major Burbeck—

Headquarters, 31st August, 1794—"GENERAL ORDERS.—A general court-martial to consist of five members, will sit tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, "for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Major Shaylor, President, Lieutenant Wade, Judge Advocate.

"The disorderly and dangerous practice of permitting the soldiery to pass the "chain of sentinels, on pretext of going after vegetables, can no longer be suf- "fered? In future, on issuing day, only one man from each mess, properly armed, "and commanded by the respective sub-legionary quartermasters, will be sent as "a detachment for vegetables, to march at 7 o'clock in the morning.

"The pack-horses shall forage daily under the protection of a squadron of "dragoons; every precaution must be taken to guard against surprise. Any non- "commissioned officer or soldier found half a mile without the chain of sentinels, without a pass signed by the commanding officer of wings or sub-legion, or from "headquarters, shall be deemed a deserter and punished accordingly. Every "sentinel suffering a non-commissioned officer or private to pass without such "written permit, except a party on command, shall receive fifty lashes for each "and every violation of this order.

"A fatigue party of three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, with "a proportion of commissioned officers, will parade at 7 o'clock to-morrow morn- "ing, furnished with one hundred axes, one hundred picks, and one hundred "spades and shovels, with arms, commanded by Major Burbeck." A part of this order was in consequence of three men of the first sublegion being either killed or taken by the enemy, when out a foraging, which was done some time since, in a very disorderly manner, at the same time liable to the attacks of the enemy, without having it in their power to make the smallest resistance.

Head Quarters—Grand Glaize 1st Sept: 1794

At the Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President—Ezekiel Donaldson, a Private in Cap't Hughs's Company, was tried for attempting to Desert his Post—The Court having taken into considera-

tion the Evidence Adduced, are of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of a Breach of the Rules & Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, at four different times—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the Gen'l. Court Martial, & orders that the Punishment be inflicted on Donaldson at Nine OClock and to be repeated Daily at that time, untill compleated——

The Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor was President is dissolved—

Fort Defiance, 1st September, 1794.—This morning the fatigue party ordered yesterday began to fortify and strengthen the fort and make it of sufficient strength to be proof against heavy metal; the work now on hand is a glascis with fascines, and a ditch twelve feet wide and eight feet deep; the block-houses are to be made bomb-proof.

Fort Defiance, 2d September, 1794.—Every effective man of the light troops in the redoubts round the camp were ordered this morning to make three fascines.

The foraging party that went out this day brought in as much corn, dry enough to grate, as will suffice the troops three days. The soldiery get sick very fast with the fever and ague, and have it severely.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize 3d September 1794——

Lieut Rob't. Lee of the 2d Sub Legion is hereby appointed Adjutant & Q'r. Master of the Garrison of Fort Defiance, & is to be considered & respected accordingly—A court of inquiry of will sit at the Presidents' Tent, at Ten OClock tomorrow Morning to consist of five Members to investigate certain facts respecting a certain Horse now in Possession of Mr. Wells, found or taken from the Enemy by —— Strong a Private of the 1st Sub Legion on or about the —— Ultimo—Colo'l Strong President—Lieut Wade Judge Advocate—

Gen'l. Scott will nominate two Officers of the Mounted Volunteers, and the Adjutant Gen'l. two of the Legion who with the President shall constitute the Court—The Parties & Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

Fort Defiance, 3d September, 1794.—Nothing but hard fatigues going forward in all quarters. The garrison begins to put on the appearance of strength, and will in a few days be able to stand the shock of heavy cannon; the troops are very sickly, and I believe the longer we continue in this place the worse it will be.

Head Quarters Grand Glaize 4th Sep't, 1794

The Unsoldierly condition in which the Guards furnished by the right and left Wing, appear on the Parade, can no longer be permitted—The Camp being for the present Stationary, the Guards must assume a more Soldierly Appearance—The field Officer of the Day will attend to this

Business. The Light Infantry and Rifle Companies constituting the Picquet Guard of the Army—Pro. Tem—

The Commanding Officers thereof are to turn out their respective Guards to the Field officer of the Day & receive his Orders—

Fort Defiance, 4th September, 1794.—The number of our sick increases daily; provision is nearly exhausted; the whisky has been out for some time, which makes the hours pass heavily to the tune of Roslin Castle, when in our present situation they ought to go to the quick step of the merry man down to his grave. Hard duty and scanty allowance will cause an army to be low spirited, particularly the want of a little *of the wet*.

If it was not for the forage we get from the enemy's fields, the rations would not be sufficient to keep soul and body together.

Fort Defiance, 5th September, 1794.—No news of the escort; this day the troops drew no flour, and I fear we shall shortly draw no beef; however as long as the issuing of beef continues the troops will not suffer, as there is still corn in abundance on the river.

Fort Defiance, 6th September, 1794.—The work on the garrison goes on with life and will be completed in a few days. The weather is very wet and cold; this morning there is a small frost.

Fort Defiance, 7th September, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place this day. Our sick are geting better.

Fort Defiance, 8th September, 1794.—This day brings us information of the escort; by express we learn it will be with us to-morrow. It will be fortunate for us should the provisions arrive, as we have not drawn any flour since the 7th instant; nevertheless we have the greatest abundance of vegetables.

Fort Defiance, 9th September, 1794.—The escort has not yet arrived, but will be in to-morrow. General Scott with the residue is ordered to march to-morrow morning at reveille. The commander-in-chief engaged with the volunteers to bring on the flour from Greenville on their own horses, for which they are to receive three dollars per hundred, delivered at the Miami villages.

Fort Defiance, 10th September, 1794.—The escort arrived this day about 3 o'clock and brought with them two hundred kegs of flour and nearly two hundred head of cattle. Captain Preston and Ensigns Strother, Bowyer and Lewis, joined us this day with the escort. We received no liquor by this command, and I fancy we shall not receive any until we get into winter quarters, which will make the fatigues of the campaign appear double, as I am persuaded the troops would much rather live on half rations of beef and bread, provided they could obtain their full rations of whisky. The vegetables are as yet in greatest abundance. The soldiers of Captain William Lewis's company are in perfect health, the wounded excepted.

Fort Defiance, 11th September, 1794.—This day General Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers marched for Fort Recovery for provisions, to meet us at the Miami villages by the 20th.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, September 12th, 1794——

Doctor Allison[1] will examine the Sick, and Wounded and Make an immediately returns of all such as are not able to March or Capable of

[1] Richard Allison Pa.; sur. mate 5 Pa. 15 Mar., 1778; served to close of war; surg. mate U. S. inf. 12 Aug. 1784; surg. 24 July 1788; surg. 1 inf. U. S. A. 29 Sept. 1789; surg. of legn. 11 Apr. 1792; hon. disch'd. 1 Nov. 1796.

active Duty in the Field, those shall compose part of the Garrison of Fort Defiance, in Addition to the Artillery, and Infantry heretofore Assigned for that Duty—

The Company's Axes are to be immediately Ground and put in good Order; The same Number of Prisoners, composed of the best Ax Men, as were employed in opening the Roads to this place, are to be drafted, and to Parade at 7 oClock tomorrow Morning, under the S. Legionary Q'r. Masters, furnished with two Days Provisions—Captain Kibbs spies will compose the Evening Party, and serve as Guides—A Waggon with the necessary Tools, will accompany them as Usual—

Fort Defiance, 12th September, 1794.—This day the pioneers were ordered to cut the road up the Miami under the direction of the sub-legionary quartermaster; they are to commence at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, every department to prepare themselves accordingly.

The squaw that Wells captured on the 11th August, was this day liberated and sent home. Three soldiers of the 1st and three of the 3d sub-legions deserted last night; sixteen volunteers pursued them; they are to receive twenty dollars if they bring them in dead or alive.

Fort Defiance, 13th September, 1794.—This day a general order was issued, setting forth that the legion would march to-morrow morning precisely at 7 o'clock.

Head Quarters Grand Glaize 13th Sept: '94

The Army will March tomorrow Morning exactly at 7 oClock, the line of March will be the same as in the March from GreenVille to this place—Major Prices Corps will form the Van Guard—One Battalion of Brigadier General Torr Brigade, the rear & remainder of his Command on the estreme right Flanks; The left will be secur'd by the Miamis—The Horses are to be distributed to the respective Corps this Afternoon—The Stores belonging to the Q'r. Master Generals Department, must be packed, or loaded this Afternoon—

The Scarcity of Horses in the Q'r. M'r. Department renders it indispensibly Necessary that all such as now in the Possession of any Officer or Officers, except those that will be Assigned to the respective Corps be immediately Delivered to Captain Bingham—

Camp 11½ Mile Tree, 14th September, 1794.—The legion began their march for the Miami villages at 7 o'clock this morning and encamped on this ground at 3 o'clock, after marching in the rain eight hours.

Camp 23d Mile Tree, 15th September, 1794.—The legion marched at 6 and encamped at 4 o'clock. Captain Preston, who commanded the light troops in the rear, got lost and lay out from the army all night with a large part of the baggage.

Camp 33d Mile Tree, 16th September, 1794.—We encamped on this ground at 4

o'clock, after passing over very rough roads, and woods thick with brush, the timber very lofty and the land generally rich and well watered.

Camp Miami Villages, 17th September, 1794.—The army halted on this ground at 5 o'clock, P. M., being 47 miles from Fort Defiance and 14 from our last encampment: there are nearly five hundred acres of cleared land lying in one body on the rivers St. Joseph, St. Mary's and the Miami; there are fine points of land contiguous to those rivers adjoining the cleared land. The rivers are navigable for small craft in the summer, and in the winter there is water sufficient for large boats, the land adjacent fertile and well timbered, and from every appearance it has been one of the largest settlements made by the Indians in this country.

Camp Miami Villages, 18th September, 1794.—This day the commander-in-chief reconnoitered the ground and determined on the spot to build a garrison on. The troops fortified their camps, as they halted too late yesterday to cover themselves. Four deserters from the British came to us this day; they bring information that the Indians are encamped eight miles below the British fort to the number of 1,600.

Head Quarters. Miami Villages 19th Sept: 1794

The Legion will Parade for Review and to hear Divine service on Sunday Morning at 10 oClock in the most soldierly condition Possible—The Guards will not be relieved until after Review and Service.

All the Publick Horses must be Delivered immediately to Captain Benham, those belonging to the Contractor or to their Agent, and the whole to be ? readiness to proceed under an Escort to GreenVille at sun rise on the 21st Instant—

Camp Miami Villages, 19th September, 1794.—This day we hear that General Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers are within twelve miles of this place, and will be in early to-morrow with large supplies of flour; we have had heavy rains, the wind northwest, and the clouds have the appearance of emptying large quantities on this western world.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages, 20th Sept. '94——

At the particular request of Capt. Brock of the 4th Sub Legion, a Court of Enquiry consisting of Three Members will sit at 10 OClock this Morning to investigate certain specified charges, Assertions, or insinuations made or expressed by Capt. Benham the Pack Horse Master of the Legion, against the Character of the said Brock—And report the facts with their Opinion thereon to the Commander in Chief by 6 OClock this Afternoon—Colo'l. Hamtramck President—Lieutenant Wade Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

Camp Miami Villages, 20th September, 1794.—Last night it rained violently, and the wind blew from the northwest harder than I knew heretofore. General Barber with his command arrived in camp about 9 o'clock this morning with 553 kegs of flour, each containing 100 pounds.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages 21st Sep't. 1794

Each Wing will furnish One Hundred fatigue Men with a Due Proportion of Commission'd and Non Commission'd Officers, in Addition to the Pioneers to Parade at 7 OClock every Morning until further Orders, under the Command of Major Burbeck, furnished with such Tools as he may direct—

Camp Miami Villages, 21st September, 1794.—The commander-in-chief reviewed the legion this day at 1 o'clock. All the quartermaster's horses set off this morning, escorted by the mounted volunteers, for Greenville, and are to return the soonest possible. We have not one quart of salt on this ground, which occasions bad and disagreeable living until the arrival of the next escort.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages, Sept: 22d 1794

The Contractors will Issue full Allowance of Flour & Beef to all the Army in future & also the other component parts of the Ration, when in his power, with the Arrearages—

The Legion being stationary for the present and the Dragoon Horses low in flesh the Patrole will be dispensed with Until further Orders.

The Court of inquiry whereof Colonel Hamtramek was President, is dissolved—

A General Court Martial consisting of Five Members, will convene at 9 OClock tomorrow Morning, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—Captain Ford President—Lieut. Wade Judge Advocate— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

Camp Miami Villages, 22d September, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place to-day, except that the troops drew no salt with their fresh provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, 23d September, 1794.—Four deserters from the British garrison arrived at our camp; they mention that the Indians are still embodied on the Miami, nine miles below the British fort; that they are somewhat divided in opinion—some are for peace and others for war.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages. September 24th 1794——

The General Court Martial whereof Captain Ford is President will sit Tomorrow Morning at Nine oClock for the Trial of Cornet Blue, upon certain charges exhibited against him by Ensign Johnston—

Joseph Farrill of Cap't Prior's Comp'y, is liberated from Confinement, and to Join, and do Duty in said Company—

Robert Bowles in the employ of the Contractor is hereby sentenced by the Court Martial, to ask Pardon of Mr. Sloane, in Presenec of the Men now employed by the Contractor on this Ground—

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence, and Orders that it take place accordingly this Evening at retreat beating—

An Additional draught of two good Axe Men from each company are to assist the Artificers in preparing timber for the fortifications, and to be a standing fatigue untill further Orders—and shall have one half Ration per Man. per Diem. in Addition to their Rations, for this extra Duty—

Camp Miami Villages, 24th September, 1794.—This day the work commenced on the garrison, which I am apprehensive will take some time to complete it. A keg of whisky containing ten gallons was purchased this day for eighty dollars, a sheep for ten dollars; three dollars was offered for one pint of salt, but it could not be obtained for less than six.

Camp Miami Villages, 25th September, 1794.—Lieutenant Blue of the dragoons was this day arrested by Ensign Johnson of the 4th S. L.; but a number of their friends interfering the dispute was settled upon Lieutenant Blue's asking Ensign Johnson's pardon.

Camp Miami Villages, 26th September, 1794.—McClelland, one of our spies, with a small party came in this evening from Fort Defiance, who brings information that the enemy are troublesome about the garrison, and that they have killed some of our men under the walls of the fort. Sixteen Indians were seen to-day near this place; a small party went in pursuit of them. I have not heard what discoveries they have made.

Camp Miami Villages, 27th September, 1794.—No intelligence of the enemy. The rain fell considerably last night; this morning the wind is southwest.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages, 28th September 1794——

At the Genl Court Martial whereof Capt. Ford is President, James Murrow (the Master Armourer) was tried on the following charges exhibited against him by Captain Joseph Brook of the 4th Sub Legion, Viz.

For Striking and otherwise abusing Serjeant Porter of his Company, on the Morning of the 25th Inst—

2dly For insulting and abusing Language to Capt Brock, on the same Day in consequence of his having asked him his reason for so doing—

For presenting a Rifle at Captain Brock, when in the Execution of his Duty—

The Prisoner being arranged, Plead not Guilty to the 1st & 2d charges & Guilty of the 3rd—

The Court taking into their serious Consideration the Evidence offer'd them, find the Prisoner

James Morrow Guilty of the several charges exhibited against him, being breaches, of Sections 2d Article 5th, and Section 18th of Article

5th of the Rules and Articles of War—And sentence him to receive Fifty lashes, and to ask Pardon of Captain Brock and Serjeant Porter—

The Commander in Chief disapproves the first part of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, passed upon a Warrant Officer—But most decidely approve of the second part, and Orders that James Murrow (The Master Armourer) ask Pardon of Capt. Brock and Serjt. Porter, at Nine OClock Tomorrow Morning—on the Grand Parade—

The General Court Martial whereof Capt. Ford was President is Dissolv'd—

Camp Miami Villages, 28th September, 1794.—The weather proves colder.

Camp Miami Villages, 30th September, 1794.—Salt and whisky were drawn by the troops this day, and a number of the soldiery became much intoxicated, they having stolen a quantity of liquor from the quartermaster.

Camp Miami Villages, 1st October, 1794.—The volunteers appear to be uneasy, and have refused to do duty. They are ordered by the commander-in-chief to march to-morrow for Greenville to assist the pack-horses, which I am told they are determined not to do.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S
GENERAL ORDERS
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Head Quarters, Miami Villages 2d Oct'br. 1794

The lateness of the Season, and a Variety of other Pressing Circumstances, renders it indispensibly Necessary that every Officer and Soldier not actually on Guard or other Duty, should turn out as a General Fatigue, in order to complete the Fortifications with all possible dispatch—Mr. Thorpe will cause Guiding Poles to be put to the hind wheels of all the Waggons in Camp this Afternoon, and repair all the Axes and intrenching tools that may require repairs immediately—As this will be a General Fatigue there is no Occasion of Details—Every Man on fatigue is to receive one Gill of Whiskey per Day until further Orders—The signal for the fatigue to turn out will be at the usual time—

The Q Master General will Issue four Days Rations of whiskey per Man to General Barbies Brigade—

Camp Miami Villages, 2d October, 1794.—This morning the volunteers refused to go on command, and demanded of General Scott to conduct them home; he ordered them to start with General Barber, or if they made the smallest delay they should lose all their pay and be reported to the war office as revolters. This had the desired effect, and they went off, not in good humor.

Camp Miami Villages, 3d October, 1794.—Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier belonging to the square are on fatigue this day, hauling trees on the hind wheels of wagons; the first day we got an extra gill per man, which appears to be all the compensation at this time in the power of the commander-in-chief to make the troops.

Camp Miami Villages, 4th October, 1794.—This morning we had the hardest frost I ever saw in the middle of December; it was like a small snow; there was ice in our camp-kettles three-fourths of an inch thick. The fatigues go on with velocity, considering the rations the troops are obliged to live on.

Camp Miami Villages, 5th October, 1794.—The weather extremely cold, and hard frosts—the wind northwest. Everything quiet, and nothing but harmony and peace throughout the camp, which is something uncommon.

Head Quarters Miami Villages 6 October 1794

All the Intrenching Tools now in Possession of any of the Sub Legions, Corps, or Companies, of every Description, must be Delivered to the Q Master General this Afternoon, as the whole will be wanted, for the General Fatigue

Camp Miami Villages, 6th October, 1794.—Plenty and quietness, the same as yesterday. The volunteers engaged to work on the garrison, for which they are to receive three gills of whisky per day; their employment is digging the ditch and filling up the parapet.

Camp Miami Villages, 7th October, 1794.—The volunteers are soon tired of work, and have refused to labor any longer; they have stolen and killed seventeen beeves in the course of these two days past.

Camp Miami Villages, 8th October, 1794.—The troops drew but half rations of flour this day. The cavalry and other horses die very fast—not less than four or five per day.

Camp Miami Villages, 9th October, 1794.—The volunteers have agreed to build a block-house in front of the garrison.

Camp Miami Villages, 11th October, 1794.—A Canadian [Rozelle] with a flag arrived this evening; his business was to deliver up three prisoners in exchange for his brother, who was taken on the 20th August. He brings information that the Indians are in council with Girty and McKee near the fort of Detroit; that all the tribes are for peace except the Shawanese, who are determined to prosecute the war.

Camp Miami Villages, 12th October, 1794.—The mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched for Greenville to be mustered and dismissed the service of the United States army, they being of no further service therein.

Camp Miami Villages, 13th October, 1794.—Captain Gibson marched this day, and took with him a number of horses for Fort Recovery to receive supplies of provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, 14th October, 1794.—Nothing particular this day.

Camp Miami Villages, 15th October, 1794.—The Canadian that came in on the 11th left us this day, accompanied by his brother; they have promised to furnish

the garrison at Defiance with stores at a moderate price, which, if preformed, will be a great advantage to the officers and soldiers of that post.

Camp Miami Villages, 16th October, 1794.—Nothing new; weather wet and cold —wind from the northwest. The troops healthy in general.

Camp Miami Villages, 17th October, 1794.—This day Captain Gibson arrived with a large quantity of flour, beef and sheep.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages 18th October 1794

The Troops will Parade at 10 OClock Tomorrow Morning between the Fort & Block House, to hear Divine Service—They are excused from Fatigue this Afternoon, for the Purpose of appearing in the most Soldierly condition that Circumstances will admit of—

Camp Miami Villages, 18th October, 1794.—Captain Springer and Brock, with all the pack-horses, marched with the cavalry this morning for Greenville, and the foot for Recovery, the latter to return with the smallest delay with a supply of provisions for this post and Defiance.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages Octob'r 19th 1794

The Commander in Chief can no longer permit the very unmilitary disorderly, and Dangerous Practice of firing, in the Vicinity and hearing of Camp, to pass with impunity, at a Crisis, when there is strong Ground to suspect some serious and hostile attempt of the Enemy against the Legion—He therefore most positively orders every Officer to exert himself to put an effectual check to this Mal Practice in future—Any Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier, or follower of the Army who shall be Detected in fireing in the Vicinity, and hearing of Camp, as aforesaid (unless at an Enemy) shall immediately receive 50 Lashes, for a breach of this Order—Should any Commissioned Officer be so lost to Discipline, as to Violate the same, he shall be immediately arrested, and tried for giveing a false alarm—

The Gen'l. Fatigue will Parade tomorrow Morning at the usual Hour—

A Genl. Court Martial will sit at eight OClock to-Morrow Morning, to consist of Thirteen Members for the trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—Colonel Strong President—Lieut. Wade, Judge Advocate—

The Parties & Evidences to have notice to Attend—

Camp Miami Villages, 19th October, 1794.—This day the troops were not ordered for labor, being the first day for four weeks, and accordingly attended divine service.

Camp Miami Villages, 20th October, 1794.—An express arrived this day with dispatches to the commander-in-chief; the contents are kept secret. A court martial to sit this day for the trial of Lieutenant Charles Hyde.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages October 21 st.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo'l David Strong is President, held at this place on the 20th Instand—Lieutenant Charles Hyde was tried on a charge of Unofficerly, and Ungentlemanly behavior, exhibited against him by Major Hughes, of which. the following are the specifications Viz—1st For Writing things tending to his Prejudice, as a Gentleman & his superior Officer—

2d For Mutinous Conduct in engaging in a Party against him (The said Major) and endeavoring to compel him to resign, and leave the service, and threatening that if he did not, he should probably be broke, and in presuming to dictate to him to resign, to prevent being broke—

3d For Declaring in the Presence of Officers, that as long, as he the Major should be in the Army, he should not be long out of an Arrest—

The Court taking into consideration the Evidence adduced, are of Opinion that Lieut. Hyde is not Guilty of the charge or Specifications exhibited against him, and do Acquit him—

The Commander in Chief approves of the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, and Orders that Lieut Hyde be immediately liberated from his Arrest—

The General Court Martial of which Colo'l. Strong was President is dissolved—

The following Detachment will take Post in the Fort Tomorrow Morning at 7 OClock, under the Command of Lieut. Colo'l Commandant Hamtramck—Viz't.—

Captain Porters Company of Artillery—Capt. Kingsburys of the 1st Sub Legion, Captain Greaton's of the 2d Captain Sparks, and Reeds of the 3d and Captain Prestons of the 4th Sub Legion—The General Fatigue is to cease after this Day. The fortifications are to be completed by the above Detachment, and the Artificers that will be assigned for the purpose—

The Acting Q'r. M'r. will deposit the Stores & directed for the ? of the Garrison as soon as the Rooms are prepared to receive them, and have everything in that Department to move in a Moments Warning—

The Commanding Officers of Wings, will Please to cause the Arms to be furbish'd up, and the Troops to be immediately completed to 24 Rounds of Ammunition p Man.

Lieut Colo'l. Command't Strong will take charge of the left wing, at 8 o'clock Tomorrow Morning—

Camp Miami Villages, 21st October, 1794.—This day were read the proceedings of a general court-martial held on Lieutenant Charles Hyde (yesterday), was found

not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and was therefore acquitted.

Camp Miami Villages, 22d October, 1794.—This morning at 7 o'clock the following companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck of the 1st sub-legion, took possession of this place, viz: Captain Kingsbury's 1st; Captain Greaton's 2d; Captain Spark's and Captain Reed's 3d; Captain Preston's 4th; and Captain Porter's of artillery; and after firing fifteen rounds of cannon, Colonel Hamtramck gave it the name of Fort Wayne.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages, 23d October 1794

A return for shoes actually wanted in the respective Sub Legions, under Marching Orders, is to be made this Afternoon at 5 OClock, by the Pay, Masters, to be signed by the Commandants of Wings—The Number on hand being but small, none but those that are Actually barefoot, can be supplied at present—

Camp Miami Villages, 23d October, 1794.—The general fatigue of the garrison ended this day, and Colonel Hamtramck, with the troops under his command, to furnish it as he may think fit. All the soldiers' huts are completed except covering, and the weather is favorable for that work.

Camp Miami Villages, 24th October, 1794.—This day the troops drew but half rations of beef and flour, the beef very bad.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages October 25 *th*

The alarming and Villainous excess to which Marauding, Plundering and Stealing have been recently carried on, by the unprincipled part of the Soldiery belonging to the Legion, is such as to require the most exemplary Punishment—

The Commander in chief therefore offers a Reward of Twenty five Dollars to any Person or Persons who will discover the Principal or Principals concerned in killing any of the Cattle or Sheep belonging to the Publick, or to the Contractors (without proper Authority)—

And in order the more effectually to Check and prevent the plundering of the Publick, as well as the Contractors Stores, it shall be a standing and pointed Order, that every Individual belonging to the Quarter Masters or Contractors Guards, shall be held responsible, and shall be considered as Principals, when any Plunder or Theft shall be committed, on any part of the Stores placed under their charge during the Time for which they may have mounted Guard, as aforesaid—This order to be published at the head of each Sub Legion this Evening at Retreat beating—

The Pay Masters of the respective Sub Legions, are to make out returns for shoes actually, and immediately wanted, by the Troops that compose the Garrison at this Place, to be countersigned by Colo'l.

Com'dt Hamtramck, and presented at Head Quarters, at two OClock this Day—

Lieutenant John Wade Sub Legionary Major of the 1st Sub Legion is appointed Fort Major of Fort Wayne[1] & is to be obeyed and respected accordingly—

Camp Miami Villages, 25th October, 1794.—Nothing extraordinary, the same as yesterday.

This evening Captain Springer with the escort arrived, with a supply of flour and salt. A Frenchman and a half Indian came to headquarters, but where they are from or their business we cannot learn but that it is of a secret nature.

Head Quarters Miami Villages October 26th 1794——

A Genl. Court Martial will sit this Morning at 10 oClock to consist of Seven Members, for the Trial of such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—Captain Bradley President—Lieut. Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend—

Major Thomas Hughes of the 1st Sub Legion having resigned his rank and command, in the Legion of the United States on the 20th Instant, The Commander in Chief hereby Accepts of the said resignation from and after that Day, and orders that he the said Thomas Hughes continue to receive Pay and emoluments as a Major untill the first Day of January next from & after which Period they are to cease, and Determine—All concern'd are to govern themselves accordingly—The following Named Men belonging to Capt, Kibbys Company of Spies, are hereby Discharged the service of the United States—Viz—David Cox—John Smith—Ezekiel Donnald—Henry Edgar—James Price—James Lansby—& John Glass, but as invalids, are to receive Rations, and to be taken care of untill they recover, so as to be able to March—

Camp Miami Villages, 26th October, 1794.—Nothing occurring to-day except an expectation to march the day after to-morrow.

Head Quarters, Miami Villages 27th Oct. '94.

At the General Court Martial held at this place on the 26th Instant, whereof Captain Daniel Bradley is President, Corporal James Reading, John Fay Miller, John Hassell & Elivine Crowell, Privates in the 1st Sub Legion, were tried for Disobedience of a General Order, leaving their Guard, and Plundering or Stealing a Cow from Mr. Thorpe on the Night of the 25th Instant—The Court are of opinion that Corporal James Reading is Guilty of every part of the charge exhibited against him (except

[1] Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Disobedience of a Genl. Order) it being breaches of Article 4th and 21st of Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War—And therefore sentence him to be hanged by the Neck, until he is Dead, two Thirds of the Court concurring therein—The Court are of opinion that four Dollars, & 98 Cents, ought to be paid to Mr. Thorp out of the Pay that is Due to the said Corporal Reading for the Cow that was killed by the said corporal and his Colleagues, on the Night of the 25th Instant—They are also of opinion that John Fry Miller, John Hassell, Elwine Crowell are in like manner guilty of the charge exhibited against them and the like stoppages ought to be made from their Pay, for the purposes aforesaid, and sentence each of them to receive one Hundred lashes—

David Johnson Private in the 1st Sub Legion was tried upon the same charge, found Guilty, and sentenced to receive 75 lashes, and to have 4 Dollars and 98 Cents stopped out of his next Pay—as his proportion of the Costs of the Cow, which was by him and others Stolen on the Night of the 25th Instant—

Michael Brown of Captain Armstrongs Company charged with Mutinous Conduct, in Striking and abusing Serjeant Reed, the orderly Serjeant of said Company on the 24th Instant—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a breach of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 Lashes—

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the Genl. Court Martial whereof Captain Bradley is President, and orders that John Fry Miller, John Hassell, David Johnson & Michael Brown receive the Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted on them this Morning at 10 oClock on the grand Parade—

The Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Elwine Cromwell is hereby remitted—

The Legion will take up the line of March at 11 OClock, in the same order, that they advanced to this Place—As far as Circumstances will permit, The Cavalry to be divided in front and rear—

Camp Miami Villages, 27th October, 1794.—Agreeable to general orders of this day, we will march for Greenville to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Camp nine miles from Fort Wayne, 28th October, 1794.—The legion took up the line of march at 9 o'clock and arrived here without anything particular occurring

Camp twenty-one miles from Fort Wayne, 29th October, 1794.—The troops proceeded on their march at sunrise, and arrived on this ground at half past 3 o'clock, our way was through rich and well-timbered land, the weather cold and much like for rain.

Camp Southwest side of St. Mary's river, 30th October, 1794.—The legion proceeded on their march at 7 o'clock, and arrived here at sunset; continued heavy rain all day.

Camp Girty's Town, 31st October, 1794.—The troops took up their line of march at sunrise, and arrived here three hours after night, through heavy rain.

Greenville, 2nd November, 1794.—This evening the legion arrived here, where they marched from 28th July, 1794.

We were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder. Our absence from this ground amounted to three months and six days. And so ends the expedition of General Wayne's campaign.

Head Quarters GreenVille Nov'br 3rd 1794——

The troops that were left to Garrison this Post are immediately to rejoin and do Duty in the Sub Legions, and Companies to which they respectively belong—

The Commander in Chief requests Major Buell to accept of his most grateful thanks for his Care, and Attention, and Officer like Conduct as Commandant of GreenVille, and its Dependencies; from which Duty he is now relieved—All the publick Horses are to be immediately delivered to the Q'r. Master—— And all the Horses belonging to the Contractor are to be Delivered to their Agent at this place, without a moments delay——

The business of Baking must be renewed upon the same Principles as heretofore; The Adjutant General will give the necessary Orders——

The Guards of every Description will Parade tomorrow Morning at 9 OClock in the most Soldierly condition, and Manoeuvre as usual, under the Direction of the Officer of the Day—— The Picquett Guards are to consist of Two Captains——Two Subalterns, eight Serjeants, Nine Corporals, and One hundred and eighty rank & file, to be Distributed as the Adjutant General shall direct—— The Dragoons are to occupy the Horses that were formerly occupied by Lieutenant Masses Artillery Detachment & Captain Sparks's Rifle Company—— Stables are immediately to be built for the Cavalry—— The Q'r. Master will give the Necessary Directions——

Head Quarters November 5th 1794——

The following shall be the issues of Forage until further Orders. The field & Other Officers entitled to keep Horses agreeable to Law, and all the Dragoon and working Horses, shall receive 10 lbs of Hay, & 6 qts of Corn per Horse per Diem—— The Working Oxen 14 lbs of Hay, and 4 qts of Corn. The Q Master Gen'ls Pack Horses 10 lb of Hay & 4 qts of Corn, when at this Post——

The Commander in chief requests the Field Officer of the Day, the acting Sub Legionary Major and the Captains of Redoubts No 1, and 8,

to Dine with him in rotation, the Day on which they are relieved from Duty & Guard, which he prays will be considered as a standing Invitation——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8 November 1794——

At the Particular and Pressing request of Captain Benjamin Price of the 4th Sub Legion, a Court of Inquiry consisting of three Members will sit Tomorrow Morning at 9 OClock to investigate his Conduct during the Day of Action of the 20th of August last, in particular, "Whether" the said Captain Price was on that Day, so much under the "influence of Spirituous Liquor as to render him unequal" to the Command he then held, or incapable of performing "the then essential duties required of him," and report their proceedings, and opinions thereon.—— Major Burbeck President—— Lieutenant Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate——

The Parties and Evidences to have Notice' to attend——

The Pickets round the Exterior Parts of the Cantonment must be preserved, the respective Sub Legions must immediately repair all breaches that may have been made in front of their Hutts, and keep both them and the Banquets in perfect repair——

The Troops are to be immediately Muster'd up to the 1st Instant & Pay Rolls made out for Months of April, May, June and July—— The Adj't. Genl. will direct the Day of Muster of each Sub Legion——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 9th November, 1794——

The Court of enquiry ordered the 8th Inst., upon mature Deliberation had, upon the Evidence adduced, are of opinion that Captain Benjamin Price was not intoxicated, or otherwise incapicitated to perform any duty required of him on the 20th of August last, and that he behaved with Propriety, in the Action of that Day——

The Court of inquiry whereof Major Burbeck was President is Dissolved——

A General Court Martial to consist of five Members will sit Tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock for the Trial of the Prisoners now in the Provost Guard House—— Captain Gibson President—— Lieutenant Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Captain Bradleys light Infantry and the Rifle Men of the 1st Sub Legion will march at Reveille tomorrow Morning, furnished with 24 Rounds of Ammunition, and two Days Provisions per Man—— Under

the Command of Captain Bradley, who will call at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oclock for further Orders——

Adjutant General's Office November 11th 1794——

In persuance of the General Orders of the 8th Instant, The Corps of Artillery, and 1st Sub Legion, will be exempt from Duty, and Mustered and Inspected on the 10th Instant—— The 2d Sub Legion will in like manner be Mustered on the 11th Instant—— The 3d, on the 12th Instant, and the 4th on the 13th The Musters to communicate at such hours as the Commanding Officers of their Corps shall direct——

Blank Master Rolls will be furnished the Sub Legionary Majors, at this Office——

Adjutant Generals Office 14 November '94

The undernamed Men, Artificers, are to be Continued at the Publick Works, under the Direction of Mr. Thorpe, untill further Orders, Viz.—— Jacob Lee, —— Gilbert, and Lloyd Blackmore of Captain DeButts Company, Jacob Lollard and John Stedman of Capt. Bines's Comp'y 4th Sub Legion—— Sam'l. Wallace and Gough of Capt. Greatons Company, and Thomas Shattuck of Captain Bradleys Company 2d Sub Legion—— Peter Myers of Captain Fords Company of Artillery, and John Livingston of Captain Sloughs Company 4th Sub Legion——

By Command of the General——

Captain George Shrimes Spies are to be Mustered tomorrow morning, the 10th November at Ten OClock——

Omitted in its proper place——

Head Quarters 14th Nov'br 1794——

Captain Howel Lewis's light Infantry are to be immediately relieved from Guard, and furnished with two Days Provision, and completed to 24 rounds of Ammunition per Man. Captain Lewis will call at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oClock for further Orders——

The General Court Martial of which Captain Gibson is President is dissolved——

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain Alexander Gibson is President held on the 12th Instant, the following named Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz—— Serjeant Hugh Monteith of the Garrison of Fort Adams charged with positively refusing on the 2d of October last, in the presence of a Num-

ber of Soldiers, to obey the Orders of Lieut James Underhill Com mandant of said Garrison——

The Prisoner Pleaded not guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, it being a Breach of Article 5th of the 13th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, they sentence him to be reduced to the Ranks & to receive 100 lashes at five different times in equal proportions——

John Fullerton private in Captain T. Lewis's Company, charged with leaving his Post & going into Mr. Beatties Hutt on the Night of the 10th Instant & suffering a sheep to be stolen, which was under his charge in the Contractors Pen, Pleaded not Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner guilty of leaving his Post, it being a breach of Article 6, of Section 13, of the Rules and Articles of War, they sentence him to receive 100 Lashes at four different times, in equal proportions——

Patrick Smith a Dragoon of the 2d Troop charged with resisting and opposing the Corporal of a Guard when in the Execution of his Duty. 2d with absenting himself from Roll Call without Permission, on the Evening of the 10th Instant—— Pleads not Guilty of the 1st & 2d Charge—— The Court find the Prisoner guilty of a breach of Article 5, Section 13, of the Rules and Articles of War, & sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial and Orders the Punishment to commence tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock on the Grand Parade after the Manoeuvring of the Guards, and to be repeated daily, until compleated

Head Quarters 16th Nov'r, 1794——

At a General Court Martial will set this Day at 12 OClock to consist of Thirteen Members, for the Trial of such Prisoners as shall be brought before them, Major Buell President—— Lieut Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate—— All Parties to have Notice to Attend——

Head Quarters, Nov'br 17th 1794——

At a General Court Martial held on the 16th Inst and this Morning, whereof Major John H. Buell is President, Captain William Lewis of the 3d Sub Legion was tried upon the following charge exhibited against him by Lieut Wm. Mc Rea, of the same Sub Legion—on the 11th Inst. Viz——

For behaviour unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in willfully and Maliciously speaking Words tending to the Dishonour of Lieut. Mc

Crea in the hearing of one or more Commission'd Officers at this Place on or about the 11th Inst——

The Court are of opinion that Captain William Lewis is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him and do acquit him——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, and Orders that Captain William Lewis be immediately Liberated from his Arrest—— The General Court Martial whereof Major Buell was President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, 18th November 1794

A General Court Martial consisting of five Members, will sit Tomorrow Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—— Capt Peters President—Lieut Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—— the parties & Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Head Quarters GreenVille 19th Nov'br 1794——

Ensign Wm. Dangerfield of the 2d Sub Legion, & Ensign Thomas Lewis of the 4th Sub Legion——their Commission and Command in the service of the United States.

The said resignations are hereby accepted—— The Pay Master General will settle their Accounts & Pay them up to the first day of December next, from and after which time their Pay and Emoluments are to cease and Determine——

All Parties concerned are to govern themselves accordingly——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 21st Nov'br '94——

At the Genl. Court Martial whereof Capt. William Peters is President held on the 19 Instant the following Prisoners were tried upon the following Charges exhibited against them——Viz——

Jesse Snowden a Soldier in the 3d Sub Legion charged with leaving his Guard, and stealing Public cloathing as charged, it being a breach of Article 4th & Section 13th and of the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes, at four different times in equal Proportions—

James Doyle a Soldier in the first Sub Legion charged with being out of his Quarters & Drunk, and for Violently striking Serjeant Thatcher of the 2d Sub Legion when in the Execution of his Duty, on the Evening of the 18th Instant—— The Prisoner pleaded Guilty of being Drunk and out of his Quarters, and not Guilty of any other part of the Charge——

The Court find the Prisoner Doyle guilty of a Breach of the 5th Article of the 2d section of the Rules and Articles of War, but on account of his Character, and apparent repentance, only sentence him to receive seventy five lashes——

The Commander in chief confirms the sentences of the above Court Martial & Orders that it commence and take place tomorrow Morning on the grand Parade after the Manoeuvring of the Guards——

The Genl. Court Martial whereof Captain Peters is President are to proceed to Fort Jefferson tomorrow Morning at 8 OClock, in order to try all such Prisoners as may be brought before them at that Post——

The Legion will Parade the Day after tomorrow in the most soldierly Condition at Ten- OClock to attend Divine Service. One Quarter of a Pound of Flour per Man is to be issued Weekly for the purpose of Powdering the Hair of the Soldiery——

The Guards shall always appear upon Parade fresh shaved, and well Powdered, with their Arms, Cloathing, and Accountrements in the most Perfect order, for which the Acting Sub Legionary Major shall be held responsible——

Head Quarters 22d November 1794——

The General Court Martial, whereof Captain Will'm Peters is President, will examine certain Evidences now at this Place, concerning a Transaction, at or in the Vicinity of Fort Jefferson, Particularly specified in a Charge now in the hands of the Judge Advocate, after which if necessary, they will proceed to Fort Jefferson to make further investigation—— The Corporal punishment of directed to be inflicted on James Doyle is remitted, and the said Doyle is ordered to ask Pardon of Serjeant Thatcher upon the Grand Parade for the abuse he gave him, and then to be liberated from the Confinement——

The Allowance of Corn for the Cavalry, and Waggon horses is to be increased to eight Quarts & the Ox Teams to six Quarts per Horse and Ox per Diem—— The Quarter Master will direct the Pack Horses to be shod as fast as possible and without a moments delay——

Head Quarters GreenVille 23rd November 1794

Lieutenant Mc Lanes Detachment will March at Reveille Tomorrow Morning furnished with Two Days Provisions ready Cooked, and Twenty four rounds of ammunition per Man—— Lieut Mc Lane will call at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oClock for further Orders——

Head Quarters GreenVille 24th November 1794

Captain Springers Company will March tomorrow Morning at Reveille, furnished with two Days Provision ready cooked & Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—— The Captain will call at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oClock for further Orders——

The Pay Master of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Sub Legions, and Ensign Webster, in behalf of Lieut Hyde, will accompany Captain Springer, and will also call at the same hour, at Head Quarters for further Orders——

The Light Infantry of the 1st S. Legion are to March at Reveille tomorrow Morning agreeable to the Gen'l Order of the 26th furnished with two Days Provisions ready Cooked, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man, under the Command of Captain Prior, who will call at head Quarters this evening at six Oclock for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 27th November 1794——

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain Peters is President began on the 18th and Continued by adjournment untill the 25th Instant inclusive, Serjeant John Keating was tried upon the following Charges— Viz——

1st With mutinous, insulting and approbious Language, against his Commanding Officer Lieut. Marschalk

2d Seditious behaviour in endeavouring to persuade the Men of the Garrison of Fort Jefferson, falsely & without ground, that they were defrauded of some part of their Rations, and telling them, "that if they would second him; he the said Serjeant would draw up a Paper that would do his (meaning his said Commanding officer's) business, and inviting them to sign such Paper——

3rdly Falsely asserting that four of the Contractors Cattle had been privately killed in the Woods by the said Commanding Officer, without any thereof being given to the Contractor, and that the Beef of the said four Cattle had been issued by the said Commanding Officer to the Men of the Garrison——

4thly Neglect of Duty, and Theft, in being privy to the killing two Beef Cattle (supposed to belong to the Contractors) in the Woods at some Distance from the Garrison of Fort Jefferson, & receiving and Partaking of part of said Beef, well knowing the said Beef to be stolen; and not giving information thereof——

5thly repeated Drunkenness, particularly on the Morning of the 19th Instant——

The Prisoner pleaded not Guilty of any, or either of the charges

exhibited against him, except the last part of the 5th charge, and guilty of that——

Upon maturely, and Critically examining the Evidences in this Case, the Court are of Opinion, that the Prisoner Serj't. Mc Keating is Guilty of the 1st—4th & 5th Charges, exhibited against him, and of the 1st part of the 2d, and not Guilty of the 3d charge, or last part of the 2d—— Being a breach of Article 3d of Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War, and therefore sentence him to be shot to Death, two thirds of the Court concurring therein——

It is with the most painful reluctance, that the Commander in Chief, at any time, or upon any Occasion ever consents to take away the Life of a Soldier; but when such attrocious Crimes as those of which Serjeant Keating has been found Guilty; after the most fair, and full Trial, it becomes the pressing Duty of the Commander in Chief to confirm the Awful Sentence pronounced by the Genl. Court Martial whereof Captain Peters is President, and to Order that the said Serjeant John Keating be shot to Death pursuant to the foregoing sentence, on Sunday Morning the 30th Instant, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve OClock of that Day, in front of the Legion, at which time & place, the sentence passed upon Corporal James Reading on the 27th Ultimo, is also to take place——

The Reverend Doctor Jones will attend and prepare those unhappy Men, for the great change they are shortly to experience——

Had Quarters, GreenVille 29th November 1794—

The Legion will Parade at Ten OClock Tomorrow Morning in the most soldierly Condition, to attend the Execution and to hear Divine service—— The Guards will not be relieved untill after Divine Service. The Adjutant General will give the Necessary Orders, on the occasion——

Captain Edward Turner is appointed Sub Legionary Major, and Inspector to the 2d Sub Legion vice Captain Tilton—— Ensign John Brick of the 1st Sub Legion is appointed to take Command of the Dismounted Dragoons, untill further Orders, and will immediately make out a Return of the Arms and accountrements wanted to equip them, to act such, agreeable to Law, and the Conditions of their Inlistments

Head Quarters, GreenVille 4th December 1794

All the Invalids of the Legion shall be subject to be employed as Doctor Scott shall direct, under the Inspection of Doctor Brown——

The General Court Martial whereof Captain Peters is President, will sit Tomorrow Morning at Ten OClock for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 6th 1794——

At a Genl Court Martial whereof Captain Peters is President held on the 5th Instant—— The following Prisoners were tried upon the charges exhibited against?—Viz——

Barnabas Mc Fall as Soldier in the 3d Sub Legion, charged with Desertion, pleaded not guilty—— The Court find ? guilty of a breach of Article 1st of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive One hundred Lashes——

James Morrow, Soldier in the 4th Sub Legion charged with, and tried for Desertion, pleads Guilty; The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentences of the foregoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial, and orders the Punishment to be inflicted Tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade, after Manoeuvring the Guards——

Nathaniel Palmer, a Soldier in the 2d Sub Legion charged with Stealing and Destroying the Picquetts in front of the 3d Sub Legion, on the Night of the 4th Instant—— Pleads not guilty—— The Court are of Opinion the Prisoner is not Guilty of the charge exhibited against him and therefore acquit him——

The Commander in Chief orders that Nathaniel Palmer be immediately liberated, and that the Genl. Orders, of the 8th Ult. for repairing the Banquetts, and Picketts round the Cantonment, and the exterior Redoubts be immediately complied with, and for which the field Officer of the Day, and Commandants of Sub Legions will be held responsible——

The Corps of Dismounted Dragoons are immediately to repair the Picketts, rails, and Barrs round the Hay Stacks, and Prevent them from being injured or Destroyed in future——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8th December 1794

The Pay Masters will immediately pack the cloathing for the Garrisons of Fort Recovery, Wayne, and Defiance[1]——

The Adjutant General will furnish the Returns of those Garrisons, and give the necessary directions——

Captain Sullivans Light Infantry, & Captain Gibsons Rifle companies, are to be exempt from Guard & furnished with four Days Provision, ready cooked; and 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man, and to be in readiness to March Tomorrow Morning at 8 OClock, under the Command of Major Buell, who will call at Head Quarters in the Morning for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 9th 1794

The Paymasters will immediately examine the State of the cloathing, and Separate all that may be found Wet, from that which is Dry, and Deliver to each Non Commission'd Officer, and Private Soldier belonging to the respective Sub Legions; One Pair of Shoes, One Pair of socks, One Pair of Overalls, one Shirt and one Blanket——

The Genl. Court Martial whereof Captain Peters was President is Dissolved——

Ensign Brick will immediately draw two Days Provision per Man for his Detachment of Dismounted Dragoons, and be in readiness to March at Ten OClock this Morning—— Previous to which he will call at Head Quarters for further Orders——

Head Quarters GreenVille, December 14, 1794——

The execution of Serjeant John Keating is further respited until the 1st Day of January next—— The Issues of Corn must be made agreeably to the Orders of the 5th Ultimo——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Dec'br 20th 1794——

A General Court Martial consisting of thirteen Members, will sit Tomorrow Morning at Ten OClock for the trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—— Major Burbeck President—— Lieut Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

[1] In Defiance county, Ohio; was begun by Gen. Wayne 9th of Aug. and finished after the battle of the 20th. It was placed at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. It was square with a blockhouse at each corner, and surrounded by a ditch 15 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. Am. Pioneer, Vol. 2, p. 387.

Howe's His. of Ohio, Vol. 1 p. 545 says. Gen. Wayne after finishing the fort said "I defy the English, Indians, and all the devils in hell to take it." Gen. Scott standing by said "Then call it Fort Defiance."

Adjutant Generals Office December 20th 1794

The Non Commission'd Officers & Privates composing the Detachment under the Orders of Lieut Mc Lean, will immediately join the sub Legion, and Corps to which they severally belong—— The Commanding Officers of Sub Legions will arrange them to Companies

By Command of the Genl.

John Mills Adj't Genl.

Head Quarters—Greenville December 23d 1794——

The Legion will Parade for review & Manoeuvre the Day after to-morrow at Ten OClock, when every Officer and Soldier capable of doing Duty (except the old Guards) must Attend with their Arms, and Accountrements in the most soldierly condition possible——

The 1st Sub Legion to be levelled into Three Companies by reducing One of those now Present & to be Commanded by Captains Peters, Prior and Armstrong—— The Light Infantry by Captain Prior;

The 2d Sub Legion into two Companies; The Light Infantry to be commanded by Captain Edward D. Turner——

The Third to remain in Companies as they now are—but to be levelled as nearly as Circumstances will Permit—from the Recruits lately joined, of which Captain Howel Lewis is to take the first Choice for his light Infantry——

The Infantry of the 4th Sub Legion, are to be levelled into four Companies, Captain Brock to complete his light Infantry from a choice of the Non Commission'd officers and Privates of the reduced Company, or Companies——

Should there be any real riflemen, among the recruits enlisted for the 3d and 4th Sub Legions, they are to be appointed to the Rifle Companies of those S. Legions——

The Commanding officers of the respective Sub Legions will Please to see those Orders immediately complied with——

The respective Pay Masters will make out returns for Clothing for their Sub Legions, Viz—One Hat, One Coat, One Vest, One Stock & Clasp for each Non Commissioned Officer & Soldier, for shirts, shoes, socks and overalls, so as to complete every Man to Two Pair of each of those Articles, including what they have already drawn towards this Years clothing——

Head Quarters December 25th 1794——

From the unfavorable appearance of the Weather the Review and Manoeuvring, are Postpon'd untill Thursday next, i. e. New Years Day, when the Sub Legions will Parade in perfect uniform, with Plumes and other Distinctive Decorations, for which purpose the Adjutant General, will make out an estimate, and retiom of the necessary Materials; The Quarter Master Genl. will supply the Pay Masters with the same, the soonest Possible; He will also direct the sadlers to stamp out as many Cockades, in Addition to those on hand, as will be sufficient to supply all the Troops now on the Ground——

The Commander in Chief takes this early opportunity to request and Caution the Commanding Officers of Corps, and Companies, to oblige the Soldiery to preserve their New Uniform from being dirtied or injured, he also begs leave to Mention that the best Possible Criterion, to Determine the Good, or Bad Police Observed in Companies and corps, is from the Health, and Soldierly appearance of the Men; which will be critically observed, and noticed upon all Occasions—— The Advantage the Troops now have not only from experience, but by being in Possession of good Cloathing, independent of their New Uniform, will preclude all pretext or Excuse for their, or either of their unsoldierly appearance, on the Grand Parade, either for Guard, or Review in future.

One Gill of Whiskey, is to be issued this Morning for every Man of the Legion, to Celebrate Christmas Day, at the same time they are caution'd against intoxication——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 29th 1794

The Commander in Chief has the heartfelt pleasure of announcing to the Legion, the following honorable Testimony, of the high Estimation, in which both Officers and Soldiers are held by the President of the United States, and by a grateful Country, expressed by the unanimous Voice of their Representatives in Congress—Viz——

Department of War, 5th Dec'br 1794——

It is with great satisfaction the President of the U. S. directs the Communication of the Unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives to You, Your Army; and the Kentucky Volunteers; This Approbation, the most exalted and Precious which could be offered by a grateful Country, must be highly Gratifying to all included therein, in Addition to this Approbation, which cannot be increased as to the object, it Com-

prehends—— It is but justice to observe, that the President has formed the most favorable Judgment of your incessant Industry, in Disciplining The Troops for the Mode of Warfare incident to the Service in which they are engaged, and for your Judicious Arrangement, and Vigilance in Marching and Encamping the Troops, and for your care in obtaining the Necessary supplies for an Army in the Wilderness——

Congress of the U. S. in the House of the representatives——Resolved that the Thanks of this House be given to Major Genl. Wayne for the good Conduct and Bravery, displayed by him in the Action of the 20th of August last, with the Indians——

Resolved, Unanimously that the Thanks of this House be given to Major General Scott, and the gallant Volunteers from the State of Kentucky, who have served their Country, in the field during the late Campaign, under the Orders of Major Genl. Wayne, for the Zeal and Bravery & good conduct——

Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to Transmit the foregoing resolutions——

Signed—Jn'o. Berkley—Clerk——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major H. Burbeck is President, held on the 21st and continued 'till the 27th Instant inclusive Captain John Sullivan of the 2d Sub Legion, was tried, upon the following charges exhibited against him, by Major John H. Buell of the same Sub Legion, on the 8th Inst: Viz—For being so far under the influence of spirituous Liquor, after being Warned for Command on the 8th Instant, as to rencer him incapable of doing the Duty required of him as Commanding Officer of Light Infantry which he had the honour to Command—Capt. Sullivan Pleaded not Guilty—— The Court are of Opinion that Captain Sullivan is not Guilty of the charge exhibited against him & do Acquit him——

The Commander in chief confirms the foregoing sentenec of the Genl. Court Martial, and Orders that Captain Sullivan be immediately liberated from his Arrest, and to take Command of the Battalion Company, of the 2d S. Legion now at this place——

Head Quarters, Green Ville Dec'r 27th 1794——

The following Manoeuvres will be performed Tomorrow Viz—After review the Legion will take up the line of March in two Columns, composed of the light Infantry and Battalion Companies—— The four Rifle Companies to compose the front, flank, and rear Guards—— The Artil-

lery equally divided, and to move as follows, Two Pieces in the front, and two in the rear of each Column, The Ammunition Waggons in the Centre, there will be four different Attacks, i. e. One on each Flank, One in the rear, and One in front, Three first false Attacks, the fourth real.—— Upon beating the retreat, the whole will halt and dress, observing upon all Occasions the utmost regularity, and the most open Order—— The first Attack will be upon the right flank—— A piece of Artillery will be the signal for the Riflemen, upon that flank to begin, and to keep up a constant fire, falling back by slow Degrees, and passing through the intervals of the Troops of the right Column untill they gain its rear, when they will divide equally, and passing in the rear of the Column, with Velocity, gain its extreme right and left——

Upon beating to Arms the two Columns face to the right, and the Riflemen composing the front and rear Guards, will form in a line, with the right Column and by inclining to the Right and Left respectively, gain the flanks of the Enemy, and commence firing, taking care to keep wide upon the flanks, in order to avoid the shells—— Upon beating a March the Columns will Advance cool and slow, in open Order well Dressed, and Keeping up a fire advancing—— Upon sounding a Charge, The Troops will come to trail'd Arms, and advance with Velocity, well dressed & with a Yell——

During all this time the left Column stand fast, ready to support if Necessary, upon beating the Retreat, the Columns will halt and dress—— Upon beating the Assembly the Troops will face to the right about, and move slow, & in good order, until they gain their former Position, it is to be clearly understood that not more than six rounds are to be expended, either in this or either of the following Manoeuvres.

The second Attack will be upon the left Flank—— A Gun will be the Signal for the Riflemen, upon that Flank to commence firing—The same Signals and Manoeuvres, as directed for sustaining, and repulsing the attacks upon the right Flank, are to be observed in this Attack, upon the left——

The Third Attack will be in the rear—— A Gun will be the signal for the Riflemen of the Rear Guard to commence firing, falling back through the rear Line, and Dividing equally, and gaining the right and left Flanks of the rear line, as directed in the two former Cases; upon beating of Arms the Troops will form in two lines, as constantly Practiced for receiving the Enemy in the rear. The Rifle Men of the Right and left Flanks, forming in a line, with the rear line—— The signals, firings, and Manoeuveres, will be the same as in the Attack before Mentioned—

with this Difference, that the Artillery are to fire with Blank Cartridges, to prevent Accidents, as the shells would reach the Centinels, and Perhaps the Cantonment—— Therefore should any Piece or Pieces be loaded with Shells, that Piece or Pieces must remain silent; Upon beating to Arms the Troops will again form in a line of March——

The fourth Attack will be in front. A Gun will be the signal for the front Riflemen to commence firing, and falling back and retiring through the front line, and gain its extreme flanks—— Upon beating to Arms the Troops will form in two lines to receive the Enemy in front, flank, and rear—— The firings will be the same as in the last instance, except that the front is not to advance, untill the second joins, and the signal given for that purpose, the flank Rifle Men extending a sufficient distance to the right and left respectively, so as to leave ground for the second Line to advance and form to support the front—— Upon the second line being ordered up to support the front, the Manoeuvre is the same, as daily practiced—— Upon beating the retreat, the Legion will halt and Dress. Time will be given the Troops to rest from their Fatigue. One Centinel from each company will be advanced two hundred Yards in front, a Gun will be the Signal for the approach of the Enemy—— To renew the Attack the Centries will fire One after another, and then retire and join their Companies—— The Drums will beat to Arms, the Troops will form and stand ready for Action—— Upon beating the preparative the firing will commence again—— The Signals for Advancing, Charging and Halting will be the same as before—— As soon as the Line is dressed the Legion will be ordered to retire by Files from the Heads of Platoons, the Right by the Right, and the left by the left—— The word will be repeated and the facings made accordingly. Upon beating a March the Troops will return to the Grand Parade and form their proper front——

Major Burbeck will deliver 24 Rounds of Blank Cartridges pr Man at S OClock tomorrow Morning upon the returns of the Commandants of Sub Legions, and a sufficient Quantity of Powder for the Men—— The utmost care must be taken by the Officers of each Corps, to remove and secure all the fixed ammunition now in the Cartridge Boxes of the soldiers, and to have it carefully replaced immediately after Manoeuvring——

Two Waggons with Twenty four rounds of fix'd Ammunition pr. Man, are to move with the Troops—— The Legion will Parade for Review tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock——

Head Quarters GreenVille 31st Decem'br '94

The extravagant and extortionate Prices exacted from the Officers, and Soldiery of the Legion, by the Merchants, Shopkeepers, and Dealers, for every Species of Groceries, Goods and Merchandise, require that some reasonable and just rules and regulations, should be establish'd to govern and regulate the Price and Prices in future at the respective Posts and Governments from GreenVille to Gland Glaize inclusive——

The Commander in Chief has therefore thought proper to appoint a Board for the purpose to consist of the Q Master General, the A. General, and Mr. Hunt with full Powers to regulate and fix the price, and prices, at which every Species of Groceries, Wares, and Merchandize, shall be sold at the respective Posts, as aforesaid, for which purpose they are Authorized to call for the Original invoices, as also upon such of the Merchants and Traders, as they may think Proper for information, to the end, that whilst a liberal and reasonable Price is allowed to the Merchants & Traders for their Goods, on the One part, The Officers & Soldiers may be guarded from Extortion, and imposition on the other——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Jan'y 2d 1795——

The Legion is to be Mustered up to the 31st Ultimo inclusive, as the Companies belonging to the respective Sub Legion—— From and after the 1st of this Month, the Companies belonging to the respective Sub Legions, are to be Mustered agreeably, to the Arangement directed in the General Orders of the 23rd Ultimo——

The Commander in Chief hereby repreeves and Pardons Serjeant John Keating, in consideration of his long services, and his former good character, in full confidence that he has repented of his errors, and that by his exemplary good Conduct, in future, he will expiate for his past faults, and produce a Conviction to his Brother Soldiers, that he was not unworthy of the Mercy now extended to him——

Head Quarters Jan'y 3rd 1795——

The Legion is to be Muster'd up to the 31st Ult. inclusive, as the Companies stood at the last Muster—— The Adj't General will direct the Days of Muster, for the respective Sub Legions; from and after the first of this Month, the Companies belonging to the respective Sub Legions, are to be Mustered agreeably to the Arrangement, directed in the Gen'l Orders of the 23d Ultimo——

Adjutant Generals Office January 3rd

The Muster and inspection of the several Corps in the Cantonment, as Directed in the General Orders of the 2d Instant, will take place on the Days herein after mentioned——Viz——

The first Sub Legion will be exempt from Duty, and Mustered and Inspected on the 4th Instant——

The 2d in like Manner on the 5th—— The 3d on the 6th and the 4th on the 7th—— The Muster of each Sub Legion will commence at such Hour as the Commanding Officers will Direct——

Blank Muster Rolls will be furnished the Sub Legionary Majors at the Office——

John Mills, Adj't. Gen'l.

Jan'y 5th '95. A Gen'ls Office——

The Commanding Officer of Artillery and the Officers Commanding S. Legions will be pleased to direct that accurate returns be immediately made out, of Rations, and the component parts of Rations, which may appear to be due from the Contractor to the several Companies in their respective Corps——

By Command of the General

John Mills, Adj't Gen'l.

Head Quarters Greenville Jan'y 6th 1795—

Captain Brocks light Infantry, are to be immediately relieved from Duty, and to March tomorrow Morning at 7 oClock furnished with four Days Provisions and 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man, Capt Brock will call at at Head Quarters at 6 oClock this Evening for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 10th Jan'y '95

At a Genl. Court Martial held on the 23rd Ultimo, whereof Major Burbeck is President, Frederick Miller of the Corps of Artillery was tried for Desertion, found Guilty and sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and to have legal stopages made from his Pay, untill full Compensation be made to the Publick for the Articles lost.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence, but in Consideration of his former good Conduct, he hereby remits the Corporal Punishment Ordered to be inflicted, on the said Frederick Miller, and orders him to be immediately liberated, & to join, and do Duty in the

Company, to which he belongs, now at this Place——

The Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck was President, is Dissolved—— And a General Court Martial consisting of five Members are to set at 10 OClock this Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them, Major Burbeck President—Lt. Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Head Quarters, Greenville Jan'y ? 1795—

At the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President held on the 12 Inst. the following Prisoners were tried upon the Charges exhibited against them. Viz. Serj't. Silas Chase of Captain Pierces Company of Artillery, upon the following Charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Elliott—Viz—— For an improper interference in the Police of the company by giving Orders on the Settlers, when I refused, and he knew I would not countenance the same——

2dly for giving an Order in favour of Amos Mose on a Mr. Hamilton by which Liquor has been procured in Violation of a Genl Order——

The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the first part of the first & of every part of the 2d Charge & under the 5th Articles of the 18th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, sentence him to be reduced to a Private Centinel——

John Mulston and Wm. Stewart Priv'ts in Capt Cooks Company—— 1st For being out of their Quarters after Tattoo, on the Night of the 1st Inst

2dly For attempting to take away and destroy the Property of Lieut. Vance on the same Night——

3rdly for Mutiny, in opposing with Violence Serjts Say & Nugent, when in the Execution of their duty on the Night aforesaid—— the Court find Guilty of the charges exhibited against him being breaches of Article 5th Section 2d of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 lashes, in equal Proportions, at four different times—— They also find William Stewart Guilty as he Pleads, and Sentence him to receive 25 lashes——

The Commander in Chief hereby confirms all and every of the foregoing Sentences, of the Genl. Court Martial, and orders that the Corporal Punishment directed to be inflicted on John Mulston, commence Tomorrow Morning upon the Grand Parade & to be inflicted Daily untill completed——

The Corporal Punishment order'd to be inflicted on Will'm Stewart, is hereby remitted, he will join his Company——

The respective Sub Legionary Q Masters, are order'd to Collect and return into the Q M'r Genl's Store, all the Horsemans & Common Tents together with all the entrenching Tools, now in the Possession of the Officers or Soldiery, of the Legion—at GreenVille, on or before 12 oClock Day after Tomorrow, & for which they are and will be held responsible——

Head Quarters GreenVille Jany 18th '95

In pursuance of the Genl. Order of the 27th Ult. the Undersigned have Established the Price of the several Articles of Groceries, to be sold at this Cantonment & at Fort Wayne, as follows——

	Greenville.	Fort Wayne.
French Brandy	30/ Per Gall.	37/6
Spirits	30/ Do	37/6
Madeira Wine	40/ Do	50/
Sherry Do	30/ Do	37/6
And smaller quantities, at the same rate, in proportion——		
Best Brown Sugar	3/9 Per lb	4/6
Country Do	3/ Do	3/9
Coffee	3/9 Do	4/6
Loaf Sugar	5/6 Do	6/6
Chocolate	3/9 Do	4/6
Flour	10 Cents Per lb	——
Bacon	2/ Do	2/9
Butter	2/6 Do	3/4
Rice	2/6 Do	——
Cheese	2/6 Do	——

Beans of every kind are not to exceed the rate of four Dollar per Bushel——

Indian Meal, four Dollars Per Bushel——

Hand Tobacco 2/6 pr lb— Roll or Pigtail 3/9 per lb

Hand Soap 2/6 Do

And it is also our opinion that Dry Goods should not be sold at this Place at more than 25 per cent advance on the Cincinnati Invoice——

GreenVille Jan'y 14th 1795——

Signed { Jas O Hara[1] Q'r M'r Gen'l.
{ John Mills Adj't. Gen'l

[1] James O'Hara, Pa.; Q. M. G. of the Army 19 Apr. 1792; res'd. 1 May 1796; (died Dec. 1819.)

The Commander in Chief approves, and confirms the Prices established by the Q'r M'r Gen'l. & Adj't Gen'l, at which the several Articles of Groceries and Merchandize, as above stated shall be sold at each of the Posts therein mentioned——all Concerned are to govern themselves accordingly——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Jan'y 27th 95

The General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President will Sit Tomorrow Morning at Ten OClock, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them—— the Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

Head Quarters, Greenville, Jan'y 30th '95

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, held on the 28th Instant Peter Lyons of Capt. Brocks Company was tried For suffering himself to be relieved from his Post without the Corporal——

2dly For Absenting himself from his Guard without leave, and being Drunk on Guard on the Night of the 25th Inst. Pleads Guilty— The Court find him guilty of a Breach of Article 4th 5th & 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

William Miller of the first Troop of Dragoons charged with Defrauding Charles Henry of the 2d Troop out of 20 Dollars of his Pay—Pleads not Guilty— The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is not Guilty, and acquit him——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial, and Orders that Peter Lyons receive the Corporal Punishment to which he was sentenced by the Court Martial, on the Grand Parade at 9 OClock Tomorrow Morning—— Miller is to be immediately liberated from his Confinement——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 31st Jan'y '95——

At the Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, the following Named Prisoners were tried upon the following Charges, respectively exhibited against them—Viz——

William Glinn, William Coyle, Sam'l. Blue, William Crocker, and John Fricker, Armourers, in the Employ of the United States, charged with stealing a Kegg of Whiskey, and Secreting it in their Quarters, on or about the 29th Instant The Court find the Prisoners Glinn, Coyle, Crocker, Blue and Fricker, Guilty of the Charges exhibited against them,

and under Article 5th of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, Sentence each of them to Receive 100 Lashes & have their Rations of Whiskey stopped, untill a reimbursement of 1½ Gallon be made to the Q'r Master

George Flanks, Charles Munroe, Stephen Ogden and John Small Artificers, in the Employ of the Quarter Masters General, charged with stealing & secreting Whiskey, on or about the 29th Inst, supposed to be belong to the Q'r Master—— The Court find the Prisoners, George Flanks, Charles Munroe, Stephen Ogden, and John Small Guilty, and under Article 5th of Section 18th of the Rules and Articles of War, sentence each of them to pay for 2½ gallons of whiskey, and to receive 100 Lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial, and Orders that the corporal Punishment take Place accordingly, upon the Grand Parade, at 10 OClock Tomorrow Morning, after the Manoeuvring the Guards in the most exemplary Manner—when the Prisoners are to return to their Work, in the Artificers Yard & Shop——

Head Quarters, Greenville Feb'y 5th '95

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major Burbeck is President, held on the 2d Instant—John King a Dragoon was tried for Sleeping on his Post on the 31st Ultimo——

The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of the 6th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive One Hundred Lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence, and Orders the Punishment to take Place at 10 oClock Tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade

The Commander in Chief returns his Thanks to Ensign Breck, for his care, and attention to the Discipline of the Dismounted Dragoons, at this place from which Duty, he is now relieved, and to join his Sub Legion——

Capt. Taylor is to take charge of all the Dragoons, untill further Orders, whether Mounted or Dismounted——

Mr. George Webb is to join and do Duty, as a Cadet with Captain Turners Light Infantry of the 2d Sub Legion——

Adjutant Generals Office Feb'y 9th 1795——

The under named Men are by the Orders of the Commander in Chief to be immediately sent to Mr. Sloan, the Commissary, to Assist in killing and dressing the Publick Beeves——

Corporal Coon, of Captain Prices Company, and Thomas Bartlett, of Capt. Gibsons Company 4th Sub Legion, James Doyle of Capt Priors Company and Michael Brown of Captain Armstrongs Company 1st Sub Legion——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 18th 95

The General Court Martial, whereof Major Burbeck is President, will sit Tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— The Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 19 th

The Legion will Parade for Review and Parade, at 10 OClock on Sunday Morning the 22d Inst. and in order to Celebrate the Anniversary of that Great and Good Man, the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of America——

The Manoeuvres will be the same, as those Practiced, on the 1st of January, but it is hoped, and expected with more Attention, and regulority, for which Purpose the Commander in Chief requests the Officers to make themselves, and their respective Corps, Perfectly acquainted with the signals, mentioned in the General Orders of the 31st of December, and to Observe them with the utmost Punctuality——

Head Quarters GreenVille 22 Feb'y—1795

The Weather being unfavourable the Review and Display of Fire Works are Postponed, untill Thursday the 26th Instant—— In the interim the respective Officers will instruct the Soldiery in the Manoeuvres and signals mentioned in the Orders of the 31st December

The Quarter Master will Issue one Gill of Whiskey to every Man on Guard, and to all the Troops prepared for Review, upon proper returns countersigned by the Adjutant General in Commemoration of the Day, which gave Birth to the Illustrious WASHINGTON——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 23d Feb'y '95——

At the Genl. Court Martial where of Major Burbeck is President, the following named Prisoners were tried upon the following Charges respectively exhibited against them—viz——

Isaac Vanhist and Nathaniel Reader, Sutlers charged with selling spirituous Liquors, to a soldier of Soldiers of the Legion, contrary to a General Order—— They Pleaded severally not Guilty— The Court find the Prisoner Isaac Vanhist and Nathaniel Reader guilty of the Charges exhibited against them, being a breach of the General Orders of the 24th of January, and 6th of July 1794—and are of Opinion, they ought to be ordered out of the Cantonment, without the Liberty of returning to it at any time hereafter, in the Capacity of Sutlers——

William Shannon a Sutler, and Matthew Gill, late a soldier in Captain Peters's Company, charged with Disobedience of Genl. Orders, Prohibiting the Sale of Whiskey, or other Spirits, and with attempting to Defraud Andrew Derring a Discharged Soldier of Twenty Dollars in charging an exorbitant Price for Goods contrary to a General Order regulating Prices——

The Prisoners Plead severally not Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoners William Shannon & Matthew Gill, Guilty of a Breach of the General Orders of the 24th January, and 6th of July 1794, whereof they are of opinion that Shannon ought to be compelled to leave the Cantonment immediately, and never be permitted to return to it again, in the Capacity of a sutler—— The Court also Sentence Matthew Gill to receive 100 Lashes, and to be Drummed out of the Cantonment

The Commander in Chief hereby confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, whereof Major Burbeck is President, and Orders that the said Isaac Vanhurst, Nathaniel Reader & William Shannon, depart from the Cantonment immediately and never to return to it again in the capacity or Capacities of Sutlers on pain of Corporal Punishment; and also orders that Matthew Gill receive the Corporal Punishment to which he is sentenced by the said Court Martial tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade at 10 oClock, and then be Drummed out of the Cantonment——

All the Hutts belonging to the Legion now occupied by any Sutler or Sutlers must be immediately cleared for the reception of the Dragoons, and Captain Lyman's Detachment

February 24th 1795——

Adjutant General's Office

A Detachment to consist of One Capt one Subaltern, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and Thirty six Privates, will be Draughted and in readiness to March tomorrow Morning at 8 oClock, furnish'd with Two Days Provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man——

Captain Cooke will command this Detachment, and will receive his Orders at Head Quarters at 8 OClock Tomorrow Morning——

By Command of the General

John Mills, Adj't General

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 24th Feb'y 1795

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President held at this place on the 19th, and continued, by adjournment untill the 23d Instant inclusive, the following Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them—Viz——

Patrick Dougherty, a Soldier in Captain Brocks Company, charged with being Drunk, and Sleeping on his Post on the 9th Instant—— Plead not guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Dougherty Guilty of a Breach Article 5th and 6th of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 Lashes——

James Murray a Soldier in Captain Thos. Lewis's Company, charged with being asleep on his Post on the Night of the 10th Instant—— The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of Article 6th Section 13th of the Rules & Articles of War, and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes, in equal Proportions at four different times——

John Lynch a Soldier in Captain Thomas Lewis's Company "Charged with being Drunk on Guard, leaving his Guard, and Rioting in Camp on the Night of the 9th Instant, and for abusive and insolent language to Captain Sullivan, also with knocking down a Centinel, and making his Escape from the Guard House after he had been confined by Authority on the same Night——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the 4th and 5th Article of Section 13th, and Article 5th of Section 18th of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive One Hundred lashes——

William Irvin, Peter Walton, and Edward Gordon "Charged with having in their Possession three Horses, the Property of the United States, on or about the 17th Instant;" Plead not Guilty"——

The Court having deliberated well on all the concurring Circumstances in this case, find the Prisoners Walton, Irvin, and Gordon Guilty of

having three Publick Horses in their possession, and are of opinion they ought to lose the Money, they have Paid for the said Horses, which will be a Punishment Adequate to their Guilt——

Serjeant Edward Traner of Captain Fords Company of Artillery charged with repeated intoxication, fighting and abusing the Men of his Room, and for being out of his Room after Tattoo on the Night of the 22d Instant——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, being a breach of Article 2d of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to be reduced to the ranks——

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences, and Orders that the Corporal Punishment take place on the Grand Parade at 10 OClock tomorrow Morning, and that James Murray receive all his Punishment at the same time in place of four different times, as by the charge and face of the Proceedings of the Court, he was not so great a Criminal as Dougherty and Lynch, altho' each of them ought to have suffered Death, agreeably to the strict Constructions of the Rules and Articles of War——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 2d March 1795

Captain Edward D. Turner of the 2d Sub Legion is appointed to do the Duty of Adjutant General of the Legion, Pro Tem, and he is to be respected accordingly——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 3rd March '95.

Captain Lyman will make out a Detachment Pay Roll for his Detachment, up to the 31st December 1794, inclusive——

The following distribution is to be immediately made of that Detachment, agreeably to the list of the Names of the Non Commission'd Officers, Music and Privates, which will be furnished the Commanding Officers of the respective Sub Legions, by the Acting Adjutant General, Viz— Six Non Commissioned Officers, Three Music, and Twenty two Privates for the first—— Five Non Commission'd Officers, three Music, and fifty six Privates for the Second—— Two Non Commission'd officers and Nine Privates for the Third; and four Non Commission'd Officers and Twenty one Privates for the fourth Sub Legion——

Those Non Commission'd Officers, Music & Privates Assigned for the 2d Sub Legion, are to compose one Company, to be Commanded by Captain Lyman

Those assigned to the first and fourth, are to be distributed so as to

level the Companies of the respective Sub Legions, as nearly as Circumstances will Permit, by the respective Commanding Officers—— Lieutenant Daniel Bissell is annexed to Captain Peters of the first, Lieut Peter Grayson to Captain Brocks of the 4th—Ensign James Richmond to Captain Lymans of the 2d Ensign David Fero to Capt. H. Lewis's, and Ensign Henry P. Sterling to the Company commanded by Lieut. Mc Rea of the 3d Sub Legion——

Two Serjeants, two Corporals, One Drum, & Twenty one Privates, are to be Detailed from the 1st Sub Legion for a particular Command furnished with four Days Provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—— They are to take their Clothing and Packs with them, and be in readiness to March at 10 OClock Tomorrow Morning, under the Command of Ensign Brick, who will call at Head Quarters at 9 OClock in the Morning, for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 4th March 1795

Major Winston will immediately resume the Command of the Mounted and Dismounted Dragoons, and form those that are Dismounted into two Companies, who are to be Armed and Equipped with Musquetts, Bayonets and Cartridge Boxes, if not Already Completed, and to Act as Dismounted Dragoons, agreeably to the Law, and Terms of their inlistments, & to be perfected in the Manual Exercise, Marching and Wheelings, as mentioned in the regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States with which regulations the Commission'd Officers & Serjeant Majors of the Dragoons will be furnish'd upon application to the Q'r Master——

The Commander in chief is Confident that nothing will be wanting on the part of Major Winston and the other Dragoon Officers in Perfecting that Corps, in Manoeuvring, which will be found of the best utility, when Circumstances and the season will admit of their being remounted——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 10th March 1795

A General Court Martial is to sit tomorrow Morning at Ten oClock, consisting of Thirteen Members for the Trial of Lieut Benjamin Strother of the 4th Sub Legion upon certain Charges exhibited against him by Captain Brock of the same Sub Legion—— Major John H. Buell President—Lieutenant Charles Hyde Judge Advocate—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck was President, is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 11th March 1795.

The Commander in Chief in Virtue of the Power and Authority in him Vested, and in Pursuance of an Act of Congress to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes Passed the 22d of July 1790, Hereby prohibits all and every Merchant, Trader or other Person, from Trading with any Indian or Indians, and from bartering any kind of Property, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, with them or any of them, either directly or indirectly, without a regular License, first Obtained, on Pain of forfeiting all such Property Goods, and Merchandize, that he or they may have in his or their Possession, at this Place, or in the Vicinity; which forfeiture shall be one half to the Benefit of the Person making the Discovery upon due proofs of a Violation of this Order; and the other half to the United States.

Adjutant General's Office—March 13th 1795——

—— Smart late of Capt. Lymans Detachment, Giles of Captain Turners Company, and Moor of the 3d Troop of Dragoons, are to—sent to Mr. Thorpe to be employ'd as Artificers—

By Order of the Commander in Chief

Edward D. Turner A. G'l P. T.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 17th March 1795—

Extract of "an Act to regulate the Pay of the Non Commission'd Officers, Musicians, and Privates of the Militia of the United States, when Called into actual service, and for other Purposes" therein mentioned, passed 2nd Jan'y—1795—

Section 5th—And be it further enacted that for the completing and better supporting the Military establishment of the United States as Provided by the Act entitled an Act making further, and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the frontiers of the United States there shall be allowed and Paid from and after the first Day of January One Thousand seven hundred & Ninety five—to each Non Commission'd Officer, Musician and Private now in Service or hereafter to be enlisted, the additional Pay of One Dollar per Month during the terms of their respective enlistments; and to each Soldier now in the Service fo the United States, or Discharged therefrom subsequent to the 3d Day of March last, who shall reinlist after the first Day of January next, an Additional Bounty of eight Dollars, making the entire Bounty Sixteen Dollars, and to each Person not now in the Army of the United States or Discharged as above, who shall inlist after the said first Day of Jan'y next,

an Additional Bounty of Six Dollars, making an entire Bounty of Fourteen Dollars—But the Payment of four Dollars of each additional Bounty hereby granted, shall be Deferred untill the Soldier Inlisting shall join the Regiment or Corps in which he is to serve—

Section 6th. And be it further enacted that to those in the Military service of the United States, who are or shall be employed on the Western frontiers, there shall be allowed during the time of their being so employed two Ounces of Beef or Pork, in Addition to each of their Rations, and half a Pint of Salt, in Addition to every one hundred Rations—

An Act in Addition to an Act intitled, "An Act to regulate the Pay of the Non Commission'd Officers, Musicians and Privates of the Militia of the United States, when called into Actual Service, and for other Purposes"—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Augmentation of Bounty Authorized by the 5th Section of the Act intitled, "An Act to regulate the Pay of the Non Commissioned Officers Musicians and Privates of the Militia of the United States when called into actual service, and for other purposes" shall be allowed and Paid to such recruits as shall have inlisted after the passing of said Act, or shall hereafter Inlist in like manner as is by the said— Provided in cases of Inlistments after the first Day of January next"—

The foregoing Extracts having been Officially communicated to the Commander in Chief by Colo'l Timothy Pickering,[1] Secretary of War, are to be considered Authentic, & to govern Accordingly—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 18th March '95——

The Pay Master Genl. will advance, Five hundred Dollars to each and every of the Commanding Officers of the respective Companies of Dragoons, Artillery & Riflemen, belonging to the Legion now on the North West Side of the Ohio, to be faithfully and solely appropriated for the purpose of Recruiting, Agreeably to the 5th Article of the Act of Congress passed the 2d Jan'y 1795, and the Act of Congress as Published in the General Orders of the 17th Instant, & for which the respective Commanding Officers will be held responsible—

The Court Martial whereof Major Buell is President will proceed to try all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—

[1] Timothy Pickering, Mass.; Col. Mass. regt. war 1775; col. ag. to gen. Washington 18 June 1777 to 1778; elected member of board of war 7 Nov. 1777; col. and qmr. gen. cot'l. army 5 Aug. 1780 to 1795; Sec. of war 2 Jan. to Dec. 1795; (died 29 Jan. 1829.)

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 20th March 1795

The Sun having enter'd the Summer Solstice, the Guards are to be on the Grand Parade exactly at 8 oClock every Morning untill further Orders—The Dismounted Dragoons Commanded by Lieut. Webb are to Manoeuvre every Morning with the Guards as Light Infantry and to be furnished with Blank Cartridges, for the purpose of firing—

The Guards must March to the Grand Parade in Platoons, or Sections, and from thence to their respective Posts in the same Order after Manoeuvring—The Commanding Officers of the respective Guards will employ two Hours every fair Day, in perfecting the Men in the Manual exercise, Marching and Wheeling, every Motion and Movement must be performed with Life and Celerity, and with Exactness, Preparatory to the relieving certain Garrisons on the Margin of the Lakes—

Adjutant General's Office—March 22d 1795

John Hamfield of Captain De Butts's Company of the 4th Sub Legion, and Cornelius McMahon of Captain Armstrongs Company of the 1st Sub Legions are to be sent to Doctor Brown to be employed by him—

By Order of the Commander in Chief

Edward D. Turner, Adjt. Genl. P. F.

Head Quarters. GreenVille 25th March 1795——

The respective Sub Legions are immediatly to bury all the Carrion, Dirt and Filth in front of the Picketts out as far as the Redoubts, as well as within the Picketts, and about the Hutts, and to prepare Vaults, at a proper Distance without the Picketts as usual—

The Dragoons are to bury all the Carrion in front of Masseys Bastion, out as far as No. 8., as well as all the dirt and filth round their hutts, and Wheel and carry the Dung out of the Stable and round it to a proper distance from the Picketts—The Artillery are to Clean away and bury all the Carrion and filth in front of their Bastions—And as Cleanliness is ever conducive to Health, the respective Commandants and Sublegionary Quarter Masters will be responsible for Completing this business without delay—

The respective Redoubt Guards are to Bury all the Carrion in their front, and beyond the chain of sentries for the Distance of One hundred Yards—The officers of the Day will cause this order to be strictly complied with—

The Quarter Master will furnish the Necessary Tools, which are to

be returned as soon as this Necessary business is accomplished which be done the soonest possible.

One Serjeant, One Corporal, and eight Dragoons are to Parade at Head Quarters, every Morning at 9 OClock in the most Soldiery Condition, untill further Orders—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 26th March 1795——

The Commander in Chief directs that the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Buell is President, do revise their Proceedings from the 11th to the 21st Ins't inclusive, as well as their requisition of the 23d & 4th

Lieut. Hyde will call at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 OClock—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 27th March '95——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Buell is President, William Crocker, an Armourer in the Service of the United States, and James Scott a Fifer in the 4th Sub Legion, were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them, found Guilty, and ordered to receive One hundred lashes each, but recommended by the Court to Mercy—

The Commander in Chief Pardons them Accordingly, and Orders them to be immediately liberated and to join the companies to which they belong—

A court of Inspection to Consist of Three Officers and Mr. Sloane and Mr. Culberson are to proceed immediately to examine the Flour now landing and make a Particular report of its Condition, Quality and Quantity—The Boats are to return to the falls at Gunfire tomorrow Morning—The Quarter Master will Issue One Hunting Shirt, to each Non Commission'd Officer and Soldier belonging to those Crews, who are to be considered as Boatmeut untill further Orders—and to be under the particular directions of the Quarter Masters Department—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 30th March 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major John H. Buell is President began on the 11th and continued by adjournment until the 27th Instant inclusive, Lieut. Benjamin Strother of the 4th Sub Legion was tried upon the following specified Charge exhibited against him by Captain Brock of the same Sub Legion on the 7th Instant Vizt.—

"For behaviour unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman." Specification 1st—In falsely and Maliciously asserting in the hearing of several

Officers, and other Person or Persons (not officers) on the Night of 6th Instant that I was a Rascal, a Coward and no Gentleman."

Specification the 2d In having Asserted in like Manner at the Miami Villages in the Month of October last that I was a Coward, a Rascal; and no Gentleman."

3rd In declaring in the manner first aforesaid on the Night of the 6th Inst. that I was a Coward, a Rascal & no Gentleman in my Absence, and after having begged my Pardon, for making the same Assertion in October last, at our Camp, at the Miami Villages"—

Specification 4th "In endeavoring Wilfully, Maliaciously and without any cause to injure my reputation as a Gentleman, and Wantonly ruin my Character as an Officer & Soldier, by scandalously speaking the Words aforesaid, at two different times, in my Absence and when I could not Justify myself"—

Lieut Strother "admitted that he had made the Assertions stated in the 1st specification, but denied the Guilt or falsehood, and Pleaded not Guilty of either the other specifications—

The Court having maturely deliberated on the Evidence adduced in this Case, are of opinion that Lieut. Benjamin Strother is Guilty of falsely Asserting that Capt Brock was a Coward as stated in the first and second specifications, and that he is not Guilty of any other part of the 1st and 2d Specifications, they also find him Guilty of the 1st and not Guilty of the last part of the 3rd Specification, and also Guilty as Charged in the 4th Specification, Viz—of endeavouring, Willfully, Maliciously and without any just cause to injure Capt Brockes reputation as an Officer and Soldier, and not Guilty of any other part of the charge or Specification exhibited against him. but in consequence of the many mitigating circumstances, they only sentence him the said Lieut. Benjamin Strother by Virtue of the Power in them Vested, in the 21st Article of the Appendix to the Rules and Articles of War, to be suspended from his Command in the Legion for the Term of Six Months, and that he forfeit his Pay and Emoluments during the same Period"—

After the most mature and Deliberate Consideration, the Commander in Chief finds it his indispensible duty, to disapprove of that part of the Proceeding of the Gen'l. Court Martial, whereby the Court, or a Majority thereof admitted testimony not in Point and foreign to the Case before them, tending to Criminate not only the Plaintiff but even the Witnesses and a Part of their own body, AND because Testimony thus improperly and illegally admitted, might be drawn into a President that would eventually be attended with the most Serious and Danger-

ous Consequences—Under those impressions the Commander in Chief disapproves not only of that part of the Proceedings already mentioned but also upon the mild sentence passed upon Lieut. Strother—

As it evidently appears that Gambling has been the Principle if not the sole Cause of the Misunderstanding between Capt. Brock and Lieut Strother, in order therefore to put an effectual and entire stop to that bad Practice in the Legion, a Practice which has so often proved ruinous to Families, and Individuals in almost every Rank and Station of Life —The Commander in Chief hereby forbids all and every kind or species of Gambling, either for Money or Property, on Pain, if a Commission'd officer, of being deemed Guilty of disobedience, of the most Pointed General Orders and Punished accordingly at the Discretion of a Court Martial, and if a Non Commission'd Officer, or soldier of receiving 50 Lashes for each and every breach of this Order—Lieut. Strother is liberated from his arrest—The General Court Martial whereof Major Buell is Dissolved was President is Dissolved—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 6th April 1795——

Lieutenant James Underhill of the 4th Sub Legion having resigned his Commission and Command in the Legion of the United States "from a Conviction that this Climate does not agree with his Constitution, which is much impair'd from long want of Health"—

The Commander in Chief therefore accepts of the resignation of Lieut. Underhill from and after this date, and directs the Pay Master Gen'l. to settle with and Pay Mr. Underhill up to the 15th of May next coming, in order to enable him to reach the War Office, when his Pay and Emoluments are to cease and Determine, all concern'd are to be govern'd Accordingly—

The Acting Adjutant Gen'l. will arrest Captain Joseph Brock of the 4th Sub Legion upon a certain charge and specification exhibited by Lieut Campbell Smith of the same Sub Legion, in behalf of Several Officers of the Legion—A Copy of which charge and arrest are to accompany the Arrest—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8th April '95

The liberal Pay, Bounty and Cloathing & Rations allowed by Congress to the Non Commission'd Officers and soldiers serving on the Frontiers North West of the Ohio—far exceeds that of any other Army in the Universe; Add to this the Pleasing Prospect of Peace with all the late hostile Tribes of Indians, and the Possession of all the British

Posts upon the Margins of the Lakes; those Lakes abounding with almost every kind of the finest fish, & Water Fowl, and their Margins cover'd with Game must produce a Conviction to the minds of the soldiery of the Legion, that their Situation in future will be happy Pleasant and easy, Attended with Agreeable Variety and Plenty—

And in Order to render the Service still more Pleasing to all such Non Commission'd Officers and Soldiers, who have not more than Ten Weeks to remain, and who wish to engage in the service of a grateful Country (Pleasingly sensible of their Merits) for the Term of Three Years, from and after the expiration of their present inlistment; The Commander in Chief hereby grants Permission to each and every of them so reinlisted, to join such Sub Legion, Corps Troop or Company immediately as they or either of them may choose, or wish to serve in—This Order to be Published at the head of each Sub Legion and corps this Evening at Roll Call, and to govern Accordingly—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 9th April 1795—

A General Court Martial will Convene tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock, to consist of five Members for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them. Captain Howell Lewis President—The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend—

Major Winston is to — Duty as Officer of the Day in due rotation—

Adjutant Generals Office, April 14th 1795—

Stephen Reynolds of Captain Lymans Comp'y. is to be immediately sent to Mr. Morrow, to be employed as an Artificer—

By Order, Edw'd D. Turner
Adj't Gen'l P. Tem——

Head Quarters, GreenVille—14th 1795——

At a Gen'l. Court Martial held on the 10th Instant whereof Capt Howell Lewis President, the following Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them Viz.—

Baltzer Wilhelm, a Soldier in the 4th Sub Legion charged with inlisting with Lieut. Divin, and receiving the Bounty from Captain Sullivan with an intent to defraud the United States—The Court Prisoner plead Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him—The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of the 3d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 Lashes, and that his Pay be stopped to reimburse the Money he may have received from Capt. Sullivan—

James OBryan a Soldier in Captain Priors Company of the 1st Sub Legion, charged with having left his Post while a Centinel on the 30th of March last—The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of the 6th Article of 13th Sec: of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to Receive 100 Lashes—

Edmund Ryan of Captain Priors Company charged with leaving his Post, and laying down to Sleep, on the Evening of the 30th of March—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the 6th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive 100 Lashes—

Thomas Fullen of Captain De Butts's Company acquitted, *for* the Court for Want of Evidence to support the Charge—The Commander in Chief hereby Confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences, and Orders that the Corporal Punishment take Place on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning after Manoeuvring of the Guards—

The Court Martial, whereof Captain Howell Lewis was President is Dissolved—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 15th April '95.

the following list of Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, are authentic, and the Officers are to rank and be respected Accordingly

Cavalry—

Leonard Covington	Captain 16th June, 1794	Vice Fleming Deceas'd
John Webb	Do 20th Aug't '94	Vice Miss Campbell, k'd
John Posey	Lieut. 16th June	Vice Corrington[1] prm'td
William K. Blue	Do 14 July	Vice Dunn Deceased
Mattheas Slough	Do 20th Aug't	Vice Webb Promoted

Artillerists and Engineers—

Stephen Rochefontaine[2]	Lieut. Col; Commandant
Lewis Tonsard [2 1-2]	Major
John Jacob Ulrich Rivarde [3]	Do
Constant Freeman, Jun'r [4]	Do

[1] See Covington.

[2] Stephen Rochefontaine, France. Lt. col. arts. 26 Feb., 1795; dismissed 7 May, 1798.

[2½] Louis Tousard, France. Joined army 1777; Act 27 Oct., 1778, "Resolved, That the gallantry of Monsieur Tousard in Rhode Island, where he was wounded & lost an arm in action is deserving of the highest applause and that Congress, in consideration of his zeal and misfortune do promote the said Monsieur Tousard to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the service of the U. S., by brevet, and that he do receive a pension of thirty dollars per month out of the Treasury of the U. S. during his life;" maj. 26 Feb., 1795; lt. col. 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; died 18 Sept. 1821.

[3] John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi, France. Maj. arts. 26 Feb. 1796; 1 arts. & eng. 7 May, 1798; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802; (died 4 Jan. 1808.)

[4] Constant Freeman, Mass. 1 lt. Stevens batln. contl. art. 9 Nov., 1776; capt. lt. 1 Oct. 1778 and served to June 1783; maj. 1 arts. 28 Feb. 1795; lt. col. arts. 1 Apr. 1802; bvt. col. 10 July, 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1815; died 27 Feb. 1824.

Captains—

Michael Kalteisen	Vice	Pilken	Dec'd to rank 18 June,'94
Donald Grant Mitchell[1]	Vice	Morris	Do 8th Augt.
Abernael Youngs Nicoll[2]	Vice	Taylor	Resign'd 29th Nov'br
Staats Morris	Vice	Williamson [14]	Dec'd to rank 26 Feb.'95
David Hale	Lieut	vice Yates [15]	Do 17 July '94
Theophilus Elmer [3]	Do	vice Densmoor [16]	Do 17th July
William Wilson [4]	Do	vice Drinkwater	Do Do
Horatro Dayton [5]	Do	vice Ripley [17]	Do Do
William Morris [6]	Do	vice Habershain	declin'd 29 July '94
George Hardy [7]	Do	vice Barton	Do
John Lovell [8]	Do	to fill a Vacancy	occas'd by an Arrang't
Peter Talman [9]	Do	vice Grayson	Deceased 26 Feb'y '95
Joseph Guimfre[10]	Do	vice Carter	Declined Do
John Saunders [11]	Do	vice Coleman	Do Do
Nathaniel Cudworth [12]	Do	vice Nicoll	Promoted Do
Thomas Underwood [13]	Do	vice Smith	Resigned Do

First Sub Legion—

Bezaliel Howe	Major	20 Oct'br '94	Vice Hughs, Resigned
Bernard Gaines	Capt.	30th June "	Vice Kersey, Promoted
Bart'w Shomberg	do	do	Vice Hartshorne, Killed
John Wade	do	1st July	Vice Peters, Promoted
Ross Bird	do	6th July	Vice Jeffers, Resign'd
Ferdinand L. Clayborne	Lieut.	30th June	Vice Gaines, Promoted
John Breck	do	do	Vice Shomberg do
Edmund Taylor	do	1st July	Vice Wade do
Elijah Strong	do	6th July	Vice Bird do
Rezin Webster	do	11th July	Vice Montfort, Resigned

[1] Donald Grant Mitchell, Conn. Capt. 1 art. 8 Aug., 1794; died 6 Aug. 1798.

[2] Abimael Youngs Nicoll, N. Y. Lt. art. 4 Mar. 1791; capt. 29 Nov., 1794; maj. 1 Dec. 1804; adjt. & inspr. army 2 Apr. 1807; a. a. g. 28 Apr., 1812; col. g. 18 Mar., 1813; res'd 1 June, 1814.

[3] Theophilus Elmer, N. J. Lt. 1 art. 1794; capt. 29 July, 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June, 1802.

[4] William Wilson, Md. Lt. 1794; res'd 1799; lt. 1801; capt. 1808; maj. 1812; bvt. maj. 1818 for ten years faithful service in one grade; died 15 Sept. 1825.

[5] Horatio R. Dayton, N. J. Lt. art. 17 July, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796, at his own request.

[6] William Morris, Ga. Lt. arts. 29 July, 1794; out in 1798.

[7] George Hardy, Va. Lt. arts. 29 July, 1794; died Nov., 1796.

[8] John M. Lovell, Mass. Lt. arts. 26 Feb. 1795; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

[9] Peter Tallman, N. Y. Lt. arts. 26 Feb. 1795; capt. 29 Dec., 1800; died 15 Sept., 1804.

[10] Joseph Guipmpe. Lt. arts. 26 Feb. 1795; res'd 22 Feb., 1799.

[11] John Saunders, Va. Lt. arts. 26 Feb., 1795; capt. 1803; maj. lht. art. 9 Jan. 1809; died 15 Mar. 1810.

[12] Nathaniel Cudworth, Mass. Lt. arts. 26 Feb., 1795; died Dec., 1796.

[13] Thomas Underwood, Va. Lt. 1 art. 26 Feb., 1795; dropped Aug., 1799.

[14] Peter Williamson, Ga. 1 lt. 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

[15] William Yates, N. Y. Lt. 1799; capt. 1 Dec., 1805; res'd 1 Nov., 1806.

[16] See Dinsmore.

[17] John Ripley, Conn. Capt. 8 Conn. 1775; maj. 1776; U. S. Inf. 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800.

Second Sub Legion—

Andrew Marschalk	Capt. 20th October, 1794	Vice Howe, Promoted
Howell Cobb	Lt. 16th " "	Vice Younghusb'd, Dec'd
Joseph Campbell	Do 20th " "	Vice Marschalk, Prom'td

Third Sub Legion—

William Mac Rea	Capt. 10th October' '94	Vice Hannah, Deceased
Levi Mc Clean	Lieut. 30th June, "	Vice Craig, Killed

Fourth Sub Legion.

Thomas Butler	Lt. Col. Comm'dg 1 July, '94	Vice Clark, Resigned
William Kersey	Major 30th June	Vice McMahon, Killed
William Peters	do 1 July	Vice Butler, Promoted
Richard Butler	Lieut. 20 Aug't	Vice Towles, Killed

List of Ensigns in the four Sub Legions—

NAMES	DATE OF RANK	REMARKS
John Wallington	22d Feb'y, '93	
Francis Johnson	ditto	
Thomas Livaine [1]	12th May, '94	
Richard Chandler	ditto	
Samuel Doldt	ditto	
John Mc Cleary [2]	ditto	
Benjamin Rand	ditto	
Henry Sterling	ditto	
Ephriam Carpenter	ditto	
David Fero, Jun'r	ditto	
James Richmond	ditto	
Nich's Rosencrantz	ditto	Belonging to Cap. Martin's Comp'y 1st S. L. in Georgia. Many years a Serjeant.——
Rob't Temple	ditto	
James Nicholas	ditto	
Abraham Faulkner	ditto	
Charles Martin	ditto	
David Thompson	ditto	
George Strother	ditto	
Henry Bowyer	ditto	
Thomas Bodley	ditto	
Will'm Smith	ditto	
Will'm McCarroll	ditto	
Hugh McCall [3]	ditto	
Dan'l McIntosh	ditto	
Edwin Harris	ditto	

[1] See Thomas Swaine.
[2] See John McClary.
[3] Hugh McCall, N. C. Ens. 3 sublegn. 1794; capt. 1800; bvt. maj. 10 July, 1812; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1815; m. s. k. ord. dept. 1816; died 10 June, 1824.

List of Ensigns—Continued.

NAMES	DATE OF RANK	REMARKS
Sam'l Speak	12th May, '94	
Peter Frothingham	ditto	
Aaron Catlin	2d June	
Rob't Torrans [1]	ditto	of S. Carolina
Sam'l Allison [2]	ditto	
Jonathan Remington	17th July	Vice Sullivan, declined
John W. Thompson	ditto	Vice Jackson, do
Edward Chatham [3]	ditto	Vice Bradley
Yelverton Peyton [4]	ditto	Vice Hoyt
Edward Voss [5]	ditto	Vice Hodge

[1] Robert. Torrans, S. C. Ens. 1 sublegn. 1794; lt. 1798; died 9 Sept., 1800.
[2] Samuel Allison, Va. Ens. 2 sublegn. 2 June, 1794; 1 lt. 1799. died 22 Nov., 1799.
[3] Edward Chatham, Md. Ens. 3 sublegn. 17 July, 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.
[4] Yelverton Peyton, Va. Ens. 1 sublegn. 2 June, 1794; lt. 1799; r. paymr. 1799; res'd 1 June, 1800.
[5] Edward Voss, Va. Ens. 4 sublegn. 17 July, 1794; died 25 Aug., 1795.

Head Quarters GreenVille, 16 April, 1795—

LIST of OFFICERS in the Corps of ARTILLERISTS & ENGINEERS in the order in which they are to rank—

NAMES	RANK	DATE OF RANK	REMARKS
Stephen Rochefontaine	Lt. Col. Com'dt	26th Feb'y 1795	
1 Henry Burbeck	Major	4th Nov., 1741	
2 Lewis Tousard	Do	26 Feb. 1795	
3 Jn'o Jacob Ulrick Rivarde	Do	— Do —	
1 Mahlon Ford	Captain	4th March '91	
2 John Pierce	Do	15th Oct. —	
3 Moses Porter	Do	4th Nov. —	
4 George Ingersoll	Do	2d April, '93	
5 Griffith I. McKee	Do	2d June, '94	
6 Rich'd S. Blackburn [1]	Do	Do	
7 James Bruff [2]	Do	Do	
8 Alex'd Thompson [3]	Do	Do	

[1] Richard Scott Blackburn, Va.; capt. 2 June 1794; maj. 30 Apr. 1803; died 15 Nov. 1803.
[2] James Bruff Md.; 2 lt. 1776; capt. 1781; wounded and taken prisoner at Camden 25 Apr. 1781; exchanged, and served to close of war; capt. U. S. A. 2 June 1794; maj. 1803; res'd 30 June 1807.
[3] Alexander Thompson, N. Y.; 2 lt. 1779; capt. 1 arts. and engrs. 1794; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802; m. sr. U. S. A. 27 July 1806; died Sept. 1809.

List of Officers—Continued.

	NAMES	RANK	DATE OF RANK	REMARKS
9	Decius Wadsworth[1]	Captain	2d June, '94	
10	James Gamble [2]	Do	Do	
11	Will'm Littlefield [3]	Do	Do	
12	Frederick Frye [4]	Do	Do	
13	Mich'l Kalteisen	Do	18th July	vice Pitkin del'd
14	Donald G. Mitchell	Do	8th Aug't	vice Morris Do
15	Abimael Y. Nicoll	Do	29th Nov'br	vice Taylor res'd
16	Staats Morris	Do	26 Feb'y '95	App'd to fill v'cy
1	George Demlar	Lieutenant	5th March '92	of Williamson
2	Joseph Elliott	Do	Do	
3	Piercy Pope	Do	Do	
4	Ebineezer Massey	Do	Do	
5	Peter Van Allen [5]	Do	6th Sept.	
6	Frederick Dalcho	Do	12 May, '94	
7	John McClallan [6]	Do	2d June, —	
8	John Barker Hall	Do	Do	
9	Simon Geddes [7]	Do	Do	
10	Nehemiah Fr'man[8]	Do	Do	
11	James Sterritt [9]	Do	Do	
12	Benjamin Wall	Do	Do	
13	George Izard [10]	Do	Do	
14	Noel B. Monvel [11]	Do	Do	
15	Will'm Cox	Do	Do	
16	Charles Harrison	Do	Do	
17	Robert Rowen [12]	Do	Do	
18	Jonathan Robertson [13]	Do	Do	
19	Henry Muhlenb'g[14]	Do	Do	

[1] Decius Wadsworth, Conn.; capt 1 June 1794; rsd. 19 July 1796; capt. 1 June 1798; maj. 1800; rsd. 10 Feb. 1805; col. 1812; hon. disch'd 1 June 1821; died 8 Nov. 1821.

[2] James Gamble, Pa.; q. m. 1777; 2 lt. 1782; capt. 1794; died 20 Aug. 1795.

[3] William Littlefield R. I.; ens. conlt. inf. 1776; 1 lt. 1777; capt. disch'd 20 June 1780; capt. 2 June 1794; res'd 29 July 1800.

[4] Frederick Frye, Mass.; ens. 1781; served to 1783; capt. 2 June 1794; hon. disch'd. 1 June 1802; died 30 Jan. 1828.

[5] Peter L. Van. Alen. N. Y.; lt. 1792; resigned 1 Nov. 1796; killed in a duel 31 July 1802.

[6] John McClallen, N. Y.; lt. 1794; capt. 24 July 1798; resd. 31 Jan. 1806.

[7] Simon Geddes, Md.; lt. 1794; dismissed 3 Dec. 1796; died 1807.

[8] Nehemiah Freeman, Mass.; lt. 2 June 1794; capt. 1798. dist. paymr. 1802; relinquished rank in line 20 June 1813; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815.

[9] James Sterrett, Pa.; lt. 2 June 1794; capt. 1799; resd. 20 Sept. 1805.

[10] George Izard, S. C.; lt. 2 June 1794; capt. 1799; col. 1812; brig. gen. 1813; maj. gen. 24 Jan. 1814; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815; died 22 Nov. 1828.

[11] Noel Bartholemew, Monvel, North West Territory; lt. 1794; res'd 11 Apr. 1795.

[12] Robert Rowan, N. C. Capt. 1775; res'd 1776; lt. 1794; capt. 1799; died 3 Mar. 1800.

[13] Jonathan Robeson, N. C.; lt. 1794; capt. 1800; died 13 Mar., 1805.

[14] Henry M. Muhlenberg, Pa. Lt. 1794; Capt. 1800; res'd 1 Oct., 1804.

List of Officers—Continued.

NAMES	RANK	DATE OF RANK	REMARKS
20 David Hale [1]	Lieutenant	17th July	vice Yates, dcl'd
21 Tehopilus Elmer	Do	Do	" Dickerson r'd
22 William Wilson	Do	Do	vice Drinkwater declined
23 Horatius Dayton [2]	Do	Do	vice Ripley dcl'd
24 William Morris	Do	Do	vice Habersham declined
25 George Hardy	Do	Do	vice Barton dcld
26 John M. Lovell	Do	26th Feb'y 1795	to fill vcy. oc'd by S. Morris
27 Peter Talman	Do	Do	vice Grayson d'd
28 Joseph G. Talman	Do	Do	vice Carter d'd
29 John Saunders	Do	Do	vice Coleman dcl.
30 Nathan'l Cudworth	Do	Do	vice Nicoll pmtd.
31 Thomas Underwood	Do	Do	vice Smith rsgd.
32			vice Hutchins do

[1] David Hale, Vt. Lt. 17 July, 1794; res'd 22 Feb., 1799.
[2] Horatio R. Dayton, N. J.; Lt. 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796, at his own request.

Surgeon.

Charles Brown.

Surgeons Mates.

John Gorham Coffin [1] —
John R. Lynch [2]—
Francis G. Brewster [3] —
Richard Griffith [4]—

Adjutant Generals Office,
April 18, 1795

The following men are to be sent to Mr. Stewart & Mr. Thorpe, to be employed as Artificers and Waggoners, Viz:

Henry Miller, of Captain Sullivan's Comp'y. 2d S. L.
Christopher Demier, Dragoons } For Mr. Thorpe–
— Brown of Capt. Price's Comp'y 4th S. L.

Torrence McCallister, 2d Troop of Dragoons
John Hill 4th Troop " } For Mr. Stewart–

By order—
Edward D. Turner A. G.–P. T.

[1] John Gorham Coffin, Mass. Sur. mate 1794; resd. 11 May, 1798.
[2] John R. Lynch, N. Y. Sur. mate 1794; resd. 9 Oct. 1797.
[3] Francis G. Brewster, N. J. Sur. mate 1794; resd. 20 May, 1796.
[4] Richard Griffith, Del. Sur. mate 1794; resd. 31 May,1796.

Head Quarters, Greenville 19th April 1795——

The Commissary General for issuing Provisions to the Army of the United States, shall on the first Day of July, the first day of October, the first Day of January and the first Day of April, make out exact Duplicate returns (or oftener if thereunto required) and deliver the same to the Commander in Chief, or the Commanding General for the time being, or all Articles in his Department, received, delivered, & on hand, since last return, Noting the Quantity lost, or wasted, and that part fit for use, from that which is unfit, and also estimates of the Number of Rations or Component parts thereof wanting to complete three Months full supply's, in advance for the use of the Army, serving on the North west side of the Ohio—

Exclusively of the Quarterly returns above mentioned, the said Commissary shall make out, and deliver to the Commanding General exact Duplicate Monthly returns, of Rations on hand, at the respective Posts and Garrisons, from Fort Washington down the Ohio, up the Wabash, and to the head of the line inclusive—

A General Court Martial to consist of five Members, will convene at Ten OClock tomorrow Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners, as may be brought before them—Captain Cooke President. All Parties & Evidences to have notice to Attend—

Adjutant Generals Office, April 21st 1795——

Henry Hallams of Captain Wm. Lewis's Company of the 3rd and James Byrnes of Captain De Butts Camp—any of the 4th Sub Legion, are to be sent immediately to Mr. Thorp, to be employed as Artificers.—

By Order

(Signed)

Edward D. Turner

Adj't Gen'l P. T——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 22d April—1795——

Adjutant Genl's Office, 22d April 1795——

The Commander in Chief Orders that the Manoeuvring of the Dismounted Dragoons, as light Infantry to the Guards, be dispensed with, and that they do Guard duty, in common with the other Troops of the Legion—

(signed)

Edw'd D. Turner A. G. P. T.

Adjutant Genl's Office April 23rd 1795——

Josiah Austin of the 2d Sub Legion, is to be sent immediately to Ensign Swaine, to be employed as a Baker.—

By Order

(signed)

Edward D. Turner A. G. P. T.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 24th April 1795

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain John Cooke is President the following Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them Viz—

James Brown of Captain Brocks Company charged with being Drunk and having left his Guard without Permission on the 17th Instant—

The Court find him Guilty of a Breach of the 4th & 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive seventy five lashes—

James Brown of Captain Brocks Company charged with having twice enlisted, first with Lieut. Grayson, and afterwards with Captain Webb on the 17th Instant Pleads not guilty—The Court find the Prisoner James Brown guilty of a breach of the 3rd Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 lashes, at two different times in equal Proportions, and that his pay be stopped to reimburse Captain Webb for the Money he paid him—

Michael Atwood of Captain Armstrong's Company, charged with leaving his Arms against a Tree, while a Sentinel on Post, and walking twenty or thirty Yards, from on the 17th Instant—Pleads not Guilty—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 50 lashes—

William Stone of Captain Butlers Company, charged with twice enlisting, and receiving each time the Bounty; first of Ensign Chandler, and afterwards of Lieutenant Webb on the 12th Instant, under the fictitious Name of Sloane—Pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the 3d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 100 lashes, at four different times in equal Proportions, and that his Pay be stopped to reimburse the Money he received from Captain Webb—

Philip Gibbons, late a Soldier in the fourth Sub Legion charged with

fraudulently inlisting as a Soldier in the Legion of the United States, after having been discharged therefrom as an invalid, and unfit for Service, and afterwards refusing when discovered to return the Bounty, which he had received for so enlisting, or to receipt for the same, with an intent to defraud the United States, out of the Bounty, Pay, Subsistence & Clothing Provided by law, for a good Soldier to serve therein—pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the Prisoner guilty of fraudulently inlisting for a soldier, when he knew himself to be unfit for service, with an intent to defraud the United States, out of the Bounty, Pay Clothing and Subsistence Provided by Law for a good soldier to serve in the Legion of the United States, and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes, to refund the Money received, and to be drummed out of Camp, and not to return therein upon Penalty of receiving such immediate Punishment as may be inflicted upon him—

James Church was tried upon a Charge of Desertion, but acquitted by the Court, for want of Evidence to support the Charge—

The Commander in Chief hereby confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and Orders that the Corporal Punishment take place and commence tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade, after the Manoeuvring of the Guards, except the Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Philip Gibbons, which is hereby remitted on Consideration of the Wound he received on the 20th of August last, and on condition that he repays the Money he received for inlisting or give security therefor—

The General Court Martial whereof Captain John Cooke was President, is dissolved—

A General Court Martial will convene at Ten OClock tomorrow Morning, to consist of thirteen Members, Viz: Four field Officers—Four Captains; and Five Subalterns, for the Trial of Major John H. Buell of the 2d Sub Legion upon a certain charge and specifications exhibited against him, by Lieut Gray of the same Sub Legion, on the 9th Instant, Colonel Strong President, the Parties and Evidences to have Notice—Attend—

Adjutant Generals Office, April 27th 1795——

One Subaltern, One Serjeant, One Corporal; and Twenty four Privates, will Parade in front of the Commissary Generals Office, at 11 oClock this Morning—

They are for Command to Fort Wayne, and are to be forwarded with

four Days Provision, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—The Officer will receive his Orders at this Office—

By Command of the General—
(signed)
John Mills

Head Quarters Greenville 29th April 1795——

The Respective Sub Legions, and Battalions of Artillery, are to be Mustered up to the first Instant, agreeably to the Arrangement directed in the General Orders of the 23rd of December last—

Adjutant General Office, April 29th 1795——

In persuance of the General Orders of this Date, the Muster of the Battalion of Artillery, and the several Sub Legions, will take place on the Days hereinafter mentioned Viz:—

The Battalion of Artillery, and the First Sub Legion on the 2d of May—The Third Sub Legion on the 3d May—The second on the 4th and the Fourth Sub Legion on the 5th of May—The Musters to commence at 3 oClock P. M. on each Day—

Men on Guard will be so Noted in the Columns of Remarks; and all transfers which have been made since last Muster, in consequence of Reinlistments &, are to be dated the 30th April—

(Signed)
John Mills
Insp'r & Adj't Genl:

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 30th April 1795——

The first day of May being the Anniversary of Lt. Tammany the Tutelary Saint of America, all the Troops fit for duty on this Ground, are to receive one Gill of Whiskey per Man—

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 1st May, 1795——

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Strong is President, will proceed to the Trial of Captain John Sullivan of the 2d Sub Legion, upon the charge on which he is now in Arrest—The Parties and Evidences to have notice to Attend—

The Commander in Chief directs that the Sub Legionary Staff Officers be included in making the Detail for the General Court Martial of which Colo'l Strong is President— (Signed)
John Mills Adj't Gen'l.

May 2d 1795——
Adjutant Gen'ls Office

One Serjeant, one Corporal, and Twelve Privates from the 3d Sub Legion will be Paraded for Command tomorrow Morning at 7 OClock, in front of the Commissary Generals Quarters, furnished with four Days Provision, & Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—By Command of the Genl. (signed)

John Mills, Adj't Gen'l.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 3d May, 1795——

The Commander in Chief directs that the Court Martial whereof Colonel Strong is President, will Proceed to the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be confined in the Provost Guard—

(signed)
Tho's Lewis, Aid De Camp.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 4th May 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Strong is President held on the 25th Ultimo, and continued by Adjournment until the 1st Instant, inclusive—

Major John H. Buell of the 2d Sub Legion was tried upon the following Charge exhibited against him by Lieut. Archibald Gray of the same Sub Legion, to wit; "For scandalous and Infamous Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman." This Charge was accompanied with several Specifications—

The Major Plead not Guilty on the 1st Instant,—the Major made his Defence. The Court in Consideration thereof, and on the Testimony before them are of opinion that Major Buell is not guilty of the Charge exhibited against him—

The Commander in Chief approves of the sentence of the Gen'l Court Martial, and orders that Major Buell be immediately liberated from his arrest—

Adjutant Generals Office May 5th 1795——

The Commander in Chief directs that the Members of the Gen'l Court Martial of which Colonel Strong is President, do Guard and other Duty in the Legion— (Signed)

John Mills, Adj't Genl.

Head Quarters GreenVille 6th May 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Strong is President, held on the 2d and continued by Adjournment until the 5th Instant inclusive—Captain John Sullivan of the 2d S. Legion was tried upon the following Charge exhibited against him, by the other Members of the Court Martial sitting upon the Trial of Major Buell on the 29th Ultimo Viz—

"For being Drunk, or so much under the influence of spirituous Liquors, as to render himself incapable of discharging his Duty, as a Member of the Court Martial, on which he was sitting"—

Pleads not Guilty, and after some few observations on the testimony, submitted to the Court—The Court find Captain Sullivan Guilty of a breach of the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him Accordingly to be Cashier'd, Therefore.

The Commander in Chief feels it to be his indispensible Duty, to confirm the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, by which Cap't John Sullivan is Cashier'd and dismissed the service of the United States of America—But in Consideration of the great distance he is from his Family and Friends and the difficulty of Subsisting himself on the Route, The Commander in Chief hereby orders & directs, the respective Commanding Officers of Posts, between this Place and Pittsburgh, to Cause him to be furnish'd with Provisions, not exceeding three Rations per Day, untill the 15th of June next ensuing—His Pay is to cease, from & after this Day—

The Pay Master General will settle his Pay, Subsistence and recruiting Accounts Accordingly—At the same *the same* Court Martial the following Prisoners were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them Viz

David Lacey a Soldier in the Second Sub Legion charged with Sleeping on his Post, when a Centinel on the 24th of April—Pleads not Guilty—The Court acquit him of the Charge—

George Johnson of Captain Gibsons Company & Dudson Thorpe were tried for Gambling, and found Guilty, but in consideration of their promising to be good and faithful Soldiers in future, the Commander in Chief orders them to be liberated from Confinement and to do duty in the Companies to which they belong—

The General Court Martial whereof Colo'l Strong was President is dissolved—

At the Particular request of Lieut H. Marks of the first Sub Legion a Court of Enquiry to consist of Three Members will sit tomorrow Morn-

ing at 10 OClock to enquire into certain facts relating to Assertions said to have been made by a late Serjeant Bartlet derogatory to the Character of Lieut. Marks as an Officer" and are—part of the facts and there Opinion thereon—

Major Peters President—The Parties and Evidences to have notice to Attend—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 7th May '95

Lieutenant Jesse Lukens of the 2d Sub Legion is appointed to do the Duty of Sub Legionary Major and Inspector Pro Tem, vice Captain Turner who has resigned his staff Appointment—

Head Quarters GreenVille 9th May 1795

In Virtue of the Power and Authority recently invested in the Commander in Chief he hereby notifies all such Non Commission'd Officers and Privates (fit for field Duty) who may incline to reingage in the service of their Country, in any Sub Legion, Troop, Corps or Company belonging to the Legion of the United States, for and during the Term of Three Years from and after the Day or Days, that they have not more than ten Weeks to serve, under their present Inlistments; which ten Weeks shall be remitted, & their term of Service under the new Inlistment, of Inlistments, shall commence from and after their re inlistment, as aforesaid, and all Officers and Sub Legionary Pay Masters, whom it may concern are hereby directed to pay all and every of the said Non Commission'd Officers and Privates as reinlisting up to the Day of their reingaging, together with the full Bounty allowed by the Act of Congress passed the 3rd Day of March 1795—This Order to continue in force at GreenVille, Forts Wayne and Defiance, untill further Orders—

Adjutant Generals Office May 9th 1795——

Two Boatmen are to be immediately sent to the Assistant Q'r Master—One of them from the 1st Sub Legion in place of Robertson—And the other in place of Norman from the Dragoons—

By Command of the Gen'l.

John Mills A. G.

Adjutant Generals Office
May 12th 1795——

John Poleton of the 2d & Joseph Mc Kinsey of the 4th Sub Legion will be sent at Eight OClock this Morning to the Artificers to be employed there untill further Orders—

By Command of the Gen'l.
John Mills, Adjt. Genl.

Adjutant Generals' Office May 14th 1795——

William McDonald of the Dragoons, and John McGuion, and christopher Lawler of the *of the* 4th Sub Legion will be immediately sent to the Assistant Q'r Master to be employed as Boatmen, in place of Sick Men— By Command of the General
John Mills Adjt. General

Adjutant Generals Office May 15th 1795

Captain Springer, having obtained leave of Absence from the Cantonment, Major Peters will be the Officer of the Day tomorrow
John Mills Adjt. General

Adjutant General's Office May 19th 1795

Elias Howell of Captain H. Lewis's Comp'y 3rd Sub Legion—and Augustus Millenson of the Dragoons, are to be immediately sent to the Assistant Q'r Master, to be employed as Artificers until further Orders—
By Order—
John Mills Adj't Genl.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 17th May 1795

A Lottery is to be held this Day, in order to Determine the relative Rank of the Ensigns Appointed on the 12th of May 1795 & subsequent thereto—Agreeably to the Rule established by the General Order of the 26th of February 1793—

Major Mills to Preside—

A General Court Martial to consist of five Members, are to convene tomorrow Morning at 10, OClock, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—

Captain Armstrong President—The Parties and Evidences, to have Notice to Attend—

Head Quarters GreenVille 18th May 1795——

Lieutenant Hastings Marks of the 1st Sub Legion, having requested to be liberated from his Arrest, upon Certain charges exhibited against him by Major Winston and that he may be permitted to resign his Commission and Command in the Legion of the United States—

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to grant him those indulgencies, & his resignation is Accepted accordingly—

The Pay Master General will settle his Pay and Subsistence, up to the Day inclusive—

Lieutenant Marks, being a great distance from his Family and Friends, is hereby allowed two Rations per Day, to subsist him on his Route, for One Month from and after the date hereof—

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GENERAL ORDERS

1792—1797.

VOL VIII

May 19, 1795 to November 28, 1795.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 19th May, 1795——

List of Ensigns with their Rank in the line, and relative Rank in the four Sub Legions, and which is to govern—

Names.	Rank in the Line.	Date of rank.	Sub Legion.	Relative rank in Sub Legion.
James Nicholas	6	12th May, 1794	First	1
Nicholas Rosencrantz	10	"	"	2
Robert Semple [1]	11	"	"	3
Edwin Harris X	12	"	"	4
Daniel McIntosh	16	"	"	5
Robert Torrans	29	2d June	"	6
Yelverton Peyton	31	"	"	7
John W. Thompson [2]	34	17th July, '94	"	*8*
Charles Martin	8	12th May, —	Second	1
Benjamin Rand	15	"	"	2
Abraham Faulkner	20	"	"	3

[1] Robert Semple, jr., Pa. Ens. 1794; lt. 1797; r. adjt. 1800; res'd 1 Oct., 1800.
[2] John W. Thompson, Mass. Ens. 1794; lt. 1799; died 2 Sept., 1800.

List of Ensigns—Continued.

Names.	Rank in the Line.	Date of rank.	Sub Legion.	Relative rank in Sub-Legion.
Will'm McCarroll [1]	21	12th May,—	Second	4
James Richmond	23	"	"	5
David Thompson	24	"	"	6
John McClary	25	"	"	7
Samuel Allison	28	2d June	"	*8*
William P. Smith [2]	3	12th May	Third	1
Thomas Bodley	4	"	"	2
Hugh M Call	5	"	"	3
David Fero	7	"	"	4
George Strother	9	"	"	5
Henry Sterling	14	"	"	6
Samuel Speak	26	"	"	7
Edward Voss	30	17 July	Third	8
Edward Chathan	33	"	"	*9*
John Wallington	1	22d Feb'y '93	Fourth	1
Francis Johnson	2	"	"	2
Thomas Sivaine	13	12 May, '94	"	3
Henry Bowyer	17	"	"	4
Sam'l Dold	18	"	"	5
Rich'd Chandler	19	12 May '94	Fourth	6
Peter Frothingham	22	"	"	7
Aaron Catlin	27	2d June	"	8
Jonat'r Remington [3]	32	17th July	"	9

[1] William McCarrell. Ens. 1794; hon. disch'd 1 Nov., 1796.
[2] William P. Smith, Pa. Ens. 1794; lt. 1797; capt. 1800; died 14, July, 1801.
[3] Jonathan Remington, Jr., Mass. Ens. 1794; res'd 5 Feb., 1796.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 20th May 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain H. Armstrong is President, the following Prisoners were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz—

Daniel Rodman a Soldier in Captain Fords Comp'y of Artillery for being Drunk on the Morning of the 17th Instant, when Warn'd for Guard & Manoeuvring—

The Court find the Prisoner guilty of a breach of the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to receive 50 lashes—

Patrick Hanabury an Artificer, Charged with repeated Drunkinness and Neglect of Duty—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and Sentence him under the 23rd Article of the 13th Section & 5th Article of the 10th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive fifty lashes—

John Steel Mc Kinley, a Soldier in the 3rd Sub Legion charged with Inlisting with Captain Armstrong & receiving the Bounty therefor, after having Previously Inlisted with Lieutenant Grayson, under the fictitious Name of John Jacks, and falsely asserting at both times, that his term of service was expired, with intention to Defraud the United States—

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of a Breach of the 3rd Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and Sentence him to receive one hundred lashes, inflicted at four different times in equal proportions, and that his Pay be stopped to reimburse the Money he received from Lieut. Grayson—

James Connett, carged with Deserting from his Command near Fort Jefferson sometime in June or July 1793—

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him and sentence him to receive One hundred lashes, and that he be retained so long in the Service, as untill he Shall compensate the United States, for the loss of his Time, sustained by his Desertion—

The Commander in Chief hereby confirms each and every of the foregoing sentences of the General Court Martial, and Orders that the Punishments take place on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning after Manoeuvring the Guards agreeable to the respective sentences—

Adjutant General's Office 20th May 1795——

The Officers and Men of the light Infantry Companies of the 1st, 3rd & 4th Sub Legions now on Guard, are to be relieved this Evening; and those Companies to hold themselves in readiness to March tomorrow Morning—

By Command of the General
John Mills Adj't Genl.

GreenVille 22d May 1795——

Captain MacRea Sub Legionary Major P. T. to the 3rd Sub Legion, will be pleased to do the Duty of the Adjutant General, untill the return of Major Mills—

By Command of the General—
John Mills, Adj't Genl

GreenVille, 24th May 1795——

Colo'l Strongs Orders—

The Genl. Court Martial of which Captain Armstrong is President will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 oClock for the Trial of Serj't Henderson[1]

GreenVille 28th May 1795——

One Subaltern, One Serjeant, One Corporal, and Twenty Privates, will Parade tomorrow Morning at Reveille—— They are for Command to Fort Wayne, and are to be furnish'd with four Days Provisions and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man——

The Officer will receive his orders at this Office

By Order of Colo'l Strong

Wm Mc Rea, Capt. & A. G. P. T.

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 31st May, 1795—

The care and Attention observed by Colo'l Strong to Promote the Publick Interest, and the Security and Police of the Cantonment during the absence of the Commander in Chief, Merits his best Thanks and Approbation, which he requests the Colonel to Accept——

The General Court Martial whereof Captain H. Armstrong is President, will assemble tomorrow Morning at 10 o'Clock, for the Trial of the Deserters, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before them; The Parties & Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

The General Orders of the 20th of March must be constantly attended to, by the Officer of the Day, and of the respective Guards, who will make it an invariable rule to appear upon the Parade in their proper Uniforms, with Espontoons, and side Arms agreeably to Standing Order——

Head Quarters, GreenVille—1st June 1795—

The Commander in Chief as "Sole Commissioner in behalf of the United States of America, for settling all Controversies, and for restoring harmony and friendly intercourse between said United States, and the Indian Tribes North West of the Ohio" finds it to be his indispensible Duty, to forbid and prohibt, all and every Person or Persons whom-

[1] William Henderson, Pa. Ens. Pa. musket batln 20 Mar., 1776; taken prisoner at Long Island 27 Aug., 1776; exchanged 9 Dec., 1776; 1 lt. 3 Jan., 1777; capt. 16 May, 1778; ret'd 1 Jan., 1783; maj. 10 inf. 8 Jan., 1799; hon. disch'd 15 June, 1800; [died 1811].

soever, from trading or trafficking with any Indian or Indians, for any kind of Goods, Stores, Wares or Merchandize whatsoever, except those who may be duly Licensed for the Purpose——

And in Order to put an Effectual Stop to the increase of Sutlers, and to insure Sobriety, Peace & harmony between the Troops and the Indians, during the Rending treaty—— The Commander in Chief is under the absolute Necessity, to direct and Order in the most explicit and Positive terms, all and every Store keeper, trader and Sutler, now at this Place, except David Zeigler, A. Hunt, James Findley, Ormsby, & Hamilton, Thomas Gibson & Levi Munsell, who must attend Personally on the spot, to depart from home, and from all the Posts & Garrisons on this side the MIAMI of the Ohio, with their Stores, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, on or before the 15th Ins't, on pain of forfeiting the same, and being deemed Guilty of disobedience of Orders——

The Commander in chief has thought proper to direct and order that all Liquors or Ardent Spirits, heretofore seized and forfeited as being Contraband, to be Measured, and the former Owners to be paid for the same, by the Commissary General, at the current Price at Cincinnati, by wholesale; allowing the customary or established Price of Transport Per Barrell, as fixed by the Quarter Master Genl.

Adjutant General's Office, June 6th 1795——

The General Court Martial whereof Captain Armstrong is President, will assemble tomorrow Morning at 9 OClock for the Trial of the Prisoners in Confinement——

By Command of the General
John Mills Adjt. General—

Head Quarters GreenVille 7th ? 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain Armstrong is President, held on the first and continued by Adjournment untill the 4th Inst, inclusive.

Patrick McGinley, John Dinmont, and William Hobson Private Soldier in the Corps of Artillery, were tried for having Deserted from their Command on the Morning of the 22d of May last, and attempting to force an Indian to Pilot them to the British Garrison Fort Miamis; and also with throwing away their Cartouch Boxes, & wasting & spoiling their Ammunition— The Prisoners pleaded severally not Guilty.

The Court are of opinion after mature deliberation on the testimony

before them in this Case, that the Prisoner Patrick McGinley is guilty of Absenting himself without leave from the Detachment, with which he was Commanded, and of having advised or Persuaded, other Soldiers to desert the Service of the UNITED STATES, and also of having Cast away his Accountrements & Ammunition, on the 22d of May last, in Violation of the 2d & 4th Articles of the 6th Section, and of the 2d & 3rd Articles of the 12th Section & of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War; They are also of opinion that the prisoner William Hobson is Guilty of having Absented himself without leave from the Detachment with which he was Commanded & having cast away his Accountrements and Ammunition, on the 22d Day of May last, in Violation of the 2d Article of the 6th Section & of the 2d & 3d Articles of the 12th Section & of the 14th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules & Articles of War——

They are also of Opinion that the Prisoner John Diermont, is guilty of having absented himself without leave from the Detachment with which he was Commanded on the 22d Day of May last being a breach of the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War——

But as it appears to the court that the Prisoners are Young Soldiers, and might not Possibly be Apprised of the enormity of the Crime they were committing; The Court in Consideration thereof, and of their former good Conduct; and aware of the Testimony against them, are induced to spare their lives, and only Sentence the said Patrick McGinley to receive One hundred Lashes, to be inflicted at four different times in equal proportions, and to suffer such legal stoppages from his Pay as will reimburse the United States for the loss sustained by his throwing away his Accountrements and Ammunition—

They also sentence William Hobson to receive One hundred lashes, and to suffer legal Stoppages from his Pay, to compensate the UNITED STATES, for the loss sustained by throwing away his Accountrements and Ammunition—

They also sentence John Diermont to receive seventy five lashes only, in consequence of Certain Mitigating Circumstances appearing to them in his favour.

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial and orders that the Corporal Punishment to be inflicted on Patrick Mc Ginley, do commence tomorrow at the same time and place, and to be repeated daily for four Days, in the proportion of Twenty five lashes per Day, untill he has received One hundred lashes effectually applied—

George Williams is immediately to join and do duty with the Corps

of Artillery at this Place,. as also the said Hobson, Diermont & Mc Ginley, as soon as they have received their Punishment, Agreeably to their several sentences—

Lieutenant John Boyer[1] is hereby Appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master in the 3d Sub Legion, Vice Captain Mc Rea promoted—And is to be considered and respected accordingly——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8th June, 1795—

At a General Court Martial whereof Captain Armstrong is President, Moses Bidell a Soldier in the 1st Sub Legion was tried for having on the 3rd Instant Mutinously or Carelessly Discharged a loaded Musquett, at or near Serjeant Wilkins of the same Sub Legion, and thereby wounding the said Serjeant by a Ball through his Body, so that he died thereof the same Day—

The Court on Consideration are of Opinion that the Prisoner Moses Bidell is Guilty of having discharged & fired a Loaded Musquett, at or near Serjeant Wilkins, and thereby wounded the said Serjeant by a Ball through his Body, so that he Died thereof the same Day; but do not think him Guilty, of any other part of the charge exhibited against him, they therefore Sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive One Hundred lashes at four different times in equal Proportions——

The Commander in Chief Confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial; and orders that the Punishment Commence tomorrow Morning after Manoeuvring the Guards, on the Grand Parade and that it be repeated daily, at the proportion of Twenty five per Day (with effect) untill he receives One Hundred lashes agreeable to the aforesaid sentence—

The Guards will assemble on the Grand Parade every Morning untill further Orders, exactly at 7 OClock——

Adjutant Generals Office, June 8th 1795——

The Members of the Court Martial of which Captain Armstrong is President, will be included in the Detail for Guard.

By Command of the General

(signed) John Mills
Adj't. Genl.

[1]John Bowyer, Va.; lt. 2 inf. 5 Mar., 1792; 3 sublegn 4 Sept. 1792; 3 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; capt. 14 Jan. 1799; tr. to 2 inf. 1 Apr. 1802; maj. 12 Dec. 1808; lt. col. 6 July 1812; col. 5 inf. 13 Mar., 1814; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815. Author of the journal of Gen. Wayne's Campaign annotated in this volume.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 9th June 1795——

The Commanding Officers of the respective Sub Legions are immediately to cause the Picketts and Banquetts, in front of the same to be immediately repaired, and put into the best possible State of Defence

The Artillery must repair the Picketts and Banquetts, from the Hay Stacks round to the first Gateway looking towards No. 1— The Dragoons must repair those from the first Gateway looking towards No. 8, round to the Garden of the 2d Sub Legion— Every Officer & soldier not upon Guard or Duty, will be consider'd on a standing Gen'l Fatigue, untill this Necessary Work is Completed—

All the Teams must be employed in bringing Timber for the Block Houses, for which purpose they must be put to the Waggons every Morning at Gun firing—

The Waggons must cutt Grass, sufficient for the support of the Cattle and Horses over Night— The Quarter Master will be responsible for this business——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 10th June 1795—

At the General Court Martial, whereof Captain H. Armstrong is President, a certain William Haverland, a Sutler was tried upon a Charge of Selling Liquor to a soldier on the 5th Instant, in Violation of the General Orders, Prohibiting the same, on a forged Permission—— Pleads not guilty——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and sentence him, under the 23rd Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to be Drummed out of the Cantonment with Two Canteens or Bottles suspended about his Neck; and thence to and along in front of the Guards on the Grand Parade, and out of the Camp; and never to return in any Capacity, on Penalty of receiving such immediate Punishment as may be inflicted upon him——

The Commander in Chief Confirms the foregoing Sentence passed by the General Court Martial upon the said William Haverland, and Orders it to take Place Tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 11th June '95—

At a General Court Martial whereof Capt Armstrong is President, held on the 7th & 8th Inst, Patrick Smith a Soldier in the 4th Sub Legion, was tried upon a Charge "with being knowing to, and Accessary in breaking open the Hospital Store, on the Night of the 5th Inst. and Stealing a Quantity of Liquor therefrom," also for being Drunk on his

Post on the Morning of the 6th Inst, and Mutinously refused to be relieved therefrom, when ordered by the Corporal of the Guard, and also Offering Violence against the Corporal and Serj't. of the Guard, when in the Execution of their Duty, by raising and Charging a loaded Musquett and Bayonett against them.

The Court after Deliberation on the Testimony are of Opinion that the Prisoner Patrick Smith is Guilty of being Drunk on his Post, when a Centinell on the Morning of the 6th Instant, and of Mutinously refusing to be relieved therefrom by the corporal and Serjeant of the Guard, when in the Execution of their Duty; by raising & Charging a loaded Musquett & Bayonett; but do not think him Guilty of any other Part of the Charge exhibited against him; they therefore sentence him under the 5th Article of the 12th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, to be inflicted on him at four different times in equal Proportions——

The Commander in chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial and Orders that the Punishment commence tomorrow Morning, on the Grand Parade after Manoeuvring the Guards, and to be repeated daily in the proportion of twenty five lashes Per Day, untill he has received his full punishment agreeable to the sentence——

The General Court Martial whereof Capt Armstrong was President is dissolved——

The Block Houses at the Angle of the Citadel—i. e—The one Occupied as an Hospital—The one now used as a Coopers Shop—And the one at the South Angle, must be immediately Cleared and Cleaned; The respective Sub Legions must find Hutts for their sick, and the Cooper Shop must be in the Sheds, or Interstices, between the New Stores——

Head Quarters GreenVille 13th June 1793

A standing Fatigue composed of two Commission'd Officers, two Serjeants, two Corporals & Forty Prime Axe Men, are immediately to be selected for the purpose of Building two of the Proposed Block Houses ——Viz—One on the right flank, and One in the rear—Mr. Tharpe will carry on the other two, with the Men he has now Detailed, & will furnish eight good Men with Axes for the Corner—

The Axes must be put in order this afternoon, and the fatigue commence working at Gun fire tomorrow Morning— The fatigue are to be allowed a Gill of Whiskey per Man per Diem, if good hands; if not they are to forfeit their Liquor, and others selected in their place——

Head Quarters GreenVille 15th June 1795——

A General Court Martial to consist of Seven Members, composed of Field Officers and Captains to convene tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock, for the trial of Capt Joseph Brock of the 4th Sub Legion, upon the charge and particular specifications exhibited against him by Lieut Campbell Smith in behalf of several Officers of the Legion, on the 6th day of April last (except such part as may be of Civil resort) Colonel Strong President, the Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 23rd June 1795—

The Commander in Chief is under the disagreeable Necessity of repeating orders against furnishing the Indians with Ardent Spirits; the Example of their conduct Yesterday, from two free a use of it, was certainly sufficient to produce a Conviction to every thinking mind, of the impropriety, of indulging savages in their fondness for strong drink——

But in order to put an effectual stop to a Practice that might eventually be attended with very disagreeable if not fatal Consequences—— The Commander in chief forbids each and every Officer from giving or supplying any of the Indians with Ardent Spirits, during the pending Treaty——

And should any Sutler, Trader or other Person or Persons whomsoever, be guilty of selling or furnishing the Indians or either of them, with any kind of ardent Spirits, either directly, or indirectly, he or they so offending shall be deemed Guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and punished Accordingly——

When ever the Commander in chief may deem it Necessary or expedient to indulge the Indians with Spirituous Liquors in Moderation, it will be furnished by his Order from the Commissary stores; and at the Publick expense; which the respective interpreters will explain to them in order to prevent mistake, and to preserve harmony and Peace between the Soldiery & the Indians——

Head Quarters GreenVille 24th June 1795——

The Aggregate of the daily Picket Guards shall for the present be composed of Two Captains, Four Subalterns, Eight Serjeants, Eight Corporals, and One hundred and Sixty two Privates, to be Posted as follows Viz't.

	Capt	Sub.	Serjt	Corpls	Privates
No 1 front or Bridge Block house	1 "	0 "	2 "	2 "	36
2 Right flank Ditto	0 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	24
3 Rear	1 "	0 "	2 "	2 "	36
4 Left flank Ditto	0 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	24
5 South Citadel Ditto	0 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	21
6 Mount Indepence	0 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	21
	2 "	4 "	8 "	8 "	162

The Bastions and Block Houses, occupied by the Artillery, must be Guarded and Defended by the Officers & Matropes of that Corps.—Major Burbeck will give the necessary Orders for erecting Scaffolds or Galleries at the Salient Angles, and placing the Sentinels.——

The Bastion occupied by the Dismounted Dragoons must be defended by those who Quarter in it, the Quarter Guard of that Corps, will furnish the Necessary Sentinels, for the Security of that Bastion.——

Major Winston will give Orders Accordingly——

The Quarter Guard of the 4th Sub Legion is to be Augmented, and to consist of One Serjeant, One Corporal & twelve Privates, who will occupy and Defend their present Guard house.—

Mr. Thorpe will immediately repair and put it in a State of Defence——

The lines round the whole Cantonment must be Manned every Morning before Daylight; every Officer & Soldier must be and remain upon their Post, untill it is light enough to call the Rolls——

They are also to be manned every evening for five Minutes after retreat beating, and calling the Rolls——

The Officer of the Day, will cause the Order of the 20th of March to be punctually observed, by the respective Guards——

The Detachment that arrived Yesterday under the Conduct of Captain Sparks, will join the Corps for which the soldiers were respectively inlisted untill further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 25th June

At the General Court Martial whereof Colonel David Strong is President, held on the 17th and continued by adjournment untill the 24th Instant inclusive——

Captain Joseph Brock of the 4th Sub Legion was tried upon the fol-

lowing charges and specifications, exhibited by Lieut. Campbell Smith in behalf of several Officers of the Legion on the 6th Day of April last, Viz't "For scandalous and infamous conduct" such as is unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman——

SPECIFICATIONS. 1st "For neglecting and refusing when in "his Power to pay Debts legally contracted by him, and after "the most Solemn Promises made by him, for that Purpose—

2d In repeatedly falsifying his Word and honour as an Officer and a Gentleman when solemnly pledged by himself—

3d In associating with, and Patronizing and Introducing to the several Officers of the Legion, as a Gentleman and his intimate acquaintance, a certain Robert Cunningham of Virginia, and endeavouring to impose him upon the said Officers, as a Person Worthy of, and well qualified to hold a Commission, as an Officer in the Legion, while he well knew, at the time of the said Association with, Patronage and Introduction of the said Cunningham, that he was a Man of Scandalous Morals, of infamous Character; and had been guilty of an high Crime and Misdemeanor against the laws of the State; and after he had been apprised of the Conduct and Character of the said Cunningham, by an Officer or Officers of the Legion——

The Court in Consideration on the Testimony, are of Opinion that Captain Brock is not Guilty of the charge as exhibited against him, and do therefore acquit him——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, and Orders that Captain Brock be liberated from his Arrest and Assume his Command in the Legion——

The General Court Martial whereof Colo'l Strong was President, is Dissolved——

Head Quarters GreenVille 26th June, 1795

The Commanding Officers of the respective Sub Legions will make out a Particular return, to the Adjutant General of the Number of Non Commission'd Officers and Soldiers, now on the Ground entitled to Summer Clothing, and who have not already been furnished, to the end that the Pay Masters may receive Orders for it, and that the whole of the Troops may appear in the most soldierly condition, on the 4th July, for which purpose the Commanding Officers of Corps, will cause the uniforms to be repaired, and the Hatts and Caps properly decorated: The acting Quarter Master will procure Bear Skins; for covering the Hatts and Caps——

Those Non Commission'd Officers & Soldiers who have not more than two Months to serve are not entitled to Summer Cloathing (unless they reinlist) because they have already received their full proportions agreeable to Law——

Adjutant General's Office GreenVille 26th June '95

Ensign Scott,[1] will join the 3rd Sub Legion—Ensigns Callender[2] & Salmon,[3] will join and do Duty in the 4th Sub Legion, untill further Orders——

By Command of the General—
(signed)
John Mills Adj't Genl.

Adjutant General's Office, GreenVille
27th June 1795

The Subaltern Officers on Standing fatigue, building the Block houses, are to return to their Duty in the line——

By Order
(signed) John Mills, Adj't Genl.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 29th June 1795——

One Drum & one fife are to be added to each of the Captains Guards, i. e. No. 1, and No. 3.

A General Court Martial consisting of Seven Members will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— Captain Lyman President, the Parties and Evidences to have notice to attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 1st July 1795

The Quarter Master will deliver the Pay Masters of the respective Sub Legions, and Corps, the Bear Skins in his Possession, in the following proportion Viz.

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[1] William Scott, Md.; ens. 2 sublegn 1 May 1795; 3 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; 1 lt. 3 Mar., 1799; capt. 8 Nov. 1800; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802; lt. col. 36 inf. 25 Mar. 1813; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815.

[2] John Callender, N. Y.; ens. 2 sublegn 1 May 1795; 2 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; 1 lt. 3 Mar., 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802.

[3] George Salmon, Pa.; ens. 2 sublegn 1 May 1795; 4 inf. 1 Nov. 1799; 1 lt. 3 Mar., 1799; r. adjt. 1 Nov. 1790 to Apr. 1802; tr. to 2 inf. 1 Apr. 1802; capt. 6 May 1803; died 20 Dec. 1803.

The Cavalry		16	
Artillery		12	
1st Sub	Legion	23	
2d	Ditto	20	
3rd	Ditto	28	
4th	Ditto	31	130 Total——

Head Quarters GreenVille 2d July 1795

At the General Court Martial whereof Captain Lyman is President, held on the 30th Ultimo, and 1st Instant, the following Prisoners were tried upon the charges respectively exhibited against them——Viz——

Corporal William Lott of the 3rd Sub Legion, charged with riotous, and Mutinous Conduct and insolence to Lieutenant Michael on the 28th of June pleads Guilty; The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and Sentence him under the 5th Article of the 2d Section of the Rules and Articles of War to be reduced to the Ranks as a Private Centinel, and to receive 50 lashes——

Michael McDonough a soldier, charged with Desertion from Captain Sloughs Detachment in the Month of January 1793—— Pleads Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, to be inflicted at four different times in equal Proportions, and to be retained in the service, so long as untill he shall compensate for the loss of time sustained by his Desertion——

James Smith, a Dragoon charged with Desertion from Lieut. Sloughs Detachment in the month of May last, Plead Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and under the 1st Article, of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, Sentence him to be Hanged by the Neck, untill he is Dead; two thirds of the Court concurring in Opinion——

John Wilkey, a soldier of Captain Springers Company, charged with Sleeping on his Post, and suffering his Arms to be taken from him on the night of the 27th of June, Pleads Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty, and sentence him, under the 6th Article of the 13th Section, of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, to be drummed out of Camp, with a Halter about his Neck, as unfit for service, & not to return therein, on Penalty of receiving such immediate Punishment as may be inflicted on him——

Thomas Weldon, a Soldier of Captain Prices Company charged with

Desertion from Fort Hamilton, in May last, and reinlisting with Ensign Scott, five Months before the expiration of his first Inlistment—— Pleads Guilty——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the first Article of the 6th Section, of the Rules and Articles of War, to be hanged by the Neck, untill he be Dead; two thirds of the Court concurring in opinion——

Corporal Jones of Captain Brocks Company, charged with being a Sleep, and with suffering the centinel at his Guard House Door to be a Sleep, on the Morning of the 16th of June—— Acquitted by the Court——

Moody Gunnings, a Soldier of Captain Howell Lewis's Company, Charged with leaving his Post on the Morning of the 16th of June, and going to Sleep in the Guard House, and Suffering the Patriole to enter the Guard House, without their being appris'd of it—— The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of the Charge, exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred Lashes——

The Commander in Chief after the most mature consideration, hereby confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences, of the General Court Martial and orders that the Corporal Punishment directed to be severally inflicted upon William Lott, John Wilkey, Moody Gunnings, and Michael McDonough, do commence and take place tomorrow Morning after the Manoeuvring of the Guards, agreeably to their respective sentences. John Wilkey is to be returned and Confined in the Provost Guard, after receiving his Corporal Punishment, untill further Orders——

The Reverend Doctor Jones, will attend at the Provost, and prepare the Minds of these unfortunate Men, James Smith and Thomas Weldon, for the awful Moment of their exit from this transitory World—— The General Court Martial whereof Captain Lyman is President, will proceed to try all such Prisoners as are Yet in Confinement in the Provost Guard——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 4th July 1795——

The respective Sub Legions, and Corps will form on their several Parades precisely at 12 oClock, in the most Soldierly condition, for the purpose of review, and for the Celebration of the Anniversary on which the UNITED STATES of AMERICA "Assumed among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal STATION to which Nature and Natures God entitled them"——

The Review being over, a Gun from the Citadel will be the signal to Man the lines, which must be done with Velocity, and at equal distances, so as to occupy the whole space of the Picketts, round the Cantonment——

A Gun from the Block House No 1 will be the signal for a running fire of Artillery, Passing round by the right from each Block House & Bastion, to continue deliberately—until 15 rounds have been Discharged from each Piece, properly loaded with Powder, well wadded and rammed——

In order to prevent Accident to the Indians it is to be clearly and decidedly understood, that not a single Catridge of any kind, is to be fired by the Infantry, Rifle Corps, or Dismounted Dragoons; on the Contrary, their Arms are to be empty, but the Officers and Men to remain Steady on their Posts; and ready for Action in case of Necessity——

Three Cheers are to be given round the lines, after the firing of the Artillery ceases, the Signal will be a Gun from the Citadel— Upon beating the retreat the Troops will quit the lines, and from on their respective Parades as in the first instance; for a Second review——

All the Troops actually under Arms, and who appear in a soldierly Condition, are to receive One Gill of Whiskey per Man, the Sick, lame, & Slovenly, are not to be included in the returns——

The Troops are to keep Sober & hold themselves in readiness to Man the lines at a Moments Warning, for which purpose, One Officer at least to a Company must remain with it, or in such situation to join it immediately in case of Alarm——

After beating tattoo the words ALLS WELL must be audibly give & repeated by the Centinels, from each Block House & Bastion, every five minutes, untill Gun fire in the Morning, except on approach of suspicious Persons, or appearance of Danger, when the word will be, take CARE——

This to be considered as a standing order, untill forbid, the rounds to be received as usual—— The Guards are to be relieved at 6 OClock this Evening, provided they appear in a Soldierly Condition, at the Hour of Review——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 5th July 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Capt. Lyman is President, Samuel Shepherd a Pack Horse Man, was tried for Stealing a Publick Horse, and Bells off Publick Oxen, on the 30th June.——

The Court find the Prisoner Samuel Shepherd Guilty of the Charge

exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 23rd Article of the 13th Section, and the 5th Article of the 18th Section, of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, and to be drummed round the Cantonment, and thence out of Camp with six bells suspended about his Neck——

The Commander in Chief hereby confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, and Orders that it take place tomorrow Morning, after Manoeuvring of the Guards, in the most exemplary manner——

Robert Mooney, Adam Mc Kee, and Peter Griffin, charged with stealing Bells off Publick Oxen—— Acquitted by the Court for want of Evidence, are to be immediately liberated——

A Selection of two Serjeants, two Corporals and Fifty Privates, all able Bodied Men, and well Accustomed to Mowing Grass, and making Hay, are to be immediately drafted from the Legion untill further Orders——

One Captain & One subaltern who have been accustomed to superintend their own farms, will be so kind as to take charge and Command of the fatigue, as the Publick Service and Interest require, that a Quantity of Hay be immediately cut and secured——

This fatigue will be allowed the same rations as Artificers, and One Additional Gill of Whiskey per Man, per Day——

It is to be clearly understood that the Men take their Arms and Ammunition, and Provision into the Prarie with them every Morning—— The business to Commence tomorrow Morning, at sun rise, which is to be a Standing Rule——

The Quarter Master will furnish the Scythes, Rakes, and Pitchforks at Three OClock this afternoon, at which time, the fatigue will Parade in the Artificers Yard——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 6th July, 1795—

Captain Lyman of the 2d, and Ensign Callender of the 4th Sub Legions, are to take charge and Command of the fatigue mentioned in the Order of the 5th Instant——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8th July, 1795——

No Indian whomsoever, shall be Permitted to enter any or either of the Bastions, or Block Houses of the Cantonment, upon any pretext whatsoever——

Major Burbeck will cause a small Magazine to be immediately covered with hides.

The Officers will keep a watchful eye, upon all suspicious Persons, and particularly upon People who may Attempt to come into this Cantonment, from any of the British Posts or Garrisons; and report such Person or Persons to the Commander in Chief——

No Indian or stranger shall be permitted to approach too near the Laboratory, or Magazines——

It must be a standing Rule for one Officer at least to remain with each Company upon all occasions agreeably to the Order of the 4th Instant, unless ordered on Command or other Duty.

The Heads of Departments who have not already made the Quarterly Returns, up to the 1st Instant, agreeably to Standing Orders, are immediately to prepare and Deliver them at Head Quarters——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 10th July 1795——

The Boatmen who were under the Command of Lieut. McLane, are to join and do Duty in the Companies and Corps to which they belong untill further Orders——

Captain Brock and his Light Infantry Company will be immediately relieved, and furnished with eight Days rations, and Twenty four Rounds of Ammunition per Man, the Meat part for the last Six Days to be in Mutton at One Pound to a Ration.——

The Commissary will forward Forty head of Sheep with this Command—

Captain Brock will call at Head Quarters, for Orders, at 3 oClock——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 16th July 1795——

The General Court Martial whereof Captain Lyman was President is dissolved——

A General Court Martial will convene tomorrow morning at 10 OClock, consisting of thirteen Members, for the trial of Captain Preston, upon a certain charge and specifications exhibited against him by Colonel Hamtramck, Commandant of Fort Wayne——

Major Burbeck President— The Prisoner and Evidences to have Notice to attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 17th July 1795——

The Officers mentioned in the following Promotions & Appointments in the Army of the UNITED STATES are to take Rank & Command accordingly, the Order of the 15th April notwithstanding.

Cavalry.

Paul McDermott [1]	Cornet to Rank from 1st May, 1795	
James V. Ball [2]	Ditto	ditto

Corps of Artillerists & Engineers.

Peter A. Dranfy [3]	Lieut. vice Hutchin resigned to take rank from 12th Apl. '95.

First Sub Legion.

Barnard Gaines,	Capt.	1st April, 1794,	vice Clay,	resigned.
Bart'w Shomberg,	ditto,	30th June, "	vice Kersey,	promoted.
John Wade,	ditto	ditto	vice Hartshorn,	killed.
Ross Bird [4],	ditto	1st July,	vice Peters,	promoted.
Ferd'nd L Clayborne [5]	Lieut.	1st April,	vice Gaines,	ditto
John Breck,	ditto	30th June,	vice Shomberg,	ditto
Elijah Strong,	ditto	1st July,	vice Bird,	ditto
Rezin Webster,	ditto	6th "	vice Marks,	ditto

Second Sub Legion.

William Marts,[6] Captain 20th April, 1795, vice Andrews resigned.

Ensigns.

George Salmon	To take Rank from 1st May, 1795	
William Scott	Ditto	Ditto
John Callender	Ditto	Ditto
Merriwether Lewis [7]	Ditto	Ditto

HEAD QUARTERS, GreenVille 19th July 1795——

The Non Commission'd Officers & Soldiers that Arrived Yesterday, under the Command of Lieut. Polehemus, are to join the Corps for which they were inlisted.

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[1] Paul McDermott; cor. lht. drgs. 1 May 1795, lt. 1 Oct. 1796; resd. 17 May 1798.

[2] James Vincent Ball, Va.; cor. lht. drgs. 1 May 1794; lt. 19 Oct. 1795; capt. 6 Feb. 1799; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802; capt lht. drgs. 28 Apr. 1812; maj. 2 lht. drgs. 16 Sept. 1812; lht. drgs. 12 May 1814; hon. disch'd 15 June 1815; reinstd. 17 May 1816 as major 6 inf; lt. col. 1 inf. 31 Mar., 1817; bvt. lt. col. 18 Dec. 1812; for gal. con. at the battle with Inds. on the Misseneway River, Ind; died 24 Feb. 1818.

[3] Peter Anthony Dransey; lt. 1 arts. and engrs. 10 April 1795; hon. disch'd 1 June 1802.

[4] Ross Bird, Pa.; ens. 1 inf. 4 Mar. 1791; lt. 23 Apr. 1792; 1 sublegn 4 Sept. 1792; capt. 1 July 1794; hon. dischd. 1 Nov. 1796; capt. 3 inf. 1 July 1808; maj. 7 inf. 15 Aug. 1813; resd. 9 Oct. 1813.

[5] Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, Va.; ens. 1 sublegn 23 Feb. 1793; lt. 30 June 1794; 1 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; capt. 23 Oct. 1799; resd. 1 Jan. 1802; col. Miss. vols. 6 Sept. 1812 to 28 Feb. 1813; brig. gen. vols. 1 Mar. 1813 to 17 Jan. 1814; [died Feb. 1815.]

[6] William Marts N. J.; ens. in the levies of 1791; ens. 2 inf. 11 April 1792; 2 sublegn Sept. 1792; lt. 19 Feb. 1793; capt. 20 Apr. 1795; resd. 31 Jan. 1796.

[7] Meriwether Lewis, Va.; ens. 2 sublegn 1 May 1795; 1 inf. 1 Nov. 1796; lt. 3 Mar. 1799; capt. 5 Dec. 1800; resd. 4 Mar. 1807; [died 11 Oct. 1809.] His attention was called to the North West of the U. S and joined by Wm. Clark, brother of Gen. Clark who was commissioned for this purpose by Thomas Jefferson, they made the wonderful discoveries of that country.

The Recruits forwarded by Captain Pierce are to be Mustered immediately, to the end that they may receive their Pay in common with the other Troops——

The respective Corps, are to be Muster'd up to the first Instant——

The Adjutant General will give the Necessary Orders for the Purpose——

Adjutant General's Office
July 20th 1795——

The Battalion of Artillery and the several Sub Legions in this Cantonment will be Mustered, on the days herein after Mentioned. Viz. Battalions of Artillery on the 21st Inst. 1st Sub Legion 22d Third Sub Legion 23rd Second Sub Legion 24th, and the 4th Sub Legion, on the 25th Inst.

The Muster will commence at 4 oClock P. M. on each Day——

(Signed)
John Mills (Inspector & A. G.

Adjutant Generals Office, 21st July 1795——

The Members of the General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, will be included in the Detail for Guard

By Command of the Genl.
(signed)
John Mills Adj't Genl.

Head Quarters
GreenVille 26th July 1795——

At the General Court Martial held on the 17th & continued untill the 20th Instant inclusive, whereof Major Burbeck is President, Captain Preston was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him, by Colonel Hamtramck—Viz.—1st for having on the 3d June Opposed an order of that Day by Attempting to prevent a Man of his Company going on Command, who had been Warned for that purpose——

2d for Mutinous Conduct afterwards on the same Day, in having seditiously said to the Acting Fort Major that the Order of his immediate Commanding Officer, delivered to him by the said Acting Fort Major, should not be complied with, unless given in Writing——

To which charge Captain Preston plead not Guilty— The Court in Consideration of the Testimony, are of Opinion, that Captain Preston is not Guilty, & do therefore Acquit him——

The Idea Mentioned by Captain Preston in his Defence "that if Officers commanding Companies are held accountable for them, it is but reasonable that they are subject to them alone; and that he was justifiable in resisting a Verbal order from Col'o Hamtramck deliver'd him by the then Acting Fort Major, would if admitted be subversive of all Subordination——

It was most certainly the duty of Captain Preston to have Obeyed the Verbal Order in the first Instance, & to have remonstrated afterwards if he conceived himself or any, or either of the Soldiery of his Company Aggrieved by that Order.——

It is an established Maxim laid down by the best Authorities, "that nothing is so indispensably Necessary "as Discipline, and without which, troops may become "More Dangerous than Useful, and more hurtful to "ourselves, than to our Enemies."

The means of Discipline are regulated by our Military Laws, Customs, and Usage, and by the Articles of War, which Commands Obedience to Superiors——

These are Maxims and facts which the Commander in Chief is Confident will have a Proper Effect upon the Mind of Captain Preston, whose good Sense, and Goodness of Heart, will Guard him in future, from the Disagreeable Situation he has lately experienced—— He is therefore liberated from his Arrest——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 28th July 1795——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock for the Trial of Cornet Paul McDermott, upon Certain Charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Blue: And also for the Trial of Lieut. Blue, upon certain Charges exhibited Against him by Captain Webb, all of the Squadron of Dragoons—— The Parties and Evidences to have notice to Attend.—

Lieutenant Jonathan Taylor of the 4th Sub Legion having this Day resigned his Staff Appointment is said Sub Legion—Major Peters will hold an Election at 5 O'Clock this Evening for a Pay Master to the 4th Sub Legion and report the Pall to the Commander in Chief tomorrow Morning under his hand and Seal——

Lieut Blue, and Cornet Mc Dermott to have the Privilege of the Cantonment, untill the Decision of the Court is made Public——

Head Quarters GreenVille 29th July— 1795—

Ensign Richard Chandler, is hereby appointed Pay Master, and Sub Legionary Q'r Master, to the 4th Sub Legion, and is to be respected Accordingly——

Head Quarters GreenVille 1st Aug't, 1795—

The Detachment that arrived at this place on the 31st Ulto. under the Command of Lieut. Sterrett are to be mustered tomorrow at 5 o'Clock P. M. at which hour they will Parade in the most Military condition that Circumstances will Permit——

At the Gen'l. Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, held on the 29th & 30th Ult'o—Cornett Mc Dermott was tried upon the following Charges Exhibited against him by Lieut. Blue of the Squadron of Dragoons—Viz't

1st A Pointed Disobedience of Orders——
2d Contempt to his Superior Officer——
3d Mutinous & Seditious Conduct.

The Court in Consideration of the Testimony adduced, are of Opinion that Cornett McDermott is not Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, and do therefore Acquit him——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence, and Orders that Cornet McDermott be immediately liberated from his Arrest——

Adjutant Generals Office, August 1st 1795

The General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, will Assemble tomorrow Morning at 9 o'Clock, for the Trial of the Prisoners Confined in the Provost Guard—— By Command of the General——

(signed)
John Mills, Adj't Genl.

Adjutant Generals Office, 4th August, 1795—

The Members of the General Court Martial, of which Major Burbeck is President, will be included in the Detail for Guard Tomorrow——

Joseph Veet of Captain Gibsons Company, Percy Lyon of Capt'n Brocks, John Harvey of Cap't De Butts's of the 4th Sub Legion—John Douglass of Captain Kingsbury's—William Smith of Capt. Priors Company 1st Sub Legion; and Nathan Hall of Lieut. Sterretts detachment will be sent immediately to Mr. Thorpe to be employed as Artificers—

By Command of the General
(signed)
John Mills, Adj't Genl.

Adjutant Generals Office—5th August—1795

William Murray of Lieut Sterretts Detachment, will be sent immediately to Mr. Tharpe, to be employed as an Artificer——

By Command of the Gen'l.

(signed) John Mills Adjt. Genl.

The non Com'd Officers & Privates under the Orders of Lieut Sterrett, will this Afternoon join the Sub Legions to which the Officers who severally recruited them belong—— Lieut Sterrett will be Pleased to see the Distribution made Accordingly——

By Command of the General——

(signed) John Mills Adj't General

Head Quarters, GreenVille 6th of August 1795—

Major Doyle will take the immediate charge & Command of the first Sub Legion, now at this place——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 7th August 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, began on the 30th Ultimo, and Continued by Adjournment, untill the 3d Instant inclusive——

Lieut. Wm K. Blue was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him by Captain Webb of the Squadron of Dragoons, on the 28th Ultimo. Viz.

1st. For disobedience of Dragoons Orders. Issued on the 28th of August 1794——

2d For Mutinous and Seditious Conduct to Capt. Webb his Superior Officer:

SPECIFICATIONS——

1st For disobedience of Orders in sending a small Party of Men, three or four Miles down the River Miamis of the Lake on the Morning of the 29th of August 1794, in defiance of a Dragoon Order issued by Lieut. Covington then Commanding the Squadron of Light Dragoons on the 28th of the same Month.——

2d. MUTINY—for telling Captain Webb his Superior Officer, that he could not Obey his Orders——

3d. SEDITION—for saying in the Presence of the Soldiery that Captain Webb, had no Command over him nor would he obey his Orders.——

The Court in Consideration on the Testimony are of Opinion that Lieut. K. Blue is not Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, and do therefore Acquit him——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial, and orders that Lieut. Blue be immediately liberated from his Arrest——

At the same Court Hugh Hagerty, a soldier of the 4th Sub Legion, was tried for Desertion in October 1793—— Pleads not Guilty——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive fifty Lashes, and to be Drummed out of Camp, as unfit for service——

Peter Minard a Soldier of Captain Thomas Lewis's Company, was tried for advising and Persuading Leonard Day (a soldier of the same Company) when on his Post to Desert with him, on the Night of the 25th of July—— Pleads not Guilty——

The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is not Guilty, and do Acquit him—— The Charge not being sufficiently supported——

The Commander in chief, confirms the foregoing Sentences and Orders that Minard, be liberated & join his Company——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck was President is Dissolved——

During the Exhibition of the fire works this Evening, the Troops must remain within the Picketts—And all the Guards, steadily on their Posts, no Indian can be admitted into the Cantonment after retreat beating, upon any pretext whatever.——

The Sub Legionary and Battalion Colours are to be displayed in the same Order at two OClock this Day, as they were on the 4th July—A Gun from the North Block House of the Citadel, will be the Signal for hoisting them——A second Gun will be the signal for a General Salute of fifteen rounds from each Piece of Artillery in the Bastions,' and Block houses, in order to Celebrate the happy event of a General Peace,[1] between the

[1] At the Peace conference, Gen. Wayne made the following address: "I now fervently pray to the Great Spirit, that the peace now established may be permanent, and that it may hold us together in the bonds of friendship, until time shall be no more. I also pray the Great Spirit above may enlighten your minds, and open your eyes to your true happiness, that your children may learn to cultivate the earth, and enjoy the fruits of peace and industry. As it is probable, my children, that we shall not meet again in public council I take this opportunity of bidding you all an affectionate farewell, and wishing you a safe return to your respective homes and families." His. Fort Wayne, p. 156.

The Indians greatly admired Gen. Wayne and spoke of him as the Wind, saying at the battle of Fallen Timbers he drove and tore everything before him. He was sometimes called by them Black Snake, as they said he never slept. His. Wayne Co., p. 64.

UNITED STATES of America and the late Hostile Tribes of Indians, North West of the Ohio—— The Officer of the Day will give the Necessary Orders for receiving and returning the Colours——

Major Burbeck will give the Necessary Orders to the Artillerists

Head Quarters, GreenVille 8th August 1795——

A General Court Martial to Consist of Thirteen Members are to convene at 10 OClock tomorrow Morning, for the Trial of Captain Isaac Guion & other Officers now in Arrest:

Major William Peters President—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend.——

The Adjutant General will call for returns of Summer Cloathing for the Garrisons advanced, which returns are to be examined & countersigned by him, in order to Prevent Mistakes.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 9th August 1795——

The Uniform industry, and Professional Knowledge of Lieutenant Elliott, of the Corps of Artillery & Engineers, have not escaped the Notice and Grateful Approbation of the Commander in Chief——

The ingenious formation, Judicious Arrangement, and Brilliant display of the fire Works, on the Evening of the 7th Instant, cannot fail of making an indeliable impression upon the Minds of the Savages, not only of the Day, but also of the Principles and Conditions upon which the UNITED STATES of America gave Peace to all the Hostile Tribes of Indians, North West of the Ohio—and adopted them as Children——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 15th August 1795—

The Legion will attend divine Service at Eight O'Clock Tomorrow Morning in the most Soldierly Condition, to form within the Citadel in a close Column. The Adjutant General will give Orders for the Signals—— The Guards will not be relieved untill after service

Adjutant General's Office, August 15th 1795—

The Troop will beat fifteen Minutes, before eight O'Clock Tomorrow Morning—— The several Sub Legions & Corps will Assemble on their respective Parades and after the rolls are Called will be divided into Platoons. A March being beat at the Artillery Park will be the signal for each Corps to Wheel by Platoons to the right, and March to the Citadel to attend Divine Service——

I: Mills A. G.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 17th Aug't 1795—

The Legion will form for review, and Manoeuvring at 8 OClock in the Morning, on the 20th Instant, in the most soldierly Condition— Every Man capable of bearing Arms, must Appear upon Parade, for which the Commanding Officers of Sub Legions and corps will be responsible——

The Signal for Manoeuvring and Order of Battle will be the same as directed in the General Order of the 31st of December 1794—— Every Officer will Please to provide himself with a copy of that Order immediately, to the end that he may Perfect himself in the signals and Manoeuvres so as to Guard against Accident or Mistake——

Major Burbeck will give the necessary directions for the blank Cartridges upon proper returns Countersigned by the Adjutant General as also for the fixed Shells, and spare Ammunition——

The Artillery Officers will be very particular in Causing the Shells to be delivered from the Pieces in a Grazing direction, and with care and Attention——

Adjutant Generals Office August 19th 1795

The Troop will beat at half past seven OClock tomorrow Morning; Immediately after the Rolls are called, each Sub Legion will be formed into two Divisions, and will then send a Detachment to Head Quarters for their Colours—— A Gun from the Citadel will be the signal for the whole to Wheel by Sections of four to the Right, and March by Sub Legions to the Grand Parade, where they will form in a line——

The dismounted Dragoons will do duty with the Rifle Corps—One Captain, Six Serjeants and forty eight rank & File, will join the Rifle Men of the 3rd Sub Legion, and One subaltern, two Serjeants, and twelve Rank & file will join the Rifle Corps, of the 4th Sub Legion—— The Dragoons and Riflemen of the right wing will equally divided. One half will compose the Advanced Guard to be Commanded by the Senior Officer; the other half will constitute the right flank Guard——

Those on the left wing, will in like manner be divided. One half forming the rear, and the other half the left flank Guard——

Colol Strong will on this Occasion Command the right wing of the Army, and Major Shaylor the left—

By order

(signed)

John Mills, A. G.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 22d August 1795—

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President Convened on the 9th Instant, Continued by Adjournment, and reported on the 19th Instant Captain Isaac Guion of the 3d Sub Legion was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him, by Major Doyle Viz—

1st Charge, Disobedience of Orders, & Mutinious Conduct, on the 3d June 1794——

Specification. In refusing to obey the Orders of Major Doyle, to leave a certain Woman, and not take her below the falls of the Ohio, and for pointing to the Boat she was in, and saying there she is, and no Person shall take her out.

2d Charge—For Contempt and Disrespect towards the General commanding the Legion of the UNITED STATES, in speaking Words tending to his hurt, and dishonor, on or about the 26th day of January 1794, being a Violation of the 2d Article of the 2d Section, of the rules and Articles of War——

The Court on the Testimony Adduced are of Opinion, that Captain Isaac Guion is not Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, and do therefore Acquit him—— The Commander in Chief hereby liberates Captain Isaac Guion from his Arrest——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President, will proceed to try all such Prisoners now in the Provost Guard (as properly come under their Jurisdiction) at Ten OClock tomorrow Morning——

The Acting Quarter Master will furnish Waggons and Teams to carry the Women and children lately redeemed from Captivity, to Fort Washington.——

The Adjutant General will make a Selection of two Serjeants, two Corporals, and Twenty four Privates, from the Detachment made from the Garrison of Fort Washington by Captain Pierce, and sent to this Place under Charge of Lieut. Polehemus, as an Escort to the Waggons, and as a reinforcement to that Garrison— Lieutenant Lee will take charge of this Command, and call at Head Quarters at 8 O'Clock Tomorrow Morning for further Orders——

Adjutant General's Office 27th August 1795

One Subaltern, One Serjeant and twenty two Rank and file from the 2d Sub Legion will be Paraded in front of the Commissary Generals Store at 9 oClock this Morning they are for Command to the Out Posts, and

will be furnished with three Days Provisions— The Officer will receive his Orders at this Office——

By order

(signed) John Mills, A. G.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 27th August 1795—

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President, began on the 11th and continued by Adjournment untill the 21st Instant inclusive, Captain Hamilton Armstrong of the first Sub Legion was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him by Captain Prior Viz.

1st Repeated Drunkenness on duty, under Arms between the 15th of April and 5th of August 1795—

2d Neglect of Duty——

SPECIFICATION. In not attending Morning and Evening Roll Calls—

3d Charge for abusing the Officers of the 1st Sub Legion on the Parade——

1st SPECIFICATION—In repeatedly abusing Ensign Harris on Parade in Presence of the Officers, by threatening him, and Vainly boasting of his own Consequence when Drunk——

2d Specification in unjustifiably abusing other Officers of the 1st Sub Legion when on Parade, by a swaggering, ill natured an vain boasting manner, such as has a tendency to bring discredit upon the Person who practises it as well as upon the Corps that indulge it——

4th Charge—For contempt of his Commanding Officer, and his Orders on Parade, and in Presence & hearing of the Officers and Soldierly of the 1st Sub Legion——

1st Specification—In presuming on or about the 1st Instant, to give Orders to his own Company, different from those given by the Commanding Officer on the Parade at Evening Roll call, and after the Sub-Legion had been formed, and was under the immediate command of Captain Prior his Senior Officer——

2d Specification—In contemptuously ordering Lieuten't Webster not to do the duty of Adjutant, on the Parade on the 4th Instant, after having being informed by Lieutenant Claiborne the Acting Sub Legionary Major, that it was Captain Priors Pointed and positive Orders, that Lieut. Webster should do that duty, at the time aluded to, and after the information had been Officially Communicated to him by Order of Captain Prior——

5th Charge—For unofficer like Conduct——

1. Specification—In frequently going on Parade and Commanding the 1st Sub Legion, when Drunk.

2d Specification—In improperly Coming on Parade when drunk, without a Coat or Sword, having on a round Hat & Moccasins, with your Collar open, and after the Rolls had been called, and the works Manned under the direction and Command of Lieut. Kreemer, the Senior Officer on Parade at retreat beating and in this Plight ordering Lt. Kreemer to change the Position he had ordered the Men to take——

3d Specification. In leaving the Parade upon being informed by Lieut. Kreemer that he Commanded and in a threatening manner going hastily to his House getting his Sword and Hat and coat, and returning to the Parade with his Collar open, and with Moccasins on, and in that unofficerlike dress attempting to Command the Troops on the Parade contrary to the custom of the Parade of the 1st Sub Legion.——

4th Specification. In ordering the 1st Sub Legion to March with Drums beating in Camp after Evening Roll Call, on or about the last Day of April or 1st of May last when he was Drunk——

5th Specification. In playing some Game with an Indian, in Presence of the Troops on the Parade of the 1st Sub Legion in June last, or beginning of July and thereby not attending Evening Roll Call when Commanding Officer of said Sub Legion——

The Court are of Opinion that Captain Armstrong is Guilty of ordering the 1st Sub Legion to March with Drums beating in Camp after Roll call only as stated in the 4th Specification of the 5th Charge, but do not find him guilty of any other of the charges or Specifications exhibited against him. And sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the rules and Articles of War, to be reprimanded in General Orders——

As Captain Armstrong was properly checked and reprimanded at the Moment of Committing the Crime mentioned in the foregoing Sentence, against Military Etiquette, the Commander in chief considers a second reprimand to that Officer for the same crime unnecessary and improper—especially as it never has been repeated— Captain Armstrong is therefore liberated from his Arrest——

Ensign Dold is also liberated from his Arrest from a Convictio that he will be more attentive to signals in future——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 28th Augt. 1795——

The Genl. Order of the 21st of January 1793 issued at LegionVille, relative to the Waste of Ammunition & of the 22d of May 1793, at Hobsons Choice directing stoppages from the Pay of such Non Commission'd

officers and Soldiers, who through Neglect or design had injured their Arms or Accountrements must be punctually complie with by the Battalion, and Sub Legionary Quarter Masters from the time of their respective Appointments up to the 1st Day of September next ensuing, and in future from and After the said 1st day of next September, those kind of Accounts are to be made out Monthly, by those Officers, and lodged with the Pay Master General by the respective Sub Legionary Pay Masters, to the end that Stoppages may be made from the Pay of all such Delinquists, agreeably to the Spirit and intention of the before recited General Order——

Julian Artibales, Joseph Pizas and Bartholomew Rodeques, are this Day Discharged from the Legion of the United States of America, for being improperly and imprudently inlisted, Labouring under the Character of Vile Murderers, and Diserters from the Spanish Army.

All and every Recruding Officer and Officers are therefore forbid to reinlist them, or either of them, as Soldiers in the Legion of the United States, on Pain of Disobedience of Orders——

Head Quarters GreenVille 29th August 1795——

Mercy Extended—

The Commander in chief in compliance with the Unanimous request of the Delaware Nation and other Tribes of Indians, made in Council at the late Treaty, to spare the Life and Lives of Robert Newman late in the Quarter Master Generals Department, and Henry Miller, a Deserter from the 3d Sub Legion" who was taken and brought in by Puttawattamies, hereby Pardons and liberates from Confinement the said Robert Newman and Henry Miller, and directs that the said Miller immediately Join and do Duty in the Company to which he belongs and to Continue in Service untill he makes Compensation for the time of his Deriliction from Service on the 10th of February last, untill this Day, from and after the expiration of his present Inlistment as also Stoppages from his Pay untill the Public are reimbursed for the Damages occasioned by the loss of his Arms and Accountrements, in Consequence of his Desertion—— All Concern'd are to be govern'd Accordingly——

The Commander in Chief, after the most mature deliberation, and from a sincere hope of their reform, has also thought proper to Pardon Thomas Weldon of the 4th Sub Legion, and James Smith of the Squadron of Dragoons now under Sentence of Death, in full hope that their future good Conduct will justify the mercy now extended to them. But it is clearly and Decidedly Understood that the said Weldon and Smith are to

remain in Service so long after their present term or terms of Inlistment or Inlistments expire, untill they fully compensate for their Deriliction from service, untill this Day; and also Stoppages from their Pay, in order to reimburse the Publick for any damages sustained by the loss of Cloathing, Arms and Accountrements in Consequence of their desertion of which all Concern'd will take Notice——

Head Quarters GreenVille 30th Aug't 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President held on the 23d, and continued by Adjournment untill the 25th Instant inclusive, the following Prisoners were Tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them Viz——

Hugh O'Hara of the 3d Sub Legion" charged with Desertion from the recruiting Rendezvous, sometime in July——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and Sentence him under the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive One Hundred Lashes to be inflicted at four different times in equal Proportions, and to be Drummed out of Camp, never to return therein, on Pain of receiving such immediate Punishment, as may be inflicted on him——

John OBryan Charged with Deserting from the Rendezvous at Lexington and Disposing of his Coat on the 8th Instant—

The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, and to suffer such legal Stoppages from his Pay 'as will reimburse the United States for the Damage' sustained by his disposing of his Coat——

Joseph Thatcher charged with Desertion from Fort Washington, on the 7th June last, and reinlisting with Lieu't Marks on the 22d July 1795——

The Court find him Guilty and sentence him under the 1st & 3d Articles, of the 6th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, to be inflicted at four different times, in equal proportions, and suffer such legal stoppages from his Pay, as will reimburse the damage sustained by his reinlistment.

William Holmes of the 1st Sub Legion charged with Desertion some time in the Month of October 1793—Pleads Guilty— The Court find him Guilty and sentence him under the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, to receive 100 Lashes, and to be retained in the service of the United States, untill he shall compensate for the loss of his time sustained by his Desertion——

Edward Conklin, James Conklin, John Young and James Young, charged with leaving the Garrison of Fort Washington without Permission, Plead Guilty—but say they came directly to this Place, with intention to join their Companies, not knowing that they were Committing any Crime— The Court find the Prisoners Guilty, and Sentence them under the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules & Articles of War, to receive One Hundred lashes each; but recommend them as Young Soldiers to the Mercy of the Commander in Chief—

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the Gen'l Court Martial, whereof Major Peters is President, and Orders that the Punishments directed to be inflicted upon the before Named Prisoners, commence and take Place tomorrow Morning, on the Grand Parade, (after Manoeuvring the Guards) agreeable to their respective Sentences——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President will Convene at 10 o'Clock on the Morning of the 1st of September, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them— The Parties & Evidences, to have Notice to Attend——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 31st Aug't 1795——

Major Burbeck & Captain Ford, will do Duty as Officers of the Day in due rotation untill further orders——

The Six Pounders are to be taken from the Block Houses, and put upon travelling Carriages for the purpose of practiceing the Corps of Artillery at this Place, in the Manoeuvres of loading and Firing; hitherto they have only practiced with the short Howitzers——

Major Burbeck will give the Necessary directions.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 3d September 1795

Colonel R. J. Meggs,[1] having received two Appointments from the Secretary at War, the 1st, on the 7th of March 1795, for receiving and issuing Indian Goods the other on the 18th of July, 1795, appointing him Clothier General to the Legion of the United States, he is therefore to be considered, and respected accordingly——

The Sub Legionary Pay Masters who by the Arrangements of the

[1] Return Jonathan Meigs, Conn. Maj. 2 Conn. 1775; Taken prisoner at Quebec, 31 Dec. 1775; exchanged 10 Jan. 1777; lt. col. Sherburne's addtl. Conn. reg. 22 Feb. 1777; By act of July, 1777 it was "Resolved that Congress have a just sense of the merit of Lt. Col. Meigs and the officers and men under his command who distinguished their prudence, activity, enterprise and valor in the late expedition to Long Island, and that an elegant sword be provided by the Commissary-General of Military Stores, and presented to Lt. Col. Meigs." Col. 6 Conn. 12 May, 1777; retired Jan. 1, 1781; (died 23 Jan. 1823.)

Cloathing Department, as mentioned in the General Orders of the 28th March 1793, were made the Agents by which the Cloathing of the Army shall be received, distributed, and Accounted for, are immediately to account with the Clothier General for all such Clothing as they or either of them, may have received from time to time—from that Period up to the present Day.——

The Quarter Master General will deliver all the Public Clothing now in his Possession to Colo'l Meggs the Clothier General, taking triplicate Receipts, for the same, One to be lodged with the Commander in Chief and One to be forwarded to the War Office——

At all issues of Cloathing for the Troops, the Adjutant General will sign the returns agreeably to the Orders of the 8th of August last——

The Adjutant General will immediately call upon all Officers Commanding the respective Posts, and Garrisons; as well as the Commanding Officers of Sub Legions, at this place for a particular return of the Troops, Noting with Accuracy the Periods at which all the Inlistments of the Non Commission'd Officers and Soldiers will Expire; which is to accompany the return of the Legion for the Month of September——

Head Quarters, Greenville 9th September, 1795—

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Peters is President, held on the first Instant, Joseph Cross, Ebenezer Walker, and Edward Saxton, Soldiers in the Second Sub Legion were tried "For leaving the Garrison of Fort Washington, with their Arms & Accoutrements without Permission."

The Court find the Prisoners Guilty of the charge exhibited against them, and sentence them under the 2d Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred Lashes each; but as they are Young Soldiers, beg leave to recommend them to the Mercy of the Commander in Chief——

The Commander in Chief approves of the sentence of the General Court Martial——

The General Court Martial whereof — was President is Dissolved—

Another General Court Martial will convene tomorrow Morning at Ten OClock, (to consist of seven Members. Major Winston President.) for the Trial of all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

The Adjutant General will Order the Detachment of which he has been furnished with a list, to be in readiness to March tomorrow Evening, under the Command of Lieut. William Clarke for a particular purpose——

Adjutant Generals Office, GreenVille 9th September 1795

In pursuance of the General Order of this Day; The Undernamed men will be held in readiness to March Tomorrow Evening— They must be furnished with two Days Provisions, and Twenty four rounds of Ammunition per Man—Viz't.

Serjeant — Milstead	1st Sub Legion.	Corporal Goodrich
Angus Gilles		Symes
John Hagerty		Brant
Elisha Tice		Storey
Thomas Carr		Parkill
John Steel		Linnberry
Caleb Turner		Sam'l. Davis
		Van Hoye
		Holder

4th Sub Legion.

(Signed)

John Mills, Adj't. Genl.

Head Quarters, GreenVille 15th September 1795—

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Winston is President, the following Prisoners were tried, upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them.——Viz.——

Thomas Mattingly of Captain William Lewis's Company" For leaving his Post, and lying down to Sleep, on the Night of the 29th of August——

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and sentence him, Under the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred Lashes——

John Johnston, a Pack Horse Master, charged with Neglect of duty in making unnecessary Delays, and in attention to the safe keeping, and Preservation of the Publick Horses, under his direction, from the 27th of August to the 9th of September 1795 on a Command to Fort Wayne, and back again; so that out of One hundred & eighty five Horses, committed to his charge; only One hundred & Thirty have been returned—Fifty five of them having been lost thro' his Neglect.——

The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner John Johnson is Guilty of Duty, in not obliging the Men Under his Command, to do their Duty, by reason whereof sundry Publick Horses in his Charge were lost: And Sentence him under the 23d Article of the 13th Section & the 5th Article of the 18th Section, of the Rules & Articles of War; to be Dismissed the service of the UNITED STATES, & to forfeit three Months Pay, to compensate the United States, for the loss sustained by his Neglect——

The Commander in chief confirms each of the foregoing Sentences, and

Orders that the Corporal Punishment to which Thomas Mattingly is sentenced, take place at seven oClock tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade with due effect—— And that John Johnson be confined in the Provost Guard until he refund to the Acting Quarter Master General, Three Months Pay, agreeably to his Sentence——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 20th September, 1795

The Guards are to Parade at Eight O'Clock in the Morning in future, and are to Manoeuvre as usual until further Orders——

The General Court Martial, whereof Major Winston is President, will Convene at ten OClock tomorrow Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to attend.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 25th September 1795

The whole of the Troops on the North West Side of the Ohio, are to be mustered up to the 30th Instant inclusive—— The Adj't General will give the Necessary Directions for the Days of Muster—

The Commanding Officers of Companies & Detachments, shall at the foot of their respective Muster Rolls sign a Certificate in the form following, and which shall be considered as a Standing Order, Viz't—— "I do Certify on honor, that the foregoing Muster Roll is a true State of the Company (or Detachment) now under my Command and that the remarks set opposite the Mens Names are Accurate and Just."——

The Quarterly Returns of the Q. M. General, The Commanding Officer of Artillery, The Surgeon Gener'l., and the Commissary General of Issues, are to be immediately made up to the first of October, agreeably to the Orders of the 28th Day of March 1793—and the 8th day of July 1795——

Adjutant General's Office, 26th September 1795——

The Muster and Inspection of the Troops in this Cantonment, will take place in the Manner following, Viz't

The Battalion of Artillery, and the 1st Sub Legion, will be Mustered and Inspected on the 1st of October—— The 3d Sub Legion on the 2d Do—— The 2d on the 3d and the 4th Sub Legion on the 4th of October—— The Muster to commence at such Hours, as the Commanding Officers of the respective Corps shall direct——

(signed)

John Mills, Adj't Gen'l.

General Orders, 26th September, 1795——

The Reverend Doctor Jones, will attend at the Hospital, tomorrow Morning at ten O'Clock, and deliver an Exortation to the Sick, suitable to the Occasion——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Winston is President, will convene tomorrow at Twelve O'Clock, in order to revise their late Proceedings—— The Commander in chief wishes the President & Judge Advocate, to attend at Head Quarters, at Nine OClock Tomorrow Morning

Adjutant Generals Office—27th September '95

The Commanding Officer of the Battalion of Artillery, and the Officers Commanding the several Sub Legions in this Cantonment, will be Pleased to direct, that a special Return, as mentioned in the General Orders of the 3d Instant, be handed in, the first of October, at Ten OClock, accompanying the Monthly Return for September——

The Sub Legionary Majors will see, at this Office, a form for the special Return——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 28th Sept: '95

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Winston is President, held on the 22d and continued by Adjournment untill the 24th Instant, inclusive, The following Named Prisoners were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz't.

Francis Gowin a Soldier in the first Sub Legion charged with Desertion from Lieut. Masseys detachment on the March from Fort Washington, to Gleen Ville.—— The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 1st Article, 6th Section & the 3d Article of the 11th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred Lashes; and to suffer such legal Stoppages as will reimburse the United States for the Damage sustained by his Desertion, and the loss of his Arms and Acoutrements——

Ephraim Barker and archibald Mc Donald, soldiers charged with Desertion from a Detachment under Serjeant Barney, and Selling, disposing of and spoiling their Uniform Clothing, and Stealing an Horse, the Property of a Citizen.—— Plead not Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoners, Ephraim Barker & Archibald Mc Donald Guilty of Desertion, and of Stealing a Horse, the Property of a Citizen, as stated in the Charge; and sentence them under the first Article of the 6th Sect: and 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to be Hanged by the Neck, (each of them,) until they be Dead, Two Thirds of the court con-

curring therein—and that their Pay be stopped to reimburse the UNITED STATES, for any damage sustained by their Desertion, and to Compensate Serjeant Colbreth for the sum Paid by him, for the saddle and Bridle Stolen by them——

John Baptise, a Soldier in Captain Howel Lewis's Company charged with Desertion from Hobsons Choice about the 1st of October 1793, Pleads Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner John Baptise, Guilty of the charge Exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 1st Article of the 6th Section, of the Rules and Articles of War, to be hanged by the Neck, untill he be Dead; Two thirds of the Court concurring therein, and that all his Pay be forfeited to the United States, to reimburse the loss, or damage sustained by his Desertion—— The Commander in Chief, after the most deliberate consideration hereby confirms, each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial, and Orders that the before named Ephraim Barker—Archibald Mc Donald, and John Baptise be Executed agreeably to their respective sentences, (passed upon them by the Gen'l Court Martial) on Wednesday next, the 30th Instant between the Hours of Ten and Twelve OClock of said Day, in Presence of the Legion, which will Parade in the most soldierly Condition——

The Corporal Punishment Ordered to be inflicted upon Francis Gowen, is to take place Tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade after Manoeuvring the Guards——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 30th September 1795

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to grant a respite to Ephraim Barker, Archibald Mc Donald and John Baptise, untill Thursday the 15th of October next, on which Day they are to be Executed pursuant to their respective sentences——

The Sub Legionary Quarter Masters are immediately to Collect all the intrenching tools, and tents of every description and without distinction, that may be in possession of their respective Sub Legions, and deliver them to the Acting Quarter Master this Afternoon at 4 o'Clock——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, 1 October 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Winston is President, the following Prisoners were tried, upon the Charges exhibited against them Viz——

Prince Hawes Higgins of late Sullivans Company, charged with Desertion on the Night of the 4th Ultimo—— Pleads Guilty——

The Court find the Prisoner Prince Haws Higgins Guilty of the Charge

exhibited against him, under the 1st Article of the 6th Sect: of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, and to suffer legal stoppages from his Pay to reimburse the loss or damages which the United States have sustained by his Desertion; but from certain Mitigating Circumstances, appearing to the Court in his favour, they beg leave to recommend him to the Mercy of the Commander in Chief, and to request that his Corporal Punishment be remitted——

Thomas Youell, a soldier in the 1st Sub Legion charged with Desertion from the Garrison of Fort Washington on the 9th of August last—Pleads Guilty—

The Court find the Prisoner Thomas Youell Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him to be Hanged by the Neck, untill he is Dead, two thirds of the Court concurring in Opinion therein, and the legal Stoppages be made from his Pay, to reimburse the Damage sustained by his Desertion, but from his Youth and Inexperience recommend him to the Mercy of the Commander in Chief, as a proper object of Pardon.

John Childs of Captain Marts's Company an Artificer, charged with Desertion, some time in August pleads Guilty—The Court find the Prisoner John Childs Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 1st Article 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive 100 Lashes only in Consequence of certain Mitigating Circumstances appearing to them in his favour: and that his pay be stopped to reimburse the loss or Damage sustained by his Desertion—

The Commander in chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the General Court Martial whereof Major Winston is President, and Orders that the Punishment to which John Childs has been sentenced, be inflicted tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade after Manoeuvring the Guards.—

The Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Prince Hawes Higgins is hereby remitted.—

The said Higgins is to be released from confinement and join his Company.—

Head Quarters, GreenVille 3d October 1795——

The Light Infantry and Rifle Companies, of the Legion, are to be exempt from duty, and Completed to 24 rounds of Ammunition per Man, and in readiness to March the Day after tomorrow at Reveille, with two days Provision' ready Cooked—Should the light Infantry not Amount to 60 Non Commission'd Officers and Privates fit for Duty, they are to be completed to that number by Draughts from their respective Sub

Legions Pro tem, or untill further Orders) of the best and strongest Men, and to be completed and supplied as before Mentioned—

The Quarter Master will furnish fourteen of the best Waggons and Teams at this place, four of them to be loaded with Corn, the remainder with Commissaries and Quarter Masters Stores, and in perfect readiness to move on Monday Morning at reveille——

The Guards for the four Block Houses are to be reduced to One Captain, One Subaltern, four Serjeants, four Corporals, and sixty seven Privates, the Adjutant General will make the Distribution toMorrow Morning, the other Guards to remain as at Present——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 4th October, 1795——

The Sub Legionary Pay Masters, are immediately to make out returns for Hunting Shirts, for the Detachment under Marching Orders; Mentioning the Number of Men with the Companies to which they belong, and keep a Regular Account of the delivery thereof——

Major Burbeck will take charge and Command of the Detachment; Captain Edward Butler is also for this Command, and is to Act as Assistant Adjutant General untill it rejoins the Legion——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Winston was President is dissolved——

Another General Court Martial will convene tomorrow Morning to Consist of five Members, for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— Captain Marschalk President. The Parties and Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

The Commander in Chief Pardons Thomas Youell of the 1st Sub Legion, who was under Sentence of Death, and also remits the Corporal Punishment ordered to be inflicted upon Joseph Cross, Ebenezer Walker & Edward Saxton, who are all liberated, and to join the Companies to which they belong——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 15th October 1795——

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to grant a further respite to Ephraim Barker, Archibald McDonald, and John Baptize, untill Sunday the 1st Day of November next, at which time they are to be Executed pursuant to their Sentence—— Phineas Smith a Waggoner in the Quarter Master Generals employ is hereby liberated & directed to return to his Duty—— The Gen'l Court Martial whereof Capt. Marschalk is President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 18th October 1795——

The Officers Commanding Guards at the respective Block Houses, will cause the Guards to assist building the Chimneys and putting them in complete and Comfortable Condition—— The Officer of the Day will Pay particular Attention to this Business, and give it regularly in charge to the Officer that relieves him, untill the whole are in complete Order——

The Commanding Officers of Sub Legions and Corps, will pay particular attention to the repairing of the Hutts & see that they are made Comfortable, during the present Moderate Weather, particular the Chimneys which ought to be raised considerable above the tops of the Roofs, as well to prevent the House taking fire as to draw Smoke——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 22d October, 1795.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Strong will take Charge & Command of the Troops at this Place, during the absence of the Commander in Chief——

Captain Isaac Guion of the 3d Sub Legion will resume his Duty, as Sub Legionary Major, and Inspector to the same.——

The Deputy Quarter Master will Order all the Horses that may be brought from Fort Hamilton, to be loaded with Flour, and sent to the Post on the St. Mary's those that are now there Must be sent again to that place loaded with Flour.

The Sawyers and Boat Builders must Continue at that business without interruption——

Colonel Strongs, Orders—November 1st 1795——

The Lieut. Colo'l Comd't has thought proper to grant a further respite to Ephraim Barker, Archibald Mc Donald and John Baptize (now under sentence of Death) untill the Pleasure of the Commander in Chief is known——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 3d November 1795——

All the Non Commission'd Officers & Privates belonging to Captains Pike and Guyons Companies of the 3rd Sub Legion, now at this Place, and at Forts Hamilton and Washington, are to proceed under the Command of Captain Pike to Fort Massac—— Major Burbeck will order One Serjeant & eight Matrosses from the Battalion of Artillery to join the Detachments—— Lieut. Underwood is also for this Command——Particular returns of Cloathing are to be made out for this Detachment by the proper Officers, as well as for that part of Captain Guions Company

now in Garrison at Massac, so as to Complete each Man with One Years Clothing, including that part, which may have already been Issued to those Men who have re-engaged or inlisted since the 5th of last March in Consequence of their reengagement or Inlistment——

Head Quarters GreenVille 5th November 1795——

A General Court Martial to consist of Thirteen Members will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 o'Clock for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them. Major Shaylor President, the Parties & Evidences to have Notice to Attend——

The Guards are to be Augmented and to Consist of the same Number and Grades as mentioned in the General Order of the 24th of June last, except the South Block House of the Citadel which will be dispensed with— The Manoeuvring of the Gurds must be strictly attended to——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 16th November 1795——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President, begun on the 6th, and continued by Adjournment untill the 12th Instant, inclusive——Ensign Merriweather Lewis, of the 4th Sub Legion, was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Elliott, Viz't——

1st Charge— A direct, open and contemptious Violation of the first and Second Articles of Seventh Section of the Rules and Articles of War—

Specification. 1st. In presuming on or about the 24th of September last to use provokeing Speeches and Gestures to Lt. Elliott in his own House——

Specification 2d In presuming on the same Day to send Lieut. Elliott a Challenge, to fight a Duel——

2d Charge— Conduct unbecoming an Officer & a Gentleman to Lieut. Elliott on the 24th September.——

Specification. In abruptly, and in an Ungentleman like manner, when intoxicated, entering his (Lieut. Elliotts) House on the 24th September last, and without provocation insulting him, and Disturbing the Peace and Harmony of a Company, of Officers whom he had invited there——

Which being stated to him, he Pleads that he is not Guilty thereof——

The Court in Consideration on the Testimony adduced are of opinion that Ensign M. Lewis, is not Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, and sentence that he be Acquitted with honour——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial; & fondly hopes, as this is the first, that it may be also the last instance in the Legion, of convening a Court for a Trial of this Nature—— Ensign Merriweather Lewis is liberated from his Arrest—— Lieut. Grayson is also liberated from his Arrest—— And to Return to his Duty—— The General Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President, are to Convene tomorrow Morning at Ten o'Clock; for the Trial of Ensign Harris of the first Sub Legion, he having announced his preparation to meet the Charges exhibited against him.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille November 18th 1795.

At the Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President the following Prisoners were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them. Viz't——

Isaac Lindsay charged with Deserting from Ensign Smith in Lexington about the 1st of October last, Pleads not Guilty——

The Court are of Opinion the Prisoner is not Guilty of Desertion, but find him Guilty of Absenting himself without leave from the Detachment, with which he was Commanded, and Sentence him to receive 50 lashes——

Jacob Bruner Charged with Desertion from Captain Pierce's Company of Artillery, Pleads Guilty. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty, of the Charge exhibited against him & Sentence him under the 1 Art: of the 6 Sect; of the Rules and Articles of War to receive 100 Lashes, but in Consideration of Certain Mitigating Circumstances appearing in his favour recommend him to the Mercy of the Commander in Chief for the remission of his Punishment——

Teter Null of the 4th Troop of Dragoons charged with Sleeping on his Post on the 19 of October last, Plead not Guilty. The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him & sentence him under the 6. Art. of the 13 Sect: of the Rules & Articles of War to receive 100 lashes——

George Holland a Soldier in the 1 Sub Legion charged with Desertion from the Detachment under the Command of Ensign Peyton, at Loramies Store, on the Morning of the 8 Inst. Pleads not Guilty— The Court find the prisoner Guilty, *the Court find the Prisoner Guilty* of Absenting himself without leave from the Detachment with which he was Commanded, but not Guilty of Desertion & Sentence him under the 2d Art. of the 6. Sect. of the Rules & Articles of War, to receive 50 Lashes——

Serjeant Zenas Ames, tried upon a Variety of charges exhibited against him, by the Serjeant Major of the 2d Sub Legion, the Court are of Opinion

that Serjeant Ames is not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and do therefore Acquit him—And do Declare further as their Opinion, that the Charges appear to be frivolous, groundless & Vexatious——

Edward Tuner, charged with Deserting to the Enemy, in September '94, & Acquitted by the Court——

Elisha Cachell private in the 4 S. Legion charged with breaking into the Commissary's Store & attempting to steal flour, on the Night of the 10. Inst, Pleads not Guilty.

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him & sentence him under the 5 Art. of the 18 Sect. of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive 100 Lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms each and every of the foregoing Sentences of the Gen'l Court Martial and orders that the Punishment to which Elisha Cachell, I. Lindsay & Teter Null are sentenced take place on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning, after Manoeuvring the Guards.

Serjeant Ames is liberated & Bruner is Pardon'd agreeable to the recommendation of the Court & to be liberated accordingly, but legal Stoppages to be made from his Pay for any loss or damage, the Publick may have sustained by the loss of any part of his Cloathing——

Head Quarters Nov'r 21. 1795——

The Commander in Chief accept the resignation of Doctor Daniel Bryan, as Hospital Store Keeper his Pay and Emoluments are to Cease accordingly, from and After this Day——

Doctor David Davis[1] is hereby appointed Hospital Store keeper (Vice Doctor Bryan resigned) & is to be respected as such—— His Pay and Emoluments 40 Dollars per Month & two Ration per Day— The Corporal Punishment to which Thomas Mattingly of Capt Wm Lewis Company was sentenced, by the Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Winston was President "for leaving his Post & going to Sleep," as mentioned in the General orders of the 15 Sept. last, (& only Postponed in Consequence of his being unwell, or pretending so to be) is to take place tomorrow Morning on the Grand Parade, with due effect at Guard Mounting——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, November 22d.

The Commander in Chief after mature deliberation, has thought proper to extend Mercy, to Ephraim Barker, Archb'd Mc Donald & John Baptize now under sentence of Death, & they are hereby Pardoned accordingly, in hopes that the lenity now shewn them, will not be a third time abused——

[1] David Davis. Sur. mate 1 sublegn. 1 June, 1796; 4 inf. 1 Nov., 1796; post surg. 1 Apr. 1802; resd, 20 Jan. 1808.

John Wilky, Hugh Haggerty & George Holland, are hereby Pardoned. who with the before named Prisoners are to be immediately liberated & to join the Company or Corps to which they respectively belong——

Head Quarters, GreenVille November 26——

At the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President, the following Prisoners were tried upon the Charges respectively exhibited against them, Viz——

Edward Holtsey, Soldier of the 4th Sub Legion charged with Sleeping on his Post, on the Night of the 14 Inst. pleads not Guilty—— The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, & sentence him under the 6 Art. of the 13 Sect. of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive 100 Lashes——

Thomas Hughes.a Soldier of the 3d Sub Legion Charg'd with Stealing flour out of the Commissary's Store on the 18th Instant Pleads not Guilty——

The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him & sentence him under the 5 Art. of the 18. Sect. of the Rules & Articles of War, to receive 100 Lashes——

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial & orders the Punishment to take place on the grand Parade tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, with proper Effect——

Head Quarters GreenVille November 28

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President, held on the 17th and Continued by Adjournment untill the 13 Inst. inclusive Ensign Edwin L. Harris of the 1 Sub Legion was tried upon the following Charges exhibited against him pursuant to Orders from the Secretary *at* War—Viz——

1st Charge—For fraudulently obtaining Money from the Publick——

1st Specification—In charging in Account stated & receiving from the Accountant of the War Department on the 7 of January '95, the sum of 7 Dollars & 75 Cents, for his Rations, and Subsistence as an Ensign of the Legion of the U. S.—for the Month of July '94, after he had previously on the 23d of October '94 received the like sum of 7 Dollars & 75 cents for his subsistence for the same Month, from Lieut. Dalcho, the Acting Pay Master to the Army of the U. S. in Georgia——

2d Specification. In charging & receiving of the Acct. of The War Department on the 7 Jan'y '95 the Sum of 106 Dol's in full for the Balance of his Pay and Subsistence, as an Ensign, in the Legion of the

U. S. for the year 1794——after he had previously drawn Orders on Lieu't Dalcho, the Pay Master as above in favor of his Creditors, for the sum of 43 Dollars on Account of his Pay as an Ensign in the Legion of the United States for the said Year, and after L't. Dalcho had accepted & became liable to pay the Amount of said order to his Creditors——

3d Specification. In charging & receiving from Isaac Craig the Deputy Q'r Master Genl at Pittsburgh, on the 2d May '95 the sum of 80 Dollars for his Pay, as an Ensign for the Months of Jan'y, Feb'y, March & April '95, after he had previously on the 20th January '95 Alienated & relinquished his Pay for the Months of Jan'y, February & March '95 (by letter of Attorney executed & filed in the Office of the Accountant of the War Department) to Tho's P. Carnes Esq'r to be by him received at s'd office, & after he had received the sum of 60 Dollars from the said Mr. Carnes for his Pay for the said Month——

4th Specification—In receiving from the Accountant of the War Department, on the 7. January '95 The Sum of 60 Dollars, in full for the Amount of his rations or subsistence due to him as an Ensign in the Legion of the United States for the Year '94, after he had previously made out provision returns & drawn on Mr. Kirk, the Issuing Commissary to the Troops in Georgia, for Part of the same Rations & Subsistence, Viz—One Provision Return for 198 rations for an Ensign from the 1st July 1794, to the 20th September '94 inclusive, one other Provision Return for 60 Rations Commencing the 1st & ending the 31st of October 1794——

2d Charge for Unofficer & ungentleman like conduct

1st Specification. In Certifying as an Officer of the Legion, to the Accountant of the War Department, on the 7 Jan'y '95 that he had received no Rations for the Year 1794, after he had previously drawn on the Issuing Commissary in Georgia, by his Provision returns for 258 rations Due him as an Ensign, for the Months of July, August, Sept. & October '94 & after he had on the 23rd Day of October received the sum of 7 Dollars & 75 cents, in Cash from Lieut Dalcho, the Paymaster as above for his Rations or Subsistence for the Month of July 94——

2d Specification In certifying *on* as an Officer of the Legion on the 2d of May 1795, to Isaac Craig the Deputy Qr Master Gen'l at Pittsburgh, that he had never received or Alienated any part of his Pay, for the Months of Jan'y, February & March 1795, after he had previously on the 20 January '95, by his Letter of Attorney executed & filed in the Office of the Accountant of the War Department, Alienated & relin-

quished his Pay for the Months of January, February & March 95, to Thomas P. Carnes Esq'r, to be by him received at said office, & after he had received from s'd Mr. Carnes, the sum of 60 Dollars therefor——

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GENERAL ORDERS

1792—1797

VOL, IX.

NOVEMBER 29, 1795 TO MAY 23, 1796—

3d Specification. In drawing Orders on Lieut Dalcho the Pay Master as above in favour of his Creditors in Georgia for the sum of 43 Dollars, on Account of his Pay, as an Ensign in the Legion of the United States, and afterwards charging & receiving on Account Stated the like Sum from the Accountant of the War Department when he knew that he was not entitled thereto & after Lieut. Dalcho had Accepted & became liable to Pay, the Amount of the said Orders to his Creditors——

4. Specification. In repeatedly charging & receiving Monies from the U. S. on Account of his Pay & Subsistence as an Ensign in the Legion, when he knew he was not entitled thereto & after he had either before received or disposed off the same with intent to Defraud the U. States.——

Signed

John Mills, Adjt. Genl.

The Court in Consideration on the Testimony Adduced, are of Opinion that Ensign Harris, is Guilty of the 1st Charge exhibited against him as stated in the 1st & last Part of the 1st Specification & the 2d & 4th Specifications of said Charges wherefore they sentence the said Ensign Edward L. Harris by Virtue of the Powers & Authority in them Vested by the 5. Art: of the 18 Sect: & the 20 & 22d Article of the Appendix to the Rules and Articles of War to be Dismissed the Service of the U. States, & that his Crime, Name, Place of abode, & Punishment be Published in the News Papers, in and about Camp & of the Particular State from which he came, or usually resides after which it shall be Deem'd Scandalous for any Officer to Associate with him——

They also Sentence that the Sum of 67 Dollars & 75 Cents be Stopped from the Pay of the said Ensign Harris, to reimburse the U. States for

the sum proven to the Court, to have been by him received over and above what was due to him.——

The Commander in Chief after the most Mature Deliberation, confirms the foregoing sentence of the General Court Martial, whereof Major Shaylor is President & by which Ensign Edwin Harris, is dismissed the Service of the United States, & he is hereby dismissed Accordingly, but the Commander in Chief is under the Necessity of disapproving that part of the Sentence which specifies the sum of Money that shall be stopped from the Pay of Ensign Harris, because the Accoutant of the War Department by Virtue of the Powers Vested in him, will direct Stoppages of Pay from Mr. Harris, to reimburse the U. States, for the Monies, he may have received over & above what was justly due him—— In Consideration of the Youth and Inexperience of Mr. Harris & to save the feelings of a worthy Family, the Commander in Chief hereby remits that part of Mr. Harris's Punishment, which directs that his Crime, Name, Place of Abode & Punishment be Published in the News Papers——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Shaylor is President, is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, November 29.

The whole of the troops are to be Muster'd up to the 1st December— A Particular inspection of their Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition & Clothing to be made at the time of Mustering the respective Corps, & Previously to Issuing the new Clothing— The Adjutant General will give the Necessary Directions.—

Major Thomas Doyle of the 1st Sub Legion is hereby liberated from his Arrest, because in the opinion of the Commander in chief that Arrest under the then existing Circumstances was improperly served——

The under Named Men are for Command, and will be ready to March at the shortest Notice——

I. L. L.	I.	Barney
Serjeant Milstead	–	Miller
— Turkinstine	–	Connelly
John Haggerty	P.	Guinn
Thomas Carr	–	Christy
————————	–	Ryan
D Watson	T.	Atlin
— Fry	M.	Mount
Jas. Battershell	Jn'o.	Pope
Tho's. Walls	"	Holden
Martin Rorar		

By Command of the Gen'l

John Mills A. G.

Adjutant General's Office Nov. 30th

The Muster & Inspection of the Army will take place in the Manner following Viz——

The Battalion of Artillery & the 1st Sub Legion will be exempt from Duty, & Muster'd & Inspected on the 2d of December. The 3d S. Legion on the 3d The 2d on the 4th—& the 4th on the 5 of December——

The Musters will commence at such hours as the Officers Commanding Corps may direct.

Blank Muster Rolls may be had at this Office, as also a form of a Company Inspection——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 1st: 95.

One Subaltern, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and Thirty two Privates, who are acquainted with Boating, are to be immediately selected from the respective Corps & Proceed to Clean out the Boats & prepare everything ready to Descend the River to Fort Hamilton for a load of Flour, to be deliver'd at Loramies. The field Officer will call at Head Quarters for further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Decb'r 5th 1795——

A General Court Martial to Consist of five Members will convene to-morrow Morning at 10 oClock, for the Tryal of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them—— Captain Preston President— The Parties & Evidences to have Notice to Attend.—

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 10 '95

The Officers of the 1st U. S. Regiment or Battalion of Artillery, who received Money from Colonel Hamtramck, for the recruiting service in 90 or 91, are hereby order'd immediately to render their Accounts for the legal Disbursement of the same, and refund any balance that may remain in their hands either to the Pay Master General, at Head Quarters, or to the Accountant of the Department of War in Philadelphia— The Adjutant Genl. will transmit a Copy of the above Order, to the War office by the first opportunity——

At the General Court Martial, whereof Captain Preston is President, Henry Colton, Robert Connelly, & John Brand, Soldiers in the 3d Sub Legion were tried & Acquitted— They are therefore liberated & join their Sub Legion—— The General Court Martial whereof Captain Preston is President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 11th '95

The heads of Departments will begin to prepare the Usual quarterly returns up to the 1st of January '96, to the end that they may Arrive in time at the Seat of Government to make the Necessary Arrangements, for the Operation and Movement of the Legion those with the Customary returns will be made to Brigadier General Wilkinson (who will succeed to the Command in this Quarter) Duplicates of which they are to transmit to the Commander in Chief in Philadelphia, 'thro the Deputy Q'r M'r General at Fort Washington——

Major Burbeck will immediately inspect the Field Artillery Carriages & direct such repairs, as are found Necessary, or New Ones, as Occasion may be; as well at this place as at Fort Washington——

Capt. Mc Krea is appointed to do the Duty of Sub Legionary Major & Inspector to the 3d Sub Legion P. Tem, Vice Captain Guion, who is on Furlough to the 1st of April '96——

Lieut. Divin is appointed S. L. Major & Inspector P. T. to the 4th Sub Legion, Vice Captain Edward Butler on Command.

Head Quarters, December 14th 1795——

The Commander in Chief cannot take leave of the Legion, compos'd of Officers and Soldiers whom he sincerely loves & Manifests an Esteem for them, without expressing the high Idea, he entertains of the Worth and Merit of a Corps, who by their good Conduct, Fortitude and Prowess, have put a Glorious Period to a destructive Indian War, and who he can with truth & justice say "Deserved well of their Country— His most grateful Thanks are due to the Medical Department for their Unremitted Care, Attention and Humanity extended to the Numerous Sick, during the late Alarming Malady, and who under many Disadvantages have by their Profession, Knowledge & Exertions, restor'd to the Legion in Prestine Health & Vigour, near 700 Worthy Officers & Soldiers in the Course of a few Weeks—— With a Heart feelingly alive, with Extreme Gratitude, and Affection, The Commander in Chief bids a Temporary Adieu to the Legion——

BRIGADIER GENERALS ORDERS.

GreenVille 16 December 1795

The return of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Seat of Government having Devolved the Command of the Department on Brigadier Genl. Wilkinson, he Embraces the earliest Occasion to Announce to the Army, his regard for its fame and Welfare, by Avowing his Determination to inculcate, to enforce and to maintain an Uniform System of Subordination and Discipline through all Ranks, without Partiality, Prejudice, Favour or Affection, & he calls on his Officers one and all for their Aid and Cooperation in the Arduous Undertaking——

The great end of all society being happiness, The Brigadier General would be deficient in Duty, & unworthy of the trust reposed in him, did he Omit any Consistent Means to promote this End— He therefore intreats, He Exhorts and Commands the Officers of the Army to give the past to Oblivion, and to restore that Harmony, Confidence and Exchange of good Offices, which should mark a band of Brothers who have Mixed Blood in the same Cause, and who are liable at the Call of the States, to fight, to bleed, and to die together——

For the promotion of these Objects as Essential to the Dignity as the felicity of the Corps, The Brigadier General will join Example to Precept, and should it be found needful Authority to Example and while he and invariably pursues the Publick good in all things, he begs that it may be received as a Mark of his esteem when he pledges himself to promote the Health, Comfort & Accommodation of all, by every facility and indulgence which may consist with his Duty and with Propriety——

The General Arrangements once established, the Brigadier Generals Orders will be few; but to those he will exact Prompt and Punctual Obedience——

The following returns and reports are without delay to be handed into the Adj't General under Seal with such explanatory remarks as may be deemed essential to Elucidation, by the heads of the Departments interested, Viz——

The Assistant Quarter M'r General, to make return of every Appurtenance to his department, and of the Artificers employed therein——

The Commissary General to make returns of the several species of Provision on hand at this place——

The Pay Master General to report the State of the Military Chest——

The Commanding Officer of Artillery will make returns of the Ammunition and Ordnance Stores on hand, here and—Fort Washington, with the Number of Artificers employ'd in the Department——

The Commissary of Cloathing and Indian Goods to make return of the Various Subjects of his Department, And the Surgeon Genl. will cause the store keeper so soon as the Articles now on the Way from Fort Washington shall reach the Cantonment, to report the Quantity, and Specie of Medicine, Hospital Stores; and Surgeons Instruments——

Daily Duties untill further Orders, For the Day—One Field Officer—One Sub Legionary Major——

For Guard—One Captain—four Subs—Nine Serjeants—Eleven Corporals—two Drums—two fifes—& 141 Privates, to be distributed in the following Manner——

No.	C.	S.	S.	C.	D.	F.	P.
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	36
2	"	1	1	2	"	"	21
3	"	1	1	2	1	1	21
4	"	"	1	1	"	"	12
Gen'l Guard	"	1	1	1	"	"	21
Qr Master	"	"	1	1	"	"	12
Commiss'y	"	"	1	1	"	"	9
Provost	"	"	"	1	"	"	6
A Gen'l	"	"	"	1	"	"	3
	1 —	4 —	8 —	12 —	2 —	2 —	141

Head Quarters, GreenVille, December 17th 1795—

The Assistant Q'r M'r General will immediately cause a small Room to be erected contiguous to each of the Guard Houses, these erections are intended for the Accommodation of the Officers & are to be set up on the most convenient & Economical place. The Adjutant Genl. to furnish the necessary fatigue to the requisition of the Ass't Q'r Master——

The Sub Legionary Commandants are respectively to turn out a daily fatigue under the Command of a Confidential Non Commission'd, for Wood cutting in Order that Magazines of fuel for the several Corps may be Established before the Severity of Winder commences, this Wood will in the first Instance be Corded on the Ground where it may be cut, which should be as Approximate to the Cantonment as possible—favourable occasions will be seized to haul it with Publick Teams——

It is the Brigadier Generals purpose that all duties of Guard & Detachment shall be done by Corps so soon as Circumstances may permit, and in the mean time the Guards of the line will be composed of one Corps, and the interior Guards of another, in regular rotation, the 1st Sub Legion to give the former, and the 4th the latter, on the 19th Instant——

For the Present, however the inequality of the Strength of the respective Corps, involves the Necessity of taking the Officers by Detail— The B. General flatters himself that a little time will remove this Difficulty & leave to the several Sub Legions, a fair field for honorable Competition——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 18th——

In all petty details for Contingent Services in the Several Departments of the Army the Adjutant General will on the Application of the Principal be pleased to exercise his Discretion——

The Ass't Q'r Master Gen'l is with the utmost Practicable dispatch, to have the Draft Cattle Shod and without one moment's delay, to order to the Portages from (Lorramies to Gurterstown) a Sufficiency of Transport to Answer the Exigencies of the Service at this critical point of the Season, when the Occlusion of our Navigation may be Daily looked for.——

Major Winston is to receive his Winter Clothing & With the Detachment Assigned to him by the Commander in Chief, will March tomorrow Evening or at sun rise the Morning following——

Guards to mount at 10 OClock, untill further Orders—— All Sentries will be careful to present Arms to the filed Officers of their own Corps, & to all other Officers they will carry Arms with a brisk Motion——

All Guards & Sentries to front the Officer honor'd & so soon as he passes, to come to their usual Position——

Head Quarters GreenVille Dec'br 19th

The Clothier General having reported that the Clothing for the light Dragoons, has not Arrived, Major Winstons March is Susspended untill further Orders. The Major however, will not lose a Moments time after the Arrival of the Cloathing, to dress and Equip his Detachment, and report himself for Command——

The Sub Legionary Q Masters will proceed to receive from the Clothier General the Clothing heretofore ordered by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the Ensuing Year, & are to distribute the same under the direction of the Commanding Officers of Sub Legions, with this Stipu-

lation, that the Cloathing is not be worn before the Day of General Muster to be here-after Appointed——

The Commanding Officers of Sub Legions will cause Vaults to be opened at the most retired Spots, within the limits of their several Cantonments, over which Huts are to be erected with Doors, & the Necessary Seats, it is presumed that a Vault 10 feet long, 4 wide, & 10 deep will suffice, & the evacuated Cabbins may be appropriated for the occasion——

All the Sutlers who have not been heretofore licensed by the Commander in Chief, or by the Brigadier General, are to leave the Cantonment within ten days from the present, & those who remain are to report on Oath, to the Adjutant General tomorrow, the species, quantity, quality &, of all Liquor they may have on hand—

Head Quarters GreenVille December 20——

The Sub Legionary Pay Masters will as soon as possible select and pack up the Cloathing destin'd for the Garrisons of Forts Wayne & Defiance, in order that it may be sent forward by the St. Marys should the Navigation of that River continue free——

Pay Roll are to be immediately made outfor the Months of June, July, August & September in the usual forms— The 2d & 3d S. Legions with the Corps of Artillery are to be Muster'd & Inspected on the 31st Instant, & the 1st & 4th S. Legions on the 1st Day of the ensuing Year— The Company Officers will be Attentive to a strict Correspondence in their Inspection Returns——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 23d

As the Clothing for Major Winstens Detachment has not arrived yet, & it is uncertain when it may Ensign Bodley will take charge of the Clothing destin'd for the Garrison of Fort Wayne, & will proceed with it early tomorrow Morning, for the Post near Girties Town, at which place it is to be embark'd for the point of its destination without a moments delay, as this Stage of the Season is iminently Critical, and a frost might Defeat this Economical Plan of Transport, in every View interesting to the Publick & to the Garrison in Question——

Mr. Bodley will Receipt to the Sub Legionary Pay Master for this Clothing & will be held responsible for the Delivery of it to the Captains, or Commanding of Companies in such Manner as the Lt. Colo'l Commd't Hamtramck may think proper to prescribe——

The Assistant Quarter Master Genl. will furnish transport for the

Occasion, to the requisition of the Ensign, who will receive further Orders from Head Quarters——

The blankets & other Articles of Accomodations deliver'd last Autumn for the Service of the General Hospital are to be returned to the Store keeper for that Department who will be held responsible for the same——

Head Quarters, GreenVille December 25th——

Morning Orders—

In Commemoration of the Day,

At Noon a federal Salute from the Signal Gun & a display of the Flag, from the Citadel in the evening, an extra ration of Whiskey to the Troops——

Head Quarters, GreenVille—Dec: 25th——

The Medicine & Hospital Stores having arrived, the following regulations are Established for the General Conduct, the Issues & Appropriations of the Department, the Store keeper is frequently to inspect the Public Property committed to his trust and will adopt every Necessary Precaution to prevent Waste or Damage; he is to make all his Issues upon returns countersigned by the Surgeon General only— He is to report to the Adj't Genl. Quarterly the Species, Quantities, Quality & Condition of Articles on hand—And he is to keep regular Accounts of his Issues & receipts vouched by the Necessary documents, and is to take his Orders from the Surgeon General alone.——

The Surgeon General will be pleased to institute such rules for the Government of his Inbordinates in the Administration of the Medicines & Stores as he may deem Conducive to the case & Comfort of the Sick, & to Just Economy which are to be Strictly Observ'd, the Store keeper must bear in mind the responsibility of his Office, as it is not only the Accomodation but the Health & Life of the Afflicted & Diseased Soldier which depend in a great degree on his care and Preservation of the Necessaries provided for them by Government——

The Assistant Q'r M'r General will give to the Surgeon General the necessary Aid, to prepare a Store House for the Reception of the Stores & Medicines, & to fit up the Sourth West Block House of the Citadel for a General Hospital——

In providing for the Sick neither Pains nor Expense are to be spar'd— He will also send a Cooper and Artificer Competent to the repair of Damag'd Boats to the Post at Loramies tomorrow, with the Necessary tools and implements, who are to receive their Orders of Captain Butler——

The Dragoon Clothing having this Day Arrived Major Winston with his Detachment will move tomorrow Morning for the landing at the head of St. Marys, at that place he will Detach a Sub: & a Select Number of Non Commission'd Officers & Privates, to Man the empty Boats he may find there and with the residue of his Detachment he will proceed by the most convenient route to fort Defiance——

The Major is to relieve the Commanding Officer and all the Infantry now at Fort Defiance, & Major Hunt will March the relieved part of the Old Garrison to HEAD QARTERS, by Major Winstons route——

The Assistant Quarter Master will furnish the Necessary Transport to the Detachment of Major Winston as far as the St. Maries, from thence only five Pack Horses can be allowed, and these are to be delivered to Major Hunt for his Accomodation & that of his Officers, the residue of the Baggage of both Detachments must be carried by Water as the present circumstances of Publick Service, will not admit other transport——

So soon as Capt Butler shall have thrown a proper quantity of Flour across the Portage, the empty Boats at St. Mary's are to be loaded & Conducted to Fort Wayne, by the Subaltern Detached from Major Winstons party, who is to report to Lieut. Colonel Hamtramck, receive his Orders, & proceed without delay, & join the Garrison of Fort Defiance——

The Brigadier General being Necessarily Obliged to leave the Cantonment, for a few days, the Command devolves on Lieut. Colo'l Commandant Strong——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, December 31st——

In Celebration of the Commencement of the New Year, the Lieut. Colo'l directs that the Morning be Usher'd in with the Flag hoisted, and a Discharge of 15 rounds from the Park of Artillery— The Commanding Officer of Artillery will give the Necessary directions—

The Commissary of Issues, will Deliver one Gill of Whiskey to the Non Commission'd Officers & Privates on the Ground fit for Duty, upon the returns of the Commanding Officers of Corps, with this Provision, that it is not issued untill 4 oClock this afternoon——

The Colo'l hopes that this Indulgence will not be Attended with any Disorder among the Soldiery, & that on the Contrary they will Conduct themselves with good Order & Sobriety——

Head Quarters, GreenVille January 23d 1796—

Divine Service tomorrow at 1 O'Clock, should the Day be fair— The Troops to assemble in the rear of Head Quarters—— The Sutlers of the Cantonment are restricted to Ground Accomodation, & are not to presume on Vending their Merchandize elsewhere——

Head Quarters GreenVille, Jan'y 26th 1796——

A Board of Inspection to Consist of the Inspector General, the Surgeon General, the Commissary Genl are with all convenient Despatch to examine the Flour in the Magazine, & are to Mark & to set aside all such as maybe deem'd unfit for Issue— The Board will report to the Brigadier General so soon as the Inspection is finished—— This Order is founded on the Complaints of the Comm'dts of Sub Legions, purporting that Damag'd Flour has been Offer'd for Issue, to the Troops and Praying the interposition of the Commanding General for remedy——

All Discharges from the Service which are or may become Due, must be Drafted in the Name of the Brigadier General, and are to be presented for his Signature, by the several Claimants in Person—

The Brigadier General cannot consistently with the Establish'd Principles of Duty & of Service hear the Application of Subordinate Officers, but thro' the Medium of the respective Command'ts except in cases of Personal Grievance, and the Adjutant General is the proper Channel of Communication—— An Officer of Police is added to the daily Duties, to be taken from the grade of Captains, it will be the Duty of this Officer, to attend to the General Cleanliness of the Cantonment, and its environs—— He shall have all Nuisances removed, for which purpose he will call for the Aid of the D. Q. Master General, when Necessary, and he will carry his particular Attention, to the conduct of the Suttlers, and to the Execution of all Orders which respect them——

This Officer is to report Daily to the adjutant General——

The D. Q. Master General will Deliver to the Clothier General the Decorations purchased for the Hats & Caps of the Troops, in order that they may be forthwith Distributed to the proper Sub Legions——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, Jan'y 26——

The Commanding Officers of Corps, with the D. Q. Master General will be pleased to examine and report tomorrow at the Orderly hour, the Distance which the Troops have to carry their Wood, & the standing Number of Teams, which may be Deemed Necessary to ease the Men of a Duty so arduous & destructive to their Cloathing——

Head Quarters, GreenVille—January 27th——

The Moment is so favourable to the Collection of Magazines of Wood, that the Brigadier General thinks Proper to urge the attention of the Commanding Officers of Corps to this interesting subject——

To facilitate this Service the Deputy Q Master General has been directed to Construct a Number of Sleds, which are to be equally distributed to the Corps as fast as they may be finished. The Wood will be Pil'd as it is brought in, and will be issued by the several Sub Legionary Q. Masters, in such equitable Proportion, as the respective Sub Legionary Comm'dts may think proper to direct—

As the Brigadier General will omit no Attention to the health & Comfort of the Officers of the Army, he directs the Adjutant General, when ever an Officer reports sick to Notify the same to the Surgeon Gen'l, who is forthwith to wait on the Gentleman Indisposed, is critically to examine the existing case, Predisposing & Proximate Causes thereof, & will make report Accordingly to the Brigadier General——

Head Quarters, GreenVille January 29th——

The Commanding Officers of Corps will return for Buff belts, to equip the Officers of their respective commands——

In all details for Detachments whether Permanent or Incidental, the Adjutant Gen'l will have the duty performed by Corps or Companies, Paying strict regard to proportion the Claims of the Public Service Agreeably to Strength——

Monthly returns of the several Sub Legions for the Month of January are to be handed in precisely at 10 o'Clock A. M. on the 1st of February——

Head Quarters—GreenVille—30 January—1796

During the Continuance of the present Severe Weather, The Sentries will be relieved every Hour——

Lieut. Smith heretofore appointed Extra Aid De Camp to the Brigadier General is to resume that Duty & will be respected Accordingly——

After Gen'l Orders—Jan'y—30th—

Cap't William Marts of the 2d Sub Legion having signified his wish to resign his Commission, & Lieut Col. Commandant Strong, having recommended his Application to the favourable Consideration of the Brigadier Gen'l his resignation is hereby Accepted and his Command is henceforth to cease——

The Pay Master General will be Pleased to Settle with and Pay Mr. Marts up to the 1st of the ensuing Month, at which Period he is to be Struck from the Rolls——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Jan'y 31st
Morning Gen'l Orders——

The Deputy Q Master Gen'l will as Speedily as may be, send twelve of the strongest Ox Teams to Loramies there to take the Orders of Captain Butler, respecting the transport of the Publick property in his Charge to the St. Mary; and so soon as that business is accomplished, the whole of those Teams are to return to this place— A select Detachment of One Captain, Two Subs—One Drum & fife & sixty eight Non Commission'd Officers & Privates, for Command tomorrow Morning, with Bedding and Camp Equipage, & Six Days Provisions— This Command except two Non Commission'd Officers & 12 Privates will March without Arms—— For further Orders the Commanding officer will apply to the Adjutant General—— The Adj't General agreeable to the regular Mode of Service, will deliver the Parole & Countersign on the Grand Parade——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, February 1st '96

It has been represented to the Brigadier General that the Musters of the 3d & 4th Sub Legions for Several Months past, have been left in so incomplete a State by the Sub Legionary Majors of those Corps, both being now Absent, as to bar Payment to the Troops, untill New Musters can be made he therefore Orders the 3 S. Legion to be Mustered on the 4th Instant, from the 2d Day of October '95 inclusive, & the 4 Sub Legion, to be on the 5th inst: from the 25 of July '95 inclusive— The Various complicated & Scandalous Practises reported in the Suttling line, make it the Brigadier Generals duty, to direct a reform, but being unwilling to involve the innocent with the Guilty, or to offer Violence to any but flagrant Offenders, he suspends any New regulation, untill the 1st of March & in the interval, the Traders have time to close their Accounts— The Deputy Q'r M'r General will if practicable, cause One Dozen of sett of Standard Weights & Measures, bearing the Stamp of the U. States, & to be made of Iron——

Subordination is the life & soul of Military Institutions, it Originates at the ranks, & Ascends thro' the Various grades to the Chief in Command, it is a Chain of Dependence, from which a Single link cannot be spared without confounding distinction, destroying responsibility, & involves Confusion——

The Ensign who desires to appreciate his Commission, will take Pride in transfixing the respect & Obedience which he exacts from the ranks to the Lieut. for whatever may be their Personal Standing, the Commission of the President of the U. States, is entitled to invariable respect, & shall receive it whenever the Brigadier Genl's Authority may have effect. Therefore all inferior Officers are forbid passing a Superior on an out Post, without reporting themselves— And Inferior Officers on Out Posts if they know their Duty, will always pay Due respect to their Superiors, what more ridiculous Spectacle can present itself to a Military Man, than to see a Subaltern put on the fericious Aspect of a *flash*, & strut by his Captain or even Commanding Officers of the Battalion without Deigning to Salute him, if such Errors have Occurred, the Brigadier Genl. sincerely hopes, for the Honor of the Corps, that they will be banish'd forever— Our Relations as Gentlemen & Citizens, are One thing, & as Officers & Public Servants another; The first is Variable, the latter Uniform——

Evening General Orders February 2d '96——

It is a Rule of Service, & must be considered a standing Order, that no Person of whatever rank, or Condition be suffered to leave the Neighborhood of the Cantonment without Permission from Head Quarters, and a Certificate, from what time the Party or Individual is Victualled, must be furnished by the proper Authority to all Detachments or Absentees, who March without a Commanding Officer——

The Commandants of the Several Posts are required to order no Issues but on such documents, which they are to take up & replace with Certificates of the same import——

Head Quarters—GreenVille—February 3d—

The Troops will be called to a Review of Exercise in a few Days, in the Interval, the Commanding officer of Corps, are required to Practice the Various Evolutions of the Column——

Untill further Orders a Subaltern will be Detail'd in Place of the Captain——

The Genl. Court Martial of which Major Howe is President is Dissolved. Proceedings in tomorrows Orders——

A Genl. Court Martial to consist of Seven Members, will assemble at 11 oClock, at the Presidents Quarters for the Trial of Prisoners in Confinement, Major Howe President——

Head Quarters, February 4th 1796——

The Commanding Officer of Artillery will immediately make report of the Damag'd Arms at the Various Posts, & will Distinguish between those which are worth repair, & those which are Worthless——

The Officer of the Day having reported that the Guards may be conveniently retrenched, The Adj't Genl. will make Particular enquiry on that Subject & will regulate——

Head Quarters GreenVille, Feb'y 5th 1796——

At the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Howe was President Convened by Order on the 4th Inst for the Trial of Prisoners in Confinement——

Michael Powers a soldier in the Corps of Artillerists & Engineers was tried upon a Charge of having Advised & Persuaded other Soldiers of the Same Corps to Desert—— The Prisoner Pleads not Guilty. The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is not Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him & do therefore Acquit him——

William Lang of the same Corps, also tried upon a Charge of Stealing Publick Horses, to which he plead not Guilty, the Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner Lang is not Guilty of the charge exhibited against him & do therefore Acquit him—— The Brigadier General confirms the above Sentences of the General Court Martial, whereof Major Howe was President & directs that the Prisoners be immediately liberated from Confinement, & return to their Duty, in the Corps to which they belong— In future there will be no fatigues on Sundays, unless Particularly Ordered——

List of Resignations and Deaths in the Army of the United States— Viz——

Capt. Leonard Covington	resigned 22d Sept. '95
Lieut. John Posey	Do 19th Oct. "

Corps of Artillery.

Capt.	James Gamble	Deceased 20th Aug't, '95
Lieutenant	Fred'k Dalche	Resigned 8 October, "
"	John Baker Hall	" 9th July, "
"	Benjamin Wall	Never Accepted
"	William Cox	Resigned 4th Dec'br, "
"	George Harvey	Deceased
"	Noel B. Monvell [1]	Resigned 11th April, "
"	Charles Harrison	Deceased

[1] Noel Bartholemew Monvel, born in Northwest Territory; Lt. art. 2 June, 1794; resigned 11 April, 1795.

First Sub Legion.

Captain Hastings Marks	Resigned 1st Nov'br '95
Lieut. Edmond Taylor	Do 1 April "
Ensign James Nicholas	Deceased 16 Feb'y "

Second Sub Legion.

Captain Dan'l Tilton	Resigned 1st Nov'br '95
" John Sullivan	Cashier'd 6 May, "

Third Sub Legion.

Ensign Edward Voss	Deceased 25 Aug't '95

Fourth Sub Legion.

Captain Maxwell Bines	Resigned 3 Nov'br, '95
Lieut. James Underhill	Do 6th April, "
" Stephen Trigg	Do 5th Nov. "
Ensign Jonathan Remington	Do without date

Surgeons and Mates.

Nathaniel Hayward	Resigned
Elihu Lyman	Dead
William Lawton	Cashiered
John Cornman	Resigned
Thomas Van Dyke [1]	Ditto
James L. Clayton	Ditto
William A. Mc Crea	Ditto

The above Resignations, Deaths & Dismissions, have been Announced to the Brigadier General, by Authority, & are made Public for the future regulations of the Musters of the several Corps——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, Feb'y 6th 1796——

The Officers are to be strictly uniform in their Espontoons which are to be made agreeably to the Model left with the Adjutant General——

The Soldier who Serves out his time of Inlistment with fidility is entitled to every Due which may have Arisen on the Ground of his Contract with his Country. Evidence has been offer'd to the Brigadier Genl. that many Men have been Oblig'd to give up more or less Clothing as the Condition of their obtaining their Discharges—— The Practise is abominable, it is injurious to the individuals & a disgrace to Government & in future must be forborne——

[1] Thomas J. Van Dyke, Del. Gar. sur. mate 13 May 1794; resd. 1 Nov., 1795; sur. mate 26 Mar., 1802; resd. 30 July, 1806; surg. Tenn. Vol. 1813 & 14; (died 27 Dec., 1814.)

One Serjeant, One Corporal & twelve Privates will be immediately Detail'd from the 4th Sub Legion, to relieve Fort St. Clair, to March this Evening, furnish'd with four Days Provision——

Head Quarters GreenVille, Feb'y 12th

The Adjutant General will consider it as a standing Rule to transmit to the Commandants of the Several Detach'd Posts all Orders of Gen'l import for the Government of those who may be disposed to receive Orders from the Brigadier Genl.——

The responsibility of Quarter M'r Gen'l should leave him in the independent Control of the Various Subjects of his Departments, under the Orders of the Commanding Genl. only, or such as may emanate from him, if the Perogatives of this Officer are retrenched you furnish him a Plea of Neglect of Duty, & abuse of Office on this subject, & in Order to induce the utmost Economy in the Department interested, the following regulations, are to be uniformly Observed untill further Orders——

The Deputy Quarter Master General is Prohibited furnishing to the out Posts anything more than the Monthly allowances, except upon the Order of the Brigadier General, all Persons who receive Pay from the Dep't. are to take Orders from the Principal thereof, or his Assistants only, & this Rule is to apply to the Commissary Genl.—— All Issues of the Q'r M'r Department, other than the forage & equipments to the Army—Transport must be made upon the order of the Commanding Officer where such issues occur, whenever extraordinary services are found Necessary to the Comfort or Accommodation of the Menor Officers, they are to be directed by the written Order of the Commanding officer Addressed to the Dep: Q'r Master Gen'l or his Assistant & in all such cases it is expected that this Service will not be permitted to interfere with those of higher import——

The Commanding officers of Posts are to furnish to the Written applications of the Commissary Genl. the Deputy Q'r Master Genl. or their Assistants, such fatigues whether Permanent or Occasional as may be found Necessary to the Public Service——

The Army Provision on foot is to be Driven from Post to Post by Escorts furnished in the manner before prescribed for fatigues, & the Officers furnishing will have Care, that confidential Men and officers be selected for this service from whence the Esscort to be there furnished will proceed to Head Quarters——

In all cases the Officer Commanding the Escort is to Receipt, & will

be held responsible for the safe Delivery of the property committed to his charge—

Samuel Henley Esq'r has been appointed Deputy Q'r Master General, and is to be respected accordingly, all the Dragoons are to be Dismounted except a Non Commission'd Officer & Six. The Men to join their Corps, & the Horses to be Delivered to the Q'r Master——

The Assistant Q'r Master, will select the Horses for the Dragoons which are to be continued in the Saddle, & these are to form Detachments & report immediately to the Adjutant Genl.——

A Serjeant & twelve Select Oars Men, for Command to Pittsburgh, to March the Day after tomorrow, from the 3d Sub Legion——

A Genl. Court Martial tomorrow at the Presidents Quarters for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them, at 11 O'Clock——

Head Quarters, GreenVille, Feb'y 13th '96—

The Wood Cutting by Sub Legions is to cease & a Subaltern two Non Commissioned Officers, & twenty five Men without Arms, & with One Days Provision are added to the Daily Duties untill further Orders—— This Party is to be furnished with good Axes by the Assistant Q'r Master which are to be returned every Evening—it is to be Paraded in front of the Quarters of the Adjutant Genl. from whom—the Officer will receive his Instructions

Head Quarters, Greenville Feb'y 14th—

The Troops will be reviewed on the 17th Inst. should the Weather continue favorable——

After Genl. Orders—February 14, 1796.

At the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Haskell is President held on the 13 & 14 Instant, Laben Smith, Peter Washington, & John Mahon Soldiers in the 3d Sub Legion, were tried and convicted of having suffered the Commissary's Store over which they were Centinels, to be broke open, and Whiskey to be stolen therefrom on the Night of the 8th Inst. wherefore the Court sentence them under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules & Articles of War to receive 100 lashes each, to be inflicted at four Different times in equal Proportions——

Peter Minard, a Soldier of the 3d Sub Legion tried & convicted of Desertion the Court sentence him under the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to receive 100 lashes, to be inflicted at

four different times in equal Proportions, & to forfeit all Pay due to him from the U. S. & to be Drummed out of Camp, as unworthy of the service of the United States——

The Brigadier Genl confirms the Proceeding Sentences of the Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Haskill is Presid't and Directs that the Corporal Punishment to which the Prisoners are Sentenced commence to-morrow Morning on the Grand Parade, & to be Continued Daily untill the Sentences are carried into Complete effect.——

The Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Haskill is President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 16th February '96—

The following Regulation for receiving the Colours is to be Observed untill a Different Mode is ordained by Superior Authority— The Company on the right is to be Selected for this tour of Honor, & when Circumstances Permit, is to be completely Officer'd, it is to be March'd by the Platoons to the Quarters where the Colours are lodged in the following Order—The Captain—The Ensign who is to bear the Colours, four Paces in his rear—The Drum & Fife 3 paces in rear of the Ensign, and the same Distance in front of the front Rank, without beating——

The first Platoon, The Non Commission'd Officers being properly Arranged, then the Junior Sub, followed, by the 2d Platoon, the Senior Sub bringing up the whole—— Having approached the Quarters, the Captain will form Company at open Order fronting them, & his Right opposite the Door, or Window from whence the Colours are to be handed— The Ensign then Advances to receive the Colours, and the Moment he Displays them, the Drums beat the first part of Reveille, followed by the Grenadiers March, the Officers salute with the Hat, resting upon the Espontoons, at open Order, and the Men Present firelocks by word of Command from the Captain, the Ensign advances to the front of the Capt, and at two paces distance he faces to the right, and Marches opposite to the Centre of Company and ahlts, the Drums cease— The Captain brings his Men to a shoulder, and Ensign faces to the front—— The Company is then Wheeled by Platoons to the Right, the Colours then fall in between the first & second, and in this Order is Marched back to the Battalion—— The Captain as soon as he gains his Ground upon the right, will halt and again form Company at open Order— The Ensign with the Colours to the front— The Commanding Officer will then order present Arms—— The Battalion Presents— The Officers come to the Right about, rest upon their Espontoons at open Order, and take of their Hats— The Drums

beat a March & the Ensign carrying the Colours faces to the left, & Marches down to the Centre of the Battalion, opposite to which he halts two Paces in rear of the line of Officers, the Drums then cease beating, and the Commanding Officer, Orders Shoulder firelocks— The Men shoulder. The Officers trail Espontoons, and resume their Post.

When the Colours are to be lodged, the Commanding Officer having signified his Intention by the Adjutant, commands Attention, Present Arms. Then the same Ceremonies are observed as on receiving them with this Addition, the Ensign faces to the Right, and followed by all the Mus-ick who beat a March, Marches to his former Station, in front of the Company on the right & the Musick forming in two Ranks in his Rear cease to beat——

The Commanding Officer then orders Shoulder firelocks— The Capt. of the right Company then brings his Men to Advanced Arms, and by the front March, returns to the Commanding Officers Quarters— The Ensign with the Colours immediately in his rear, followed by the whole of the Musick beating a lively Air; when arrived at the Quarters he halts in front of them, Drums cease, and he brings his Company to open Order— The Ensign then advances to lodge the Colours— The Company again Present Arms, The Drums beat a March, and the Officers salute with the Hat— The Colours being lodged the Captain Marches his Company to the Regimental Parade, and then will dismiss it——

The following Uniform for the Officers of Infantry is to be observed and adopted untill otherwise regulated—— Coats reaching to the knee and full trimmed— Scarlet lapels, Cuffs and Standing Capes, White Buttons & trimmings, Lapels & Cape two Inches, and Cuffs three Inches wide— Vests and Breeches white. The former with short flaps and three Buttons, Black Stocks or Cravats, Cocked Hats; and full Boots with black tops——

The relieving Guard is to March to the grand Parade by the right or left, as may be found Necessary— The front Platoon or Section having gained its Ground, the Commanding Officer will halt the whole, and by a Quarter Wheel to the right or left, as the case may require, form the Line——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 17th 1796——

The General Review proposed for this Day is unavoidably postpon'd until to Morrow, when it will take place should the Weather permit— The Brigadier Genl. expects that each Sub Legion will be able to form a Complete Battalion, to level their Strength, the Gen'l Detail for Guards

has been renewed, and to increase their files, the daily fatigue is to cease & the Officers Waiters to bear Arms—— The Officer of the Day will at sun rise withdraw the Guards of the line, excepting a Corporal & 3 at each Post, and will order them to their Corps—— The New Guards are to be Detailed and Warn'd but are not to Mount 'till Evening, so soon as the Morning call is finish'd The Troops are to be told of into Battalions & the officers posted—— The Commanding Officers are then severally (commencing with the 1st Sub Legion, and proceeding agreeably to Seniority of Corps) to send to Head Quarters for a Stand of Colours each— The colours being Distributed, the Brigadier Genl. will Review the Corps on their several Parades, beginning with the right— A Single Gun from the North Block House will be the Signal for the Troops to move; The 1 Sub Legion Marches off by Platoons from the Right, & will be followed by the 4th at the Distance of 100 Paces— This Wing will pass the line of Defence at the Barrier No 3 & as the Corps get Clear of the Defile, they are to close Column— The first having gained the Ground Assigned to it, will halt and display to the left, in the meantime the 4th Moves up closes upon the left of the 1st to an interval of 20 Paces and also displays to the left, dressing in line with the first— When the Rear of the 4th has passed the Barrier, the 2d will take up the line of March from the left, and will move out by the same pass & in similar Order followed by the 3d; having taken sufficient Ground to the left those Corps are successively to Display to the right & are to form in Battalia, with the Troops before formed, preserving an interval of 40 Paces between the Wings of the line— The several Corps as quick as they have Displayed, are to take open Order; the line being formed, the Brigadier General will Review the whole, front and rear, beginning on the right, it is to be observed, that when the Ranks come to the right about, The officers, & Non Commission'd Officers are to do the same, but are not to quit their Posts. The whole are then to Pass in Review by Platoons from the right, & having recovered their former Ground, the line will be again formed, the Ranks opened, and the several Corps will be Carried thro the Manual Exercise Successively, beginning with the first— The Ranks will then be again closed & the following Evolutions & firings will be performed——-

The Close Column form'd on the Ground by Platoons, by the right, the right in front & display'd to the left— The same formed by the left, the left in front, display'd to the right.—The whole will advance in open Column by Platoons from the right of Sub Legions; after some Distance will close Column, halt, & again from the line— The same Evolutions will be performed in retreat by the left of Sub Legions——

The Line resumes its front, & will fire four rounds by Platoons, from the right of Sub Legions; and four Rounds by Divisions from the right of Sub Legions, & four Rounds by Sub Legions from the Right—— The whole will then Wheel by Platoons to the right, and in that order will follow the first Sub Legion into the Cantonment, taking Care after they repass the Barrier to break off, and gain their respective Parades, from whence they are immediately to be Dismissed— The Commanding Officers of Corps are to report for 16 Rounds of blank Cartridges per Man, and are to be responsible that every fix'd Cartridge is return'd to their several S. Legionary Quarter Masters; but this exchange of Ammunition is not to take place, untill further Orders——

The Artillery will be at the Head of the Columns before they take the field, but as soon as the line is formed they are to take post on the flanks, & will be govern'd in their Evolutions, by the Movements of the Line——

Head Quarters, February 18——

The tempestuous appearance of the Weather this Morning, occasions the suspension of the Review untill further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 18.

the daily fatigue for Wood, is to be allowed one Extra Gill of Whiskey on the return of the Officers Commanding the party which unload the Boats, will also under the direction of the Assistant Q'r Master have the Wood Corded & from this Magazine, the Cantonment must be supplied with fuel under the equitable distribution of the Q'r Master on whose Order all issues are to be made, the rapid Consumption of the Hay, the exhausted State of Corn & the Debilitated Condition of the Teams, & Pack Horses, has obliged the Brigadier Genl. to order the last Cavalry Horse, & the whole of the Teams except eight to Fort Hamilton, Waggons therefore cannot be allowed but for the Troops who are most distant from the landing, those in the Vicinity of it, are to carry by hand—

After General Orders, February 15th——

The Commissary General having reported to the Brigadier Genl. that great irregularities have ensued in his Department at the several Posts constituting the line of Communication from the Miami to the St. Marys River, under the Orders of Capt. Edw'd Butler that the regulations established for the Government of his Department have been broken, that in one case the public property has been taken from the charge of the Com-

missary regularly appointed by him, and put into the hands of a Subaltern responsible to Captain Butler only—— That in another, the Officer appointed & paid by him to do the Duty of Commissary is ordered not to obey his instructions, & that under such circumstances he cannot hold himself responsible for the public Property committed to his charge—

For Remedy of these Difficulties, for the Security of the public property, & to reduce the conduct of the Commissariate into its regular Channel, the Brigadier Genl. however reluctant to interfere with the disposition of his Predecessors in Command, is impelled by the imperious Necessity of the Case to interpose his Authority——

He therefore in Virtue of the Powers derived from the Commission of the President of the United States Orders & Commands that Lieut Whistler the Commanding Officer at Guirtees, at Sight of this Order to Deliver up to the Commissary General & another to Capt Edw'd Butler—— That the Commiss'y Genl. proceed without Delay to appoint Assistants to take Charge of the several Subjects of his Department, at the Posts named Laramies & Upper Pique Towns & that the Appointment of the former be a Man of known Probity & responsibility——

The Adjutant Genl. to transmit copies of this Order to the Commandants of the several Posts before mentioned——

Morning Genl. Orders February 19:—

The Standard will be Delivered this forenoon to the Several Sub Legions in form, the Brigadier Genl will then review them, on their respective Parades Standing, after which they are to be led to the field in rear of the Cantonment & exercised by their Commanding Officers, Preparatory to the General Review which takes place tomorrow comformably to the Plan Prescribed——

Head Quarters, GreenVille February 21:

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Illustrious President of the United States; The Auspicious Day will be Distinguished by a display of the flag from the Citadel at sun rise & a federal Salute from the Park at 12 OClock—— All Fatigues are to cease—— The troops will draw an Extra Gill of Whiskey, & the Officers off Duty are requested to Dine at Head Quarters——

Head Quarters GreenVille 22d Feb'y. ——

A General Court Martial will sit Tomorrow at 11 oClock for the trial of Capt. I. Brock to convene at the Presidents Quarters— Major Burbeck

President— The Brigadier Genl. flatters himself, the Commanding Officers will avail themselves of the favourable Circumstances of the Moment for Sledding, & accumulate Magazines of fuel, as little Assistance can be expected from our exhausted teams——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 24:

All Corps & Detachments passing a Post Commanded by a Superior Officer, are to be subject to the Orders of such Superior so long as they halt under the Guns or Encamp in the Vicinity of the Place——

Head Quarters GreenVille February 26.

Two select Detachments to consist each of a Captain, Three Subalterns, eight Serjts., eight Drum & Fife & '72 Privates to be ready for Command at 10 oClock tomorrow Morning, with Arms 6 rounds of Ammunition, Beding, Baggage, 6 Days Provision, Clothing & Camp Equipage—— The Officers Commanding to call at Head Quarters for Instructions——

Head Quarters GreenVille 27th Feb'y. ——

The Officers of the Cantonment will be Pleased to Assemble at the Adjutant General's Quarters at 12 OClock tomorrow in order to Name some Person to the Brigadier Gen'l. as grand Sutler, to the Troops——

The Extortions, Abuses & Excesses daily committed by the Swarm of Petty Traders & Smugglers who Creek into the Village, render such an Arrangement indespensible, as well to the Preservation of good Order and the support of Descipline, as to the comfort and Accomodation of Individuals

The Person Elected to this office will be privileged to Licence all Dealers and Traders under the following regulations and restrictions—— He is to be responsible that a Competent Supply of sound and wholesome groceries & Provision, with a suitable Assortment of Dry Goods be furnished the Cantonment as the present established prices, unless altered by a Board of Officers—— He is to be responsible that Vegetables be furnished in the greatest abundance, the Circumstances of the Country and Season will Permit—— He is to be responsible that Stall & Grass fed Beef and Mutton be furnished in the proper season, to the Troops who choose to purchase——

He is to be responsible that no Whiskey be introduced into the Cantonment under his Authority, and that no sale of Ardent Spirits be made to Non Commissioned Officers & Privates but upon the Written

Permission of a Commission'd Officer—— Should he fail herein he will upon complaint made by the Field Officers & Heads of Departments be removed, and another Person appointed in his place——

Whenever these Regulations are Violated in whatever instance, the Offender on due Conviction before a Board of enquiry, shall be turned out of the Cantonment, his property shall be seized & he shall not again be Permitted to Deal with the Troops on any pretence whatever——

It has been reported to the Brigadier Genl. that the present regulation of Prices is unequal and disproportionate; for remedy, should any Variation be deemed expedient the Field Officers will take the subject into their Consideration at such time and place as Col: Strong may think proper to prescribe, and will be Pleased to report the Result——

After General Orders, Feb'y 27: 1796——

A Relaxation from Duty is render'd essential to the Restoration of the Adjutant Generals Health, he is therefore respited from the discharge of the functions of his Office; and Major Haskill will be pleased to perform the same, untill further Orders——

Head Quarters, GreenVille Feb'y 28:

The Circumstances of the Service renders it Necessary to reduce the Subalterns Guard upon the right to a Serjeant & twelve—— The Adjutant Genl. will regulate his details accordingly, and the Officer of the day will make the proper distribution of the Extra Men taken from the reduced Guard——

Head Quarters GreenVille 29: Feb'y 1796

The Guards are to be Marched to the Grand Parade without beat of Drum, this must be considered as a Rule of service— The Officers of the Cantonment having named Mr. A. Hunt to the Brigadier Genl. as Grand Sutler & he having signified his acceptance of the appointment under the regulations and restrictions set forth in the Orders of the 27th Inst: all Sales are to cease except under his license, to which the Officers of Police will pay the strictest attention, as well as to the Conduct of the Traders licensed—— Any Person contravening this Order will have his Property seized & be drummed out of Camp——

Peter Minard the Deserter & Betts the Whiskey Smuggler will be Drummed out of Camp tomorrow after the Guards are Mounted, the 1st to the front, & the last to the rear; The Commissary is to furnish three Days full Provision to each—

Head Quarters GreenVille, March 1st 96—

The Sub Legionary Q'r M'r are to report tomorrow Morning, the Number of Axes in Possession of their respective Corps— The invalids which Ensign Callendar March'd up from Captain Marschalks Detachment

Head Quarters, GreenVille 2d March 96.

The loose and disorderly manner in which Persons enter the Village, without offering any Account of their business or Motives cannot be longer permitted, all persons therefore, Civil & Military who may hereafter come into the Cantonment from the Interior Settlements or a Detached Post, must immediately report themselves to the Adjut. General—— A Breach of this Order will not pass without the sentence of a Gen'l Court Martial——

A Party of a Serjeant, Corporal & eight Select Men are to proceed with two Boats from this place to the Rapids of the Creek loaded with the public hides, at that place the hides are to be shifted into the Boats which brought up the Officers Stores, & the Serjeant with his Command is to conduct them to Fort Hamilton, & report himself to the Commanding Officer there.— So soon as the Boats are ready, a fatigue of two Non Commissioned Officers & 25 Privates are to be turned out to load the Hides upon them— The Serjeant commanding the Detachment is to receipt for them, and is to be accountable for their safe Delivery at Fort Hamilton— The Commissary General will attend to the Delivery of the hides, & the Quarter M'r will immediately dispatch two waggons to carry them to Fort Rowdy.——

Head Quarters, GreenVille March 3d '96——

At the General Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, Capt Jos: Brock was tried upon the following Charges Viz— 1st Conduct unbecoming an Officer & Gentleman. 2d Disobedience of, & Contempt to the Orders for the Government & Police of the 4th Sub Legion——

The Court upon the Testimony adduced did not find the Prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him & have therefore acquitted him——

The Brigadier General Confirms the Sentence & directs that Capt. Brock be released from his Arrest——

The Genl. Court Martial, whereof Major Burbeck is President is Dissolved——

Head Quarters March 4th 96—

It has been suggested to the Brigadier Genl. that in the Sales of the Sutlers it has heretofore been a Practice to make Distinctions between the Officer & the Soldier & for Credit or ready Money; such Peddling is absolutely forbid, & the Uniformity of Price must Prevail in all cases——

The Damaged Axes in the Several Corps are to be immediately returned to the A. Q'r Master— Stationary Returns are untill further Orders, to be subject to the following restrictions, Viz. To a field Officer, of Officer Commanding a Corps, per M'o two quires paper, ten quills, & One Stick of Sealing Wax—— To Companies & Sub Legionary Staff, each One quire of Paper & 5 quills. The Artillery the Same, every Second Month the Field Officers, inferior Staff & Companies are to draw each an Orderly Book ½ Box of Wafers, ½ Paper of Ink powder.——

Company Books should be furnished Annually—— All other drafts of Stationary according to former Regulations— Extra returns will remedy extra occasions under the Authority of a Field Officer or Commandant of Corps——

The Return for the Present Month to be conformed to this Regulation——

The State of the Magazine of Forage urges the Necessity of a retrenchment in the Consumption— The Rations of Hay will in future consist of six pounds, & no Issues of Hay or Corn is to be made to any Person, who does not Actually keep a Horse, unless by express Orders from Head Quarters——

Adjutant Generals Office March 5:

All the Dragoons in this Cantonment belonging to the 2d & 3d Troops, are to be excused from Duty & under the Command of Lieut. Pope, to be in readiness to March & join their Corps at Fort Defiance——

By Order of the Genl.,

J. Haskell. A. G. R. T.

Head Quarters, After Orders, March 5th—

The Commanding Officers will report tomorrow Evening the Sum of the Arrearages due their respective Corps, in the small parts of the Ration

(Copy) I. Haskel A. G. P—T.

Head Quarters, GreenVille, March 6:

A Report will be immediately made to the Adjt. Genl. by the Commanding Officers, of the several Gentlemen of their Corps, who have not received Commissions——

Head Quarters, Greenville March 8:

A General Court Martial of thirteen Members to Sit tomorrow Morning at the Presidents Quarters for the Trial of Lieut. Kremmer of the first Sub Legion——

Colonel Strong President——

Head Quarters GreenVille March 9th 96—

For Detachment tomorrow—3 Captains, 12 Subs—16 Serjeants—24 Corpls—4 Drums—4 fifes and 352 Privates—Lieutenant Colo'l Commandant Strong to Command—The Men to take their Arms, Acountrements and Six Rounds of Ammunition Bedding and Camp Equipage. The Colo'l to receive his Orders from Head Quarters——

Head Quarters GreenVille March 10:

The Detachment ordered for Command Yesterday being destined among other objects to put the roads in repair, in order to facilitate the Accumulation of the Army Stores, at this place preparatory to a General movement forward, the Men are to take their Old Clothes with them if in Condition for Service, and the Commanding Officers of Corps will see that whatever may be left behind is carefully stored by their respective Q'r Masters in a place of safety—— The Vacated Huts are to be nailed up, and are not to be used untill the Troops return, which will be in 10 or 12 Days— The Assistant Q'r Master to furnish Tents, 50 Axes, and Transport for this Detachment, upon the Orders of Lieut: Col: Com'dt Strong——

The Command to be under Arms at 11 oClock and will be marched from the several Sub Legionary Parades, to a rendezvous, & by routs, which Colo'l Strong shall point out, to the Several Senor Officers——

The exigencies of the Public Service requires that the Gentlemen Ordered for Genl. Court Martial should be subject to other Duty untill the Court again Assembles——

Daily Duties untill further Orders——

Officer of the Day—Sub Legionary Major Guards, 1 Sub. 3 Serjeants. 5 Corporals. & 48 Privates, Posted by the Adjutant General——

After Genl. Orders, March 10: 1796——

The Meat part of the Rations drawn this Day contrary to the intention of the Brigadier Genl. must suffice the troops untill the 13th inclusive, after which they are to be put to half allowance of that Article untill further Orders——

Head Quarters, Greenville, March 12; 96——

A Serjeant Corporal, & eight good Boatmen to Parade at two OClock this Day with Six Days Provision——

The Serjeant & Corporal to have their Arms—The Men without Arms——

It appears by Sundry representations made to the Brigadier Genl. that the Detachment composing the Garrison of Fort Steuben has not been annexed to any particular Corps, and of consequence the Men have not received their Clothing, to their own great injury & the reproach of the Service. To remove this difficulty & the grievance which has ensued, as it appears that these troops have inlisted for the 1st Sub Legion, the Brigadier Genl. directs the Commanding Officer of that corps to adopt them in his Returns & to dispose of them in such Manner as may best Correspond with the existing arrangements of the Corps & the Public Service——

Head Quarters, GreenVille 13th March 1796—

Major Howe will direct Clothing to be drawn for the Men composing the Garrison of Fort Steuben, which must be packed up and forwarded to Lieut. Webster thro the hands of the Deputy Q'r Master General——

The Officer to whose Command these Men may have been Assigned, will receipt to the Sub Legionary Pay Master for this Clothing——

The Public Service requires that the Axes should be Collected & put in good order, all therefore now in the service of the Troops, must be immediatly return'd to the Assistant Q'r Master excepting One for each Field & Staff Officer & Three for Company, to be distributed by the Commanding Officers of Corps, according to strength, for extraordinary occasions, they may be drawn, upon returns in the usual Manner——

The Sub Legionary Pay Masters will report tomorrow at Orderly hour the Amount of Monies in their several hands, due to the Garrisons of Forts Wayne & Defiance——

Adjutant Gen'ls Office 14th March 1796—

A General Court Martial consisting of five Officers will sit this Day at 11 oClock, at the Presidents Quarters for the Trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before them——

By Order of the General

J. Haskell, A. G. P. T.

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Head Quarters GreenVille 15 March

Archibald Mc Donald A Private of Capt Cooks Company and the 4th Sub Legion, tried by the Genl. Court Martial of which Major Howe was President, for maliciously breaking the leg of a Private of the 2d Sub Legion, Mutinous behaviour to Ensign Swaine on the same Evening, and Desertion on the Morning of the 8th Instant was found Guilty of disobedience of Orders, absence without leave & insolence to Ensign Swaine, and was sentenced to Receive 100 lashes——

The Brigadier Genl. approves of the Sentence, & directs the execution on the Grand Parade tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, after which the Prisoner will be released & join his Company—— A Surgeon to attend the Execution——

The Troop at Nine OClock untill further Orders——

The Assistant Q'r Master will forthwith have the Public Axes put in the best order, & will report the Number on hand, discriminating between the good and the bad——

Head Quarters GreenVille 16: March 1796—

Morning Orders.

Mc Donald, under sentence of a Genl. Court Martial having manifested a real contrition, for his Crimes and being represented to the Brigadier General as a Gallant Soldier the intended Punishment is remitted, & the Prisoner is to be released & return to Duty, but for suffering such high handed Offences as those proven against McDonald to escape the Adjudged infliction, the Brigadier Genl. owes an apology to the Army, and as such he offers the favorable interposition of the President of the Court which sat in judgment, and more particularly that of Ensign Swaine, who being a Spectator ascribes the excesses committed by the Offender to intoxication, and not to self will— The Scars and the reputed Intrepidity too of the Veteran speak loudly to the Sympathy of a Soldier—General Wilkinson hopes the Occasion may prove a Warning against the ungentlemanly practice of Drunkenness, which frequently exposes the best and bravest Men, to disgrace & dishonour more Painful than Death——

Head Quarters Greenville 17th March.

Morning Orders

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The Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Hibernia, will be observed with all due respect and decorum, the Commissary General will administer an Extra Gill of Whiskey on the Occasion, but the Brigadier General will have no Riot or Drunkenness——

At Noon the Display of the Standard and a federal Salute——

Head Quarters G. Ville, March 19th

The Inspector Genl. Attended by the Surgeon General will Proceed to examine the invalid Non Commission'd Officers and Privates of the Cantonment, and these Gentlemen are without delay to report to the Brigadier Gen'l all such as may in consequence of Age, disease, or Disability, be deemed unfit for field or Garrison Duty to the End that Arrangements may ensue, to save the Useless Expenditure of the Public Treasure——

The Genl. Court Martial whereof Major Burbeck is President, is hereby Dissolved——

Matthias Gibbs of the 4th Sub Legion tried by the said Genl. Court Martial, for Stealing the horse of a friendly Indian, was found Guilty, of taking though not of stealing the said Horse and Sentenced to receive 50 Lashes, as an Example to Deter against the abuse, the Brigdr. General, confirms the Sentence—the Execution to take place on the Grand Parade, in front of the Guards—Tomorrow Morning; and the Prisoner to be released and Ordered to take his Post.

Head Quarters Greenville 20th March 1796——

The Vernal Equinox having arrived the Troop will beat at Eight, and Tattoo at Nine OClock——

Head Quarters GreenVille March 21st 1796——

The Brigadier Gen'l regrets that he should be Obliged to withdraw the liberty granted to the Officers to give Permissions for the sale of Liquors to the Soldiery, but the Abuses which have ensued makes the Measure indispensible to the good of Service, of which all Persons will take Due Notice——

The Sutlers are not to sell Liquors either to Discharg'd Men, or those engaged in the Public Departments

Head Quarters Greeneville, 24 March

Complaints are made of the quality of the beef offered to the troops—— The Commissary General The Adjutant General & Surgeon Genl. will constitute a Board to inspect this provision & make report to the Brigadier Genl. this Evening——

Head Quarters Greeneville, 25 March

It is with the most sensible pain the Brig'r Genl. finds himself oblig'd to put the troops to half allowance of Pork—due bills for the beef on hand will be given for the ballance of the Ration at the option of the Commanding officers of Corps— A fat Bullock brought forward for the Brig'r Gen'ls use, will be divided & Issued in equal proportions to the non Commission'd officers & privates of the Cantonment, the first issuing day——

Adjutant Generals Office 29 March

All the drummers & fifers in the cantonment will assemble every fair day on the Grand parade at 10 oClock, & practice until half past Eleven & from 3 to half past 4 under the direction & tuition of Beesley, a senior musician of the 1st Sub Legion——

Head Quarters, Greeneville 30: March

A General fatigue of the troops off duty by Sub Legions daily untill the cantonment & its environs are perfectly cleans'd of all filth and garbage——

The Q'r Master to furnish Waggons & tools— The issuing Commissary having reported the beef which arrived yesterday unfit for use the officers Commanding corps will be pleas'd to examine it and report their Opinion to the Brigadier General——

Head Quarters Greenville 31 March

The Commanding officer of Artillery will immediately take the necessary measures for bringing forward from Forts Washington, & Hamilton, to Loramies, the Artillery & every description of Ammunition, with the small arms which may be fit for Service— The Deputy Q Master General to furnish transport to his application, the Field pieces & Ordnance stores at this place will be put in order as soon as practicable to be moved forward to Fort Defiance—

Captain Fords Company is to be held in readiness for the Command——

The circumstances of the public service requires prompt & Vigorous

exertions, at the present moment, which the Brig'r Gen'l has no doubt will be met by the assiduity of all persons & Departments——

The Sub Legionary Major of the day will give his attention to the daily exercise of the musick——

The Gen'l Court Martial whereof Major Howe is president is dissolved——

Joseph Dunnahoo, charged with desertion, was tried before the above mentioned court found guilty & sentenced to receive 100 lashes——

The Brig'r Gen'l approves the sentence of the Gen'l Court Martial & orders the punishment to be inflicted tomorrow morning on the Grand Parade at Guard mounting——

Head Quarters, GreeneVille 7 April 1796——

The commanding Officers of corps will establish a daily drill for their Non Commissiond officers——

A Detachment of a Captain, subaltern, & fifty non commission'd officers & privates select axmen to be ready for command tomorrow morning, with arms, six rounds of ammunition, Cloathing, bedding, baggage & Camp equipage— The Q Master to furnish transport & 35 axes to the officer commanding who will take his Orders from Head Quarters——

Head Quarters GreeneVille, 14 April 95 (?)

The Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col. Strong is presid't is dissolved, this court setting in judgment on Lieut Kreemer of the 1st Sub Legion upon the following charges exhibited against him by Ensign Peyton, of the same corps Viz

1 Charge, For knowingly making a false return of the state of the company of which he had the command——

Specification. In reporting in his morning report Seth Crawford, of his company sick when he was not saying the company would by that means be excused from doing his duty——

2 Charge For behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner such as is unbecoming the character of an officer & a Gentleman——

1. Spe: In reporting in his morning report John Collagan, present fit for duty & employing him as a waiter at the same time having Wm. Roan reported his waiter present well & employ'd as such by this mode of conduct contrary to his avowed principle impos'd the duty of Callagan, on his company——

2 Spe: In ordering Seth Crawford, taylor of his company to quit

working on Ens: Peytons breeches and when Ens. Peyton wrote to him asking him if he gave such orders, denied he had ever given such orders——

3. Spe: When Ens: Peyton, was ordered to take command of the lt Troop of Dragoons Lieut: Kreemer, inform'd Serg't Whittlesy, orderly Sergeant of his Company that Ens: Peyton would not presume to have any command in the company, & it is the only company that Ens. Peyton is recognized in, this happening too when Ens: Peyton had ordered the Serg't to warn the men to Carry wood to his hut therefore depriving Ens. Peyton of wood was a plea——

4. Spe: In ordering his orderly sergeant & a file of men to Ens: Peytons kitchen at midnight to carry his waiter to his Company & without previously informing him in consequence of which orders had they been carried into effect his property would inevitably have fallen a sacrifice to the wicked——

5. Spe. In keeping & Cherishing in his hut a most abandon'd whore, treating her more like wife than a whore——

To these charges Lieut. Kreemer plead not guilty The Court in consideration on the testimony adduced, are of opinion that Lieut Kreemer, is not guilty of the charges exhibited against him & do therefore acquit him, & further declare themselves of opinion that the charges are groundless, & frivolous, having for object more the gratification of private pique than the good of service——

The Brig'r Gen'l whilst he approves this sentence directs Lieut Kremmers return to duty cannot suffer the occasion to escape without testifying his extreme regret for the frequency of Gen'l Courts Martial which have occurred in the Army & the very frivilous & vexatious grounds on which they have originated; he will call the attention of Gentlemen to that chastity & delicacy of deportment which constitute the essential ornaments of Military character, of a soldiers fame like the eye is affected by the smallest blemish, why are Gentlemen so destitute of sympathy & consideration as to heap upon each other the most approbious imputations frequently without a shadow or foundation, if such scandals are reprobated in civil life, surely among Gentlemen professing the avocation of honor they should be held in detestation & ought to be universally exploded; to give effect to these sentiments & to repress if possible a practice at once evincive of an insensibility of the principle of sound discipline & disgraceful to the character of the Corps the Brig'r Genl is determined in all future arrests where the accusing officer brings forward charges against his brother of a nature scandalous & infamous & fails to support

them that such accuser shall himself suffer the sentence of a Gen'l Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman——

The Brig'r Gen'l tenacious of the feelings of every gentleman thinks proper to observe that these reflections altho' suggested by the occasion, are intended for general application & are not pointed at Ens: Peyton whose offer to compromise is an apology for his conduct & an evidence of his good sense & good disposition—

The Artillery are exempt from the General details

Head Quarters Greeneville 15 April—

The Stores of the Q Master & ordnance department order'd forward to the head of the line are subject only to the orders of the commanding General, & are not to be issued or appropriated by any subordinate authority whatever——

Head Quarters Greeneville 18 April

Morning Orders—

For Command at 5 oClock tomorrow a select detachment of a Sub two sergeants four Corporals & 35 able bodied active men with arms, baggage, beding & camp equipage the officer to receive orders from Head Quarters——

In the absence of Mr. Tharp Ins. Scott of the 3d Sub Legion will be pleas'd to take upon him the Superintendence of the Artificers——

The heads of Departments or their representatives. are to report to Head Quarters the 20 Inst. general inventories of the public stores, clothing, tools & implements on hand at this place with an estimate of the weight——

Adjutant Generals Office 23 April

A General Court Martial will set this day at 11 oClock at the presidents Quarters for the trial of the prisoner in the provost guard——

By Order of the General

I. Haskell A. G. P. F.

At a Gen'l Court Martial convened in obedience to the Gen'l Order of the day of which Major Burbeck was president, John Wood, a soldier of Capt. Edw'd Butlers Company was brought before the Court for trial charged with desertion or absenting himself from his Company without leave—— the prisoner pleads not guilty— The Court in consideration of the testimony adduced are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of absent-

ing himself without leave from the detachment with which he was commanded but it appearing to the Court that the prisoner is an Ideot & incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier & as such improperly inlisted they sentence him under the 2d Art. of the 6 Sect: & the 13 Art. of the Appendix to the rules & articles of War to be discharg'd the service of the United States——

The Brig'r Genl. approves the Sentence & directs the prisoner to be released from confinement & paid up to the day of his discharge—— The Court is dissolved——

A Detachment for Command tomorrow of a Captain, Subaltern, three Serg'ts three Corporals, Drum & fife & fifty two Select men, with four days provision, Arms, Cloathing, bedding, & Camp furniture—— This detachment is to draw Two pair of linnen Overalls, two shirts, & two pair of Shoes——

The Quarter Master to furnish transport to the requisition of the Commanding Officer——

Head Quarters Greeneville 24 April——

The proper Officers are to prepare the necessary returns for the Spring Cloathing of the Troops, Viz— Two pr linnen Overalls two shirts & two pair of Shoes per man

Head Quarters Greeneville 4 May 96—

Lieut. Strong is to take charge of the summer Clothing appurtenant to the Garrisons of Forts Wayne & Defiance, & is to receipt to the pay masters for the regular delivery of the same, the Lieut will take duplicate receipts from the Company officers in the usual form, one of which he is to transmit to the respective Sub Legionary Majors upon the receiption of which his receipts are to be return'd to him. Mr. Strong is to embark with the clothing on the first boat which leaves Geities Town after his arrival there——

The troops are to be mustered up to the 5 Inst. the inspector General to prescribe the time & manner—

The Drums, & fifes, are to exercise untill further orders once a day only from twelve to one oClock

It is with great satisfaction the Brigadier Genl. mentions to the Troops that we have before us the fairest prospect of an Abundant supply of provisions, he begs them to believe that their past sufferings whilst they put his feelings to the torture have not sprung from any arrangement of his, that they were unexpected & unforseen, & of course could

not be promptly provided against— The Conduct of the Soldiery under the pressure of their wants is highly complimentary, to them & shall not fail to acquire to them due credit & commendation——

Head Quarters Greeneville 6 May

Lieut. Bowyer is to receive from the Sub Legionary pay Masters or the Company officers as the case may require the summer clothing of the several detachments engaged in boating and will attend to the issuing of the same, for which he will be held responsible untill he transmits the necessary receipts of the individuals to their officers or the Sub Legionary Pay Masters——

Mr. Bowyer, will take post at upper Pique and untill this business is completed will be exempted from other duty—— The Comanding Officers of Corps will make such dispositions of their recruits as may tend to level the Companies to the same Strength—

The men of duty are to be drilled twice a day under the direction of the Adjutant, the position with & without arms, the different steps, the manuel the facings & wheelings, are in succession to employ their Attention. The Men are not to be hurried, they must be carefully and patiently Instructed & are to be made perfect in one part of the exercise before they attempt another——

The Soldiers to whom blankets have been furnished whilst in Hospital are to return the same to the Q'r Masters of their Corps who are to deliver them to the store keeper of the Hospital——

Head Quarters GreeneVille 17 May——

A Genl Court Martial to set at Fort Wayne under the orders of Lieut Colonel Comd't Hamtramck of which all persons interested will take due notice——

Lieut John Bowyer, is appointed Command't of upper Pique, subordinate to Captain E. Butler, where he is to Continue untill further Orders——

Head Quarters Greeneville 18 May——

Morning Orders

Capt Fords Company will march tomorrow with arms, accountrements, twelve rounds of ammunition, baggage, beding & Camp equipage, & to prevent any further misrepresentations on the subject the Brigadier General in consideration of the delicate situation of the Captains family hereby exempts him from duth & allows him his own time for joining his Command——

The Officer in Charge of the Company will apply for transport to the Assistant Quarter Master & is to call at Head Quarters for orders tomorrow morning——

The Officers of the Cantonment are warn'd to be in readiness for a sudden Movement to the Front——

The Surgeon General will direct the Subjects of his Department except a small supply for the rear posts to be arrang'd for transport on pack horses & will immediately order from Ft. Washington Doctors Phillips & Sellman——

A Return of the expert Riflemen of the Cantonment to be handed in to the Adjutant Genl. tomorrow at Orderly time——

A Waggon to be immediately Sent to Ft. St. Clair for the tools at that post, the Asst. Q. Master will call at Head Quarters for an Invoice of particulars——

Head Quarters Greeneville, 22d May 96

James O'Hara, Esquire having contracted to supply the Army with rations untill the 1st of June 1797, the Commanding officers of Posts are to provide such guards & store houses for the reception and safe keeping of his property as may be found necessary

The Commissary Genl. or his subordinates are to receipt to the Contractor or his Agents for such property only as may be ordered by the Commanding General to be deposited at the respective posts or places of their residence—— All dead Articles are to be received by weight & inspection, live stock is to be received by estimation of the Nett pounds made by persons to be chosen by the Commissary Genl. & the Contractor or their representatives, duplicates of all such estimates are to be made out & one of them transmitted to Head Quarters—— In all cases of doubt or difficulty decisions are to be had by fair Arbitration—— No Article is to be received from the new Contractor for the consumption of any of Troops short of Fort Defiance untill further Orders—— The Deputy Quarter Master Genl. will send forward well secured all the public property worth the transport from Forts Washington & Hamilton to Pique Town or Loramies with all the expedition consistent with his other engagements, reserving at the former posts a sufficiency of tools & implements for repairing & equiping & Waggons——

All the men unfit for field duty now on this Ground are to be paraded with their Arms & accountrements at 12 OClock tomorrow on the Grand parade, the Commanding officers of Corps to attend with reports of all similar characters who from sickness or disability are unable to turn out——

The Commissary Genl. is not to take up any due bills for rations or parts of rations except by express order, and is not to appropriate to his own or any other persons use any milk cow which may come on with the public cattle unless by express permission from the Commanding General——

The Brig'r Genl. will look at the Arms and Accountrements of the Riflemen of the 3d & 4 S. Legion the day after tomorrow at 12 oClock upon the respective Sub Legionary parades where he expects to find them in perfect Order——

The troops are to be held in readiness to march at the Shortest Notice——

The Commissary General will make provision from the old Contract for three months daily issues of 30 rations & 6000 rations extra for contingencies at Forts Washington & Hamilton each.

Head Quarters Greeneville 23d May 1796——

Morning Orders

The heads of Departments are to report this day at 1 oClock to the Adj't Genl. estimates of the weights of property subject to their direction respectively, & the Commanding officers are at the same time the sum of transport necessary to move their several Corps——

Lieut. Lockwood, Ensign Dold & Ens. Strother, with eight non Commissioned officers one Bugler, and 50 Privates are to be ready for Command tomorrow, with arms, 40 rounds of Ammunition, baggage, beding, & Camp equipage, the proper officers are immediately to report for knapsacks for the Men of this Detachment. who stand in need of them and the Commanding officer will apply to the Assistant Quarter Master for Transport——

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

1792—1797.

VOL. X.

JULY 11, 1797 TO AUGUST 25 1797.

[1]twelve, distinguishing between the Troops, Staff departments, and the Indians; this order is to have retrospect to the first of last month, and is to be particularly respected.—

The Officers of the 2nd Regiment are to be ordered forward by Colonel Hamtramck, so soon as he reaches Fort Wayne, in the meantime Lieutenant Bissell will do duty, with the Garrison of the place—

The Quarter Master General will submit to the Commander in Chief, as soon as may be, the following estimates Viz— The Quantity of Wood sufficient for five Companies complete, at this Post, untill the first of June next, with the Sum for which it may be purchas'd on Contract; The Quantity of Hay necessary for the subsistence of twenty four oxen and twenty horses, from the last day of September, untill the first day of May; with the Sum for which it may be purchased on contract:— The Quantity of Grain necessary for the same Stock, from the present time to the first of June, and the sum for which it may be purchased:— The amount of the monthly disbursements of his department to all persons engaged therein, including the Indian department; and particularizing individuals pay, and Subsistence as precisely as possible—

The Commander in Chief has received a letter from the Accountant of the War Department, of which the following is a Copy: Viz—

"Accountants' Office

"Sir May 19th 1797

"By a letter received from Caleb Swan[2] Esquire, pay Master General "dated 3rd March last, it appears that the Regimental Pay Masters re- "fused to render their Accounts, for settlement to him (as has been the "accustomed rule heretofore) on the plea of not receiving from him a

[1] This incomplete beginning evidently shows loss of some of the manuscript.
[2] Caleb Swan, Mass. Ens. 9 Mass. 1779; paymr. U. S. A. 8 May, 1792; res'd 30 June, 1808; (died 20 Nov., 1809).

"full discharge after his examination which he is not authorized to give. "As I am in great want of those Accounts for the purpose of giving "information to Congress, which I am called on for, and as it would "be improper to take that business out of its proper channel, I have "to request your interference so as the pay Master General will obtain "them to be forwarded here for a final examination.——

I am Sir &—
(signed) Wm Simmons
Accountant—

"Brigadier General James Wilkinson"

In consequence of the application, the Pay Masters are directed to make up their Accounts, and, without delay to proceed to the settlement required with the Pay Master General, who is to give them such testimonials as may save them harmless, under any loss of original documents.—

Orderly hour One OClock

The state of the weather, makes it necessary to postpone the Muster and Inspection ordered for today untill 10 oClock tomorrow—

Head Quarters Detroit
July 11th 1797—

General Orders

Parole St. Tammany

Officer for the day tomorrow Lieutenant Bissell Details in yesterday.——

The Weather having obstructed the Muster and Inspection of the troops, ordered for Yesterday, their embarkation for Fort Miamis is postpon'd, untill 10 oClock tomorrow—

All the Batteaux are to be sent back from the Miami Fort to this place, except two, to be employed for the accomodation of Col Hamtramck and Major Hunt in ascending the River—

The Perougues are to transport all the Baggage, except One Waggon load, which is subject to the disposition of the Colonel—

Detroit
July 12—1797—

Morning Orders

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this day at 11 OClock, to consist of three Members One of which, will act as Judge Advocate, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them— Captain Sedgwick president Lieutenant Bissell & Gray Members— An Orderly Serj't will attend the Court—

Head Quarters
Detroit July 12th 1797——

General Orders—

Parole St. George

The desertion of the troops, may be ascribed chiefly to the scence of drunkenness produced by the unrestrained Sales of liquor which have been permitted, and to the seductive Arts of persons ill disposed to the Government of the United States—

To remidy evils replete with consequences so destructive to the National Interests, and so subversive of subordination and discipline, all persons are hereby prohibited selling liquor of any kind to the troops, except under the written permission of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Strong; the infraction of this order by whoever committed, shall be punished by the Guard House and the Sentence of a General Court Martial—

Any person detected in attempting to inveigle a soldier from his duty, or in advising him to desert, shall receive Fifty lashes, and be drummed out of the fortifications——

By Command
(Signed) Jn'o M. Lovell
Major of Brigade

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Sedgwick—

The liberal allowance of Cloathing to the soldiery, enables the men to appear at all times neat and clean in their proper uniforms, it is therefore strictly enjoined that no Non Commissioned Officer or private shall be suffered to wear a different garb except when on actual fatigue, the Commander in Chief pledges himself that the neglect of this or any other of his orders shall be followed by the Sentence of a General Court Martial—

The troops to be ordered to quarters at retreat, an officer will patrole

the Streets after night and will secure every Soldier whom he may discover the Gates to be shut at Sunset.—

Tattoo to beat at 10 OClock the Wickets are to be closed and no person to pass or repass without the parole untill Reveille when the Wickets are to be opened but the Gates are not to be unfolded untill sunrise——

The troops off duty to be drilled from 5 to 7 oClock from 11 to One oClock and from 4 to 6 daily to commence with the position without Arms and the men to be well grounded in One duty before another is attempted— All Officers to give attention under such regulations as Colonel Strong may direct— .

Details for guard

	S.	C.	P.
Citadel Gd.	1	2	18
N. East Gate	1	1	9
Ft. Lernault	1	1	9
	3	4	36

Garrison Orders July 12th 1797.

Detail for Guard

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	"	4
Cap Lymans Com'y	1	"	8
" Greatons "	1	"	7
" Sedgwicks "	"	2	6
" M Clarys "	2	2	11
	5	4	36

Serjeants for duty	Corporals
Millar	Gibson
Buskark	Reid
Morgan	Shockey
Brown	Chase

Orderly serjeant for the Commander in chief from the Artillery

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day by Order of Lt. Col'l Commandant D. Strong whereof Captain Sedgwick is President the following prisoners were tried Viz——

David Haynes private in the 2nd Regt. charg'd with being drunk on duty on the 11th Instant—

Pleads not Guilty— The Court find the prisoner guilty, and sentence him under the 5th Article of 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive One hundred lashes.—

Also were tried John Moran and Wm Cole of the 2nd Regiment charg'd with being drunk on parade on the Morning of the 11th Instant— Plead not Guilty——

The Court find the prisoners John Moran and William Cole guilty and sentence them under the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive Seventy five lashes each——

Also was tried Wm Mc Nabb private in the 2nd Regt. charg'd with being drunk on the Grand Parade when for duty on the Morning of the 11th Instant. Plead not Guilty— The Court find the prisoner Wm Mc Nabb guilty of the charge, and sentence him under the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the rules and Articles of War to receive Fifty lashes——

Also was tried Elias Winning charg'd with being drunk and absent from Roll Call— Plead Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner Elias Winning Guilty and sentence him under the 4th Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive twenty five lashes—

Also was tried Edward Hagerty of the 2nd Reg't. charged with disobedience of Orders and abusive language— Plead not guilty— The Court find the prisoner guilty and sentence him under the 5 Article of the 18 Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive Seventy five lashes—

William Perkins of the 2nd Regt. charged with being out of Quarters on the night of the 11th Instant—— Plead not Guilty— The Court are of opinion that the prisoner Wm Perkins is not guilty and do acquit him—

Also was tried Wm Mc Cleland charg'd with setting down on his post and neglect of duty on the Morning of the 12th Instant— Plead not Guilty— The Court find the prisoner guilty & Sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to receive fifty Lashes—

The Colonel approves of the Sentences and opinion of the Court Martial and orders that punishment may take place at troop Beating tomorrow morning— The Court is dissolved— from the former good conduct of Wining & Mc Nab the Colonel has thought proper to remit their punishment, & hopes that their present disgracefull situation may be a sufficient inducement to behave with more propriety in future——

Head Quarters

General Orders Detroit July 13, 1797

Parole Columbia

Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Gray

Details as Yesterday

The Quarter Master General will hand in to Head Quarters, abstracts of the moneys disbursed from October to March for fire Wood, Hay & Grain, for the use of the Garrison at this place, & its dependencies— also the Amount of the Quarter Masters Stores expended, from the first of November, to the 10th Instant—

Garrison Orders 13 July 1797—

Detail for Guard

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	2	"	4
Capt. Lymans Com'y	3	1	5
" Greatons	"	2	8
Sedgwicks	"	1	7
M Clarys	1	"	12
	6	— 4	— 36

2 Serjeants from the Artillery and four Serjeants and four Corporals from the 2d r'g.

Detroit 14 July 1797

Morning Orders.

A Garrison Court Martial will sit at the presidents quarters 9 OClock this day for the trial of all prisoners that may be brought before them— Captain Sedgwick President Lieutenants Bissell & Gray Members—

Detroit July 14th 97

General Orders

Parole Adams—

Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Bissell—

Details for guard as yesterday—

For Fatigue one Serjeant One Corporal and ten men, to picket the wood yard, under the direction of Captain Porter— The Quarter Master General to furnish the necessary tools, to the requisition of the Captain, to be lodged every night in charge of the Guard of the Citadel—

A General Court Martial to set tomorrow at the Presidents Quarters,

for the trial of such persons, as may be brought before it President Major Buell—

Members

Major Sedgwick

Lieutenants Bissell & Gray—

The Judge Advocate and all persons concerned to give due attendance

D,Etroit 14th July 1797

Garrison Orders

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day by order of Lt. Col'l Commandant Strong, whereof Captain Sedgwick is president the following persons were tried Viz—

Charles Kennedy private 2nd Reg't charged with being out of the Citadel after Tattoo and attempting to scale the pickets— Plead Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty and are of opinion that he has committed a breach of the 3rd Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and do sentence him to wear a pair of Leg Bolts inside of the Citadel for one week—

Also was tried James Field Corporal in the 2nd Regiment—charged with being drunk on duty and suffering a prisoner to leave the Fort in search of liquor, which was drank in the Guard House—Plead not guilty— The Court are of opinion that the prisoner Corp'l Fields is not guitly and do acquit him—

The Col'l approves of the Sentence and of the opinion of the Court Martial and orders that Kennedy's sentence be put in execution at Roll Call tomorrow evening, & that Corporal Field be released immediately and return to his duty—

Detail for Guard—

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	"	2
2nd Regt Capt'n Lymans	2	"	8
" Greatons	2	1	9
" Sedgwicks	"	2	6
" M Cleary's	1	1	11
	6	— 4	— 36

Detail for Command

		Sub'm	Serjt.	Corpl.	Privts.
		1	1	1	20
Capt Lymans Com'y		"	1	5	
" Greaton's do		"	"	5	
" Sedgwick's		"	"	4	
" Mc Cleary's	1	1	"	6	
	1	— 1	— 1	— 20	

Head Quarters Detroit

General Orders July 15 1797.

Parole Jefferson

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick

Details as Yesterday

Samuel McCleland of the Artillery is transferr'd to the Qr Masters department, the transfer to take effect from the first of June—

Lieutenant Lavell[1] of the Artillery is to do the duty of Judge Advocate, to the General Court Martial, of which Major Buell is president vice Lt. Smith, sick and Captain Mc Clary is appointed a member of the Court, vice St. Gray on command, the Court to assemble at 11 OClock——

Owen Mc Gowen of the 2nd Regt. is to be employ'd in the Office of the Inspector and return'd on extra duty untill further orders—

Detail for Guard

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	"	3
Lymans	1	1	6
Greatons	1	2	9
Sedgwicks	"	"	7
Mc Clarys	3	1	11
Total	6	– 4	– 36

Head Quarters

After Orders— July 15, 1797—

The Soldier who deserts his Colours of whatever Country or Nation forfeits the protection of all good men, to discourage so foul an offence, the Commander in Chief, orders all Deserters from the Corps of his Britannic Majesty to depart the town in twenty four hours— He forbids positively the inlisting of Deserters from the Troops of any Nation, and

[1] See Lt John M. Lovell, Mass.; Lt. art. 26 Feb., 1795.

he assures all persons of this character, that they will find no asylum within the sphere of his authority— But as it has been represented to him, that several privates seduced from the service of the United States when in a state of intoxication, by designing vicious persons, have repented of the foul transgression and are detered from returning to duty by the fear of punishment only— Now to give to all absenties, a fair opportunity of testifying their condition, and to make atonement for their crimes; He hereby offers full pardon to all such, as may surrender themselves to some Officer of the Troops of the United States, within Thirty days from these presents.——

The Quarter Master General will proceed without delay to contract for fire Wood, Hay & Forage, for the use of the Garrison, conformably to his estimates, rendered agreeably to the Order of the 10th Instant, deducting One hundred and twenty five Cords of Wood from the quantity reported—the Contractors to be as regulated and secured as to prevent a possibility of disappointment——

Any person inclined to contract for a heavy Job of Masons work at Michilimackanac may find employ by application to the Quarter Master General——

Head Quarters Detroit
July 16th 1797

General Orders—

Parole Dayton

officer for the day tomorrow Captain Sedgwick

Details as Yesterday—

A Return of the four companies of the 2nd Regment at the post, agreeably to the late transfers, and accounting for absentees, to be handed to the Inspector at 11 oClock tomorrow morning.——

Detroit 16th July 1797

Garrison Orders—

A Return of the Troops of the 2nd Regiment at this post will be immediately handed in to the Adjutant, accounting for the absentee agreeably to the General Order of the day—

Lieutenant Bissell of the 1st Regiment to take Command of Captain Greatons Company untill further orders——

Detail for Guard

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	"	4
Captain Greaton's Comp'y	2	"	9
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	6
" Lyman's "	2	1	7
" McClary's "	1	2	10
	6—	4—	36

Head Quarters Detroit

General Orders 17th July 1797

Parole Macanac

Details as Yesterday

Officer for the day tomorrow Ens. Thompson—

At a General Court Martial held at Detroit on the 15 Instant, of which Major Buell is president,—

Corporal Wm Kelly of Captain Greatons Company 2nd Reg't was tried, charg'd with desertion on the 11th Instant, found guilty of the charge, being a breach of Article 1st Section 6th of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentenced to be reduced to a private Sentinel, and to walk the Gauntlet thro' the troops of the Garrison Six times, both ranks striking at the same time.—

At the same Court Serjeant Timothy Root of Captain Lymans Company 2nd Regiment was tried, charg'd with being intoxicated and incapable of doing his duty when on guard, on the night of the 14th Instant—found guilty of the charge, being a breach of Article 5th Section 13th of the Rules and Articles of War and sentenced to be reduced to a private Sentinel and receive one hundred lashes—

The Commander in Chief approves the foregoing sentence, and orders the punishment inflicted on Kelly this evening at Roll call, after which the prisoners will join their companies and do duty in the ranks.—— He has been induced to remit the Corporal punishment ordered to be inflicted on Root, by the recommendation of Colonel Strong, and several other Officers, and in the hope that this lenity will have the desired effect; but he takes this opportunity of assuring the Army that in future they need not look for pardon, for the scandalous offence for which the prisoner has been found guilty—

William Maxfield of the Artillery is to be sent to Head Quarters immediately, and returned on extra duty untill further orders—

Captain Porter is excused from any further direction of the fatigue order'd on the 14 Instant—

The Commander in Chiefs signal for dinner in future will be PEAS upon a TRENCHER—

17th July 1797

Regimental Orders—

Commanding Officers of Companies will immediately hand in to the Pay Master, Returns of Clothing to complete each man with One Hat, One Coat, One Vest, two Shirts, two pairs Linen Overalls, One pair of Shoes & one Stock & Clasp—

Serjeant Wills late of the 3rd is appointed Serjeant Major in the 2nd Regiment, and is to be obey'd and respected accordingly—

Detail for Guard

	Sergt.	Corpl.	Privates
Artillery	1	"	3
Capt. Greaton's Comp'y	1	2	10
" Lyman's "	1	"	5
" Sedgwick's "	1	"	5
" McClary's "	2	2	13
Total	6	4	36

Head Quarters Detroit

Morning July 18th 1797

General Orders

Parole Chicago

Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Bissell

Detail as Yesterday—

The General Court Martial—of which Major Buell is president, will assemble this Morning at 11 OClock at the presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it—

The Judge Advocate being able to attend, Lt. Lovell is excus'd from this duty.——

A Return of the Artificers of every trade or profession, belonging to the troops of this Garrison and specifying the name and occupation of each individual, to be handed to the Inspector tomorrow morning at seven oClock—

The Commander in Chief will be happy in the company of the relieved officer of the day at dinner, whenever it is convenient for him to attend

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery		1	"	4
2d Reg't Cap't	Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	7
	Greaton's	2	1	8
	Sedgwicks	"	1	7
	McClary's	1	1	10
		6	— 4	— 36

Head Quarters Detroit

General Orders July 19th 1797

Parole Macanac

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick

Details as Yesterday—

The Quarter Master General and the commanding officer of Artillery, will take a survey of the Barracks Quarters, and public buildings, and report their present condition, and the repairs and improvements necessary to Make them usefull; and to preserve them from further injury, to be accompanied by an estimate of the expence.—

The Quarter Master General will hand into Head Quarters as soon as may be, a particular Return of the various Articles of his department, to designate the places where deposited— The tools are to be helv'd handled and put in order for service, the Sewers, Sinks and necessary's of the Fort and Stockade, are to be examin'd cleansed and repair'd.—

These offices appertain to the Quarter Masters department, but as it is found impossible to hire Artificers, they are for the present to be furnish'd from the line, at the usual allowance— The Quarter Master General to continue his endeavors to hire Ten Carpenters and Joiners—

The planks and Scantling contracted for, are to be received as soon as they are ready for delivery and lodged on the Glacis of the Fort.—

The troops of the 2nd Regiment to be mustered and inspected on Friday

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corpls	Privates
Artillery		1	"	4
2d Rdg't Capt.	Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	4
"	Greaton's "	1	1	12
"	Sedgwick's "	1	1	4
"	McClary's "	2	1	12
	Total	6	— 4	— 36

Regimental Orders

19th July 1797—

Ensign Richmond will immediately hand to the Pay Master of the 2d Regiment, the Account of Clothing he Delivered to the different Companies at Fort Miamis, & at this Post— Commanding officers of Companies will furnish the Q'r Master with Returns for knapsacks, to complete each Man with One—

The 2d Reg't will be Muster'd & Inspected on Friday at 12 OClock, the Rolls will be made out accordingly—

The Colo'l expects the Troops to Appear in the most Soldierl Condition

Detroit 20th July 1797

Morning Orders

The Court Martial whereof Captain Sedgwick is President will convene at 10 OClock this Morning for the trial of such prisoners as may come before it.

Lt. Gray being absent Ensign Thompson will sit as a member in his place—

Head Quarters Detroit

General Orders July 20th 1797——

Parole Massac

Officer for the day tomorrow—

At a General court Martial held at this place on the 18th and 19th Instant, whereof Major John H. Buell is president, the following prisoners were tried—Viz—

1st Thomas Fuller, a soldier of the 2nd U. States Regiment; charg'd with sleeping on his post on the morning of the 17th Instant; Pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him under the 6th Article, of the 13th Section, of the rules and articles of War, to receive One hundred lashes, to be inflicted at four different times, in equal portions.

2nd William Mitchell, Suttler, a prisoner charg'd with a violation of the General order of the 12th Instant, in selling liquor without permission to a soldier;—pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him, under the General order of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to be drummed, with a bottle suspended about his neck, with the Rogues march (together with Lydia Conner a prisoner

convicted of the like offence, his left hand tied to her right;) thro the Citadel, in front of the troops paraded; thence thro the Streets of the town; thence to and around the front of the barracks of the soldiery in Fort Lernault; thence out of the Fort to and along the Main Street; and out of the West, or South West Gate of the town, not to return therein; to be forever prohibited from acting in the Capacity of a trader or a sutler, within the lines or fortifications of the troops of the United States, on penalty of receiving such punishment, as may be inflicted upon him, by the sentence of a Court Martial.—

3rd Lydia Conner a follower of the Army, charg'd with a violation of the General order of the 12th Instant; pleads not guilty—

the Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against her, and sentence her, under the General Order of the 12th Instant, and the 23rd Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, to be drummed, with a bottle suspended about her neck (with the rogues March, together with Wm Mitchell a prisoner convicted of the like offence, her right hand tied to his left) thro' the Citadel in front of the Troops, paraded; thence thro the Streets of the town; thence to & around the front of the Barracks of the Soldiery in Fort Lernault, thence out of the Fort to a and along the Main Street, and out of the West or South West Gate of the town not to return therein or within the lines or fortifications of the troops of the United States, on penalty of receiving such punishment as may be inflicted upon her, by the sentence of a Court Martial—

4 James Frazer, a Merchant of Detroit, charg'd with a violation of the General order of the 12th Instant; pleads not Guilty.—

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited aginst him, but as there is a possibility (from the words *ardent spirits* being included in the proclamation, and not in the general Order) that he might have misconceived the latitude of the order, they only sentence him, under the General order of the 12th instant, and the 23rd Article of the 13th Sect'n of the Rules and Articles of War, to be reprimanded by the Commander in Chief, in such manner as he may think proper.—

The Commander in Chief approves these sentences, and directs the execution of that part which respects Thomas Fuller to be commenced at evening Roll call, and continued daily, at the same hour, until carried into full effect, when the prisoner will be relieved and returned to duty—

However highly merited, he remits so much of the sentence pass'd upon Mitchell, as relates to drumming, and he flatters himself that this instance of his clemency may not be misapprehended, as no further indulgence must be expected—

The Sentence passed upon Lydia Conner, a notorious offender, is to be carried into execution, at Six OClock this afternoon—

With respect to Mr. Frazer, the Commander in Chief will observe, that, as he can never be indifferent to the feelings of any person,—should the transgression have originated in misapprehension, he regrets the occasion; otherwise, he hopes the process may be receiv'd, as an evidence of the impartiality of his administration, and of the lenity of the Court; and that it will have the effect to prevent a repetition of the offence, which cannot be permitted or pardoned—

The measures of the General since he took command of the post have been directed by motives of sublic utility, and the effects are visible to all, acting above person considerations;— he abhors every emotion of a vindictive spirit, and disdains the principles of a narrow and insiduous policy—bound by the solemn obligations of a public trust, and personal honor, he will sedulously guard the interests confided to his charge; and it will be a source of pleasure to him, should he, in the discharge of his duty, give satisfaction to Citizen and Alien; but this is a secondary object; the first, is the promotion of the national interests, and the approbation of his superiors. The Commander in Chief is here to render public service, not to court popularity, or subserve the accomodation of individuals.

The Inspector will cause copy's of so much of this order, as relates to the trials of Mitchell and Frazer, to be made, and posted up at the different Gates of the town.

to avoid perplexity & to promote convenience, all regular Issues of provision at this post, will, in future, be made in the Morning before seven OClock——

The General Court Martial whereof Major Buell is president will assemble tomorrow morning at 10 OClock, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.—

The Garrison is excused from exercise untill after Muster, and Inspection.

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	1	"	4
2nd Reg't Capt. Lyman's Co.	2	1	6
" Greaton's	1	2	8
" Sedgwick's	"	"	7
" Mc Clary's	2	1	11
Total	6	— 4	— 36

D.Etroit, 21st July 1797

Regimental Orders

At a Regimental Court Martial held Yesterday whereo Captain Sedgwick is president was tried, Corporal Delany, charg'd with drunkenness and Rioting in his quarters after retreat beating on the 16th Instant, found guilty of the latter part of the charge, it being a breach of Article 5th Section 18th of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentenc'd to be reduced to a private sentinel.—

The Colonel approves the Sentence of the Court Martial, and orders Delany to return to duty as a private after Roll Call this morning—

Head Quarters D,Etroit

General Orders July 21st 1797

Parole St. Clair,

The Muster and Inspection of the Troops of the 2nd Regiment is postponed untill further orders—

Officer for the day tomorrow Lieutenant Bissell—

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery		1	"	3
2d Reg't Capt. Lyman's Co.		"	1	7
" Greaton's "		3	1	9
" Sedgwick's "		1	2	8
" McClary's "		1	"	9
	Total	6	4	36

Head Quarters D.Etroit

General Orders 22nd July 1797

Parole Washington

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Sedgwick

The Muster and Inspection for the 2nd Regiment, is to commence this afternoon at five, and that of Captain Porters Artillery at Seven oClock

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery		1	"	3
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Co.		1	1	7
" Greaton's "		1	"	8
" Sedgwick's "		1	1	8
" McClary's "		2	2	10
	Total	6	4	36

Head Quarters

General Orders D.Etroit 23 July 1797

Parole Livermore

The General Court Martial of which Major Buell was President is dissolved—

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Porter—

D.Etroit 23rd July 1797

Regimental Orders

Commanding Officers of Companies will immediately hand into the pay master a Return for blankets to complete each man with one, they will also hand to the Adjutant a descriptive Roll of their several Companies as soon as possible—

Details for Guard.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Privates
Artillery	1	"	2
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Comp.	3	"	8
" Greaton's "	1	2	9
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	7
" McClary's "	1	1	10
Total	6	— 4	— 36

After General Orders

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief by Colonel Strong, that the Character of Thomas Fuller now under Sentence has heretofore been that of an attentive Soldier, he remits the last part of the Sentence passed upon him by the General Court Martial

by Order

John M Lovel Major of Brigade—

Head Quarters D'Etroit

General Orders. July 24th 1797

Parole Ames

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Sedgwick—

The Main Guard is to be augmented to One Subaltern, One Serjeant, two Corporals, and twenty one Privates & that of the Citadel diminished to one Serjeant, One Corporal and nine Privates, these alterations to take place tomorrow morning at guard Mounting—under the direction of the officer of the day—

Details for Guard

S.	S.	C.	P.	OT.	OD.
1	3	4	39	3	1

Details for fatigue & Police as yesterday—
Officer for guard tomorrow Lieutenant Kremer

Details for Guard

	Sub.	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	0	1	"	3
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	1	1	7
Greaton's "	"	3	1	10
Sedgwick's	"	"	2	8
McClary's	"	1	"	11
Total		6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters D.Etroit
General Orders July 25 1797

Parole St. Joseph.

Officer for the day tomorrow Cap'tn McClary

for guard Lieutenant Gray—

Captain Porter will hold himself in readiness, to embark this evening for Mackinac with all the men of his Company now here, except two privates waiters to Major Rivarde— The Contractor will furnish the Captain with twenty days salted provisions for his party, on his return Csign'd by Colonel Strong— The Men of Captain Porters Company are to be relieved immediately

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	10
Greaton's "	1	"	10
Sedgwick's "	"	1	9
McClary's "	3	2	10
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Regimental D'Etroit 26th July 1797

Morning Orders

A Regimental Court Martial will sit at the presidents quarters this morning at Ten OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it—

Captain Sedgwick President— Lieutenant Kramer Ensign Thompson Members— An orderly Serjeant to attend—

Officer for the day tomorrow Cap'tn Sedgwick

for guard Lieutenant Bissell.

Head Quarters D'Etroit

General Orders July 26— 1797

Parole—

A General Court Martial consisting of five Members, to set tomorrow morning at 10 oClock at the Presidents Quarters, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Strong President—the Judge Advocate and all persons concern'd to attend.——

Major Buell, Major Rivarde } Members { Capt'n Sedgwick, Lt. Kremer

An orderly Serjeant to attend the Court—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Cap't Lyman's Com'py	1	1	8
Greaton's	4	2	11
Sedgwick's	1	1	9
McClary's	"	"	11
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Morning DEtroit 27 July 1797

Regimental Orders

Parole Perseverance—

At a Regimental Court Martial held at DEtroit the 26th July 1797 by order of Lieutenant Col'l Commandant Strong for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it, whereof Captain Sedgwick is President.

was tried Corporal James Fields of the 2nd Regt. charg'd with being accessory to the Mens drawing whiskey belonging to his Boat contrary to the orders of Lt. Gray on the 18th Instant— Pleads not guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge, it being a breach of Article 5 Sec'n 18 of the Rules and Articles of War and sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel— Also was tried Serjeant William Howe of the 2nd Regt. charg'd with being very drunk when on the sick report—was found guilty it being a breach of Article 5th 18 Section of the

Rules and Articles of War & sentence him to be Reduced to a private Sentinel—

The Colonel approves the sentences of the Court Martial and orders Howe and Fields released at this morning Roll Call and return to their duty as Privates— The Court is dissolved—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	"	9
" Greaton's "	2	1	11
" Sedgwick's "	1	2	10
" Mc Clary's "	1	1	9
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Mc Clary
for guard Lieutenant Gray—

Head Quarters D'Etroit
July 28th 1797—

General Orders

Parole St. Ann

Officers for the day tomorrow Cap'tn Sedgwick
for guard Lieutenant Kremer—

The Conductor of Military Stores is to receive from the Merchants and traders of the town, and is to deposit in the public Magazine the powder they may now have on hand, or may hereafter import, with exception to the provisions of the 11th Article of the fire regulations (so called,) adopted by the Justices of the peace for the County, and the Commanding Officer of the place on the 26th of December last— The powder now in store, is to be removed by a party of Artillerists with all due caution against accidents, under the personal direction of the Conductor; and that which may hereafter be imported is to be received at the Wharf in the same manner— The Conductor is to give receipts for the quantity received, to the persons delivering. He is to see that it is preservd in good order and that the barrels and Kegs are occasionally turned and aired, for which a fatigue party will be allowed—

For his trouble, and attention he is to receive from the proprietors, on the redelivery, at the rate of One half Dollar pr. barrel agreeably to antient usage.——

Francis Razice, an imposter who has reported falsehoods in the town, calculated to ruin innocent individuals, to affect the public tranquility, and to injure the National service, will be drummed out at 2 OClock by

the East Gate with injunctions not to return within the Guards of the place, under the penalty of receiving fifty lashes.

At the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Strong is President, the following prisoners were tried, Viz—

1st Matthew Mc Fall, charged with inticing and endeavoring to persuade Jeremiah Hyland, a Soldier in the service of the United States to desert therefrom, found guilty of the charge and sentenced under the 23rd Article of the 13th Section of the Rules and Articles of War, & the General Order of the 12 Instant to receive fifty lashes, to be inflicted with wired Catts, to have the left side of his head, and his Right eye Brow close shaved to be drummed with a rope about his neck, his head uncovered thro' the Citadel and Fort Lernault,[1] then thro' the Streets and out of the town and not to return within the lines or fortifications, on penalty of receiving such punishment, as may be inflicted upon him—

2nd John McKergan charged with a violation of the General Order of the 12th Inst in selling liquor to the Soldiery, found guilty of the charge and sentenced under the 23rd Article of the 13 Section of the Rules and Articles of War, and the General Order of the 12th Instant, only to be expelled from the lines and fortifications of the place (in consequence of his age, infirmity & the character of him) and not to return therein on penalty of such punishment as may be inflicted on him—

The Commander in Chief approves the foregoing Sentences, and orders, that which relates to Mc Fall, to be carried into effect at Roll Call to Morrow Morning, and that respecting Mc Kergan at 2 OClock this day, under the direction of the Officer of the day—

The General Court Martial of which Colonel Strong was president is dissolved—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Priv'ts
Captain Lyman's Comp'y	2	2	9
Greaton's	2	"	10
Sedgwick's	1	1	10
Mc Clarey's	1	1	10
Total	6	4	39

[1] Fort Le Noult at Detroit, Mich. and subsequently called Fort Shelby.

D'Etroit 29th July 1797—

Regimental Orders—

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Mc Clary

for guard Lieutenant Gray—

Parole Attention

The Colonel directs that two Officers are detailed daily for the drilling & exercising the Troops of the 2nd Regiment, agreeable to the General orders of the 12th Instant—

Major Buell will please to attend this exercise, and will begin with the Manuel, and let the men be well grounded in one duty before another is attempted—

At the early parade in the Morning no Officer is to be excused from attending, unless sick, then he must report it to the Commanding officer of the Parade before the Troops are dismissed—

Lieutenant Kremer of the 1st Reg't will take command of Captain Greatons Company untill further orders—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	1	1	9
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	7
" Greaton's "	3	"	8
" Sedgwick's "	"	"	8
" Mc Clarey's "	1	2	7
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters DEtroit

General Orders July 30—1797—

Parole Wolf

off'r for the Day tomorrow Major Buell

for Guard Lieutenant Elmer

A field officer to be appointed for the day in future and untill the Artillery Men are better clad, they are to take the left of the Grand parade and mount the Fort Guard—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Priv'ts
Artillery	"	1	9
2nd Reg't Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	"	6
" Greaton's "	1	2	8
" Sedgwick's "	1	"	8
" Mc Clarey's "	2	1	8
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters DEtroit

General Orders July 31st 1797—

Parole Dent

Field Officer for the day tomorrow Major Rivardi

Garrison Orders

Officer for Guard tomorrow Lieutenant Tallman

for exercise Captain Sedgwick & Ensign Thompson.—

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery		1	1	9
2nd Regt.	Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	"	6
	Greaton's	3	1	9
	Sedgwick's	"	2	7
	McClary's	1	"	8
	Total	6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters D'Etroit

General Orders August 1st 1797

Parole Peace

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick Captain Sedgwick will take his regular tour as field officer of the day untill further orders—

The Company of Artillerists & Engineers commanded by Lieutenant Elmer to be mustered and Inspected to day at two OClock—

Garrison Orders

Officer for guard tomorrow Lt. Kremer—

for exercise Lt. Gray & Ens'n Thompson

Detail for Guard

		Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery		"	"	9
2nd Regt.	Captain Lyman's Comp'y	2	2	7
	" Greaton's	1	"	9
	" Sedgwick's	1	"	7
	" Mc Clary's	2	2	7
		6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters

Gen'l Orders Detroit 2nd Aug't 97

Parole Gerry

Officer for the Day tomorrow Maj'r Buel The mid Day Exercise is

suspended until further Orders on account of the extreme heat of the Weather

Regimental Orders

Officer for the guard tomorrow Sl: Gray—

No Washing is to be done in the Citadel by the Soldiery or Women plans will be prepared for that business near the River— It has been reported to the Col'o that the Mens Rooms are in General verry Dirty & in bad order. He now directs that immediate Measures are taken by the Commanding Officers of Companies to have them cleaned & put in good order and hopes he shall not be obliged to Call on his officers on so disagreeable a subject a second time

Detail for Guards

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	1	1	9
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Com'py	2	1	6
" Greaton's "	2	"	9
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	7
" Mc Clary's "	1	1	8
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Head Quarters D'Etroit

General Orders August 3rd 1797

Parole

Field Officer for the day tomorrow Major Rivardi

All Indian provisions are to be drawn by Monsieur Peltier for whatever tribe or nation until further orders— Four days from the present the Issues are to stop to all, except it be to old men and women, and children who are unable to work or to hunt, of which the Interpreters are immediately to give notice; and whenever a party arrives, except on public business, they are to receive three days bread and meat and no more—

Mr. Peltier will be held responsible, that the same party does not draw twice. No Whiskey to be Issued but in case of a formal visit from a Chief of consequence, or in very small quantities to transient persons, this order to govern the conduct, as far as it applies, of all Commanding Officers of Posts—

Major Rivards will avail himself of the first opportunity to repair to Niagare, there to take command. He is to be governed by the orders here-

tofore given to Captain Bruff, by the Minister of War, and the Commander in Chief—

Lieutenant Colonel Strong takes command of the post, during the absence of the General, who sails for Michilimakinae with the first fair wind——

The Judge Advocate has instructions respecting all public dispatches—

The repair of the Barracks, the Sewers, and the Stockades of the town and Citadel, claim particular attention. Colonel Strong will furnish the necessary fatigues, and will give orders for the prosecution of this work—— Where it can be done with advantage, the old pickets are to be cut smooth with the ground and inverted.

DEtroit 3rd August 97

Regimental Orders

John Paine a Recruit in the 2nd Regiment will join Captain McClary's Company and be reported accordingly—

Officer for guard tomorrow Lt. Elmer

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	"	1	10
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	"	6
" Greaton's "	2	1	9
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	7
" McClarey's "	3	1	7
Total	6 —	4 —	39

Detroit 4th Augt. 1797

Parole Wilkinson

Officer for the day Tomorrow Cap't Sedgwick

For Guard En's Callender

Details

	S.	Corpls	Privates
Artillery	"	1	9
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	7
" Greaton's "	"	1	8
" Sedgwick's "	1	"	8
" Mc Clarey's "	1	1	7
Total	4 —	4 —	39

Gen'l Orders Detroit Aug't 4th 1797——

Lieut Kreemer is to do Duty with this Garrison until further Orders.

DEtroit August 5th 1797

Garrison Orders

Parole Washington

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard tomorrow Lieutenant Tallman

The Colonel takes this early opportunity of testifying the great satisfaction he feels in having so respectable a command under his charge; he assures every Officer and soldier, that every precaution will be taken by him, to make their present situation as comfortable, as the nature of the service will admit—

Serjeant Brown Robert Prentice Leonard Vermillion Jacob Casterline & Thomas Connolly	of Captain Sedgwick's
William Smith & James Serimger	of Captain Lyman's
John Childs John Hagerty John M. Keizer & Jesse Calhoon	of Captain Mc Clary's
Henry Miller & Jacob Haines	of Captains Greaton's

Company, will be reported on extra duty untill further orders; they will parade on Monday morning at 5 OClock. Serjeant Brown will take charge of this party;—they will work from five in the morning untill eight, from Nine 'till twelve, & from One oClock untill Sun Sit

The Quarter Master will furnish the necessary tools for this party—

One Serjeant, One Corporal, and Eighteen privates will parade daily at seven OClock, for fatigue, Sundays excepted—

The Quarter Master will immediately cause Vaults to be sunk on the outside of the citadel, & at a proper distance from the Pickets, where the troops are to resort in the day time and are not on any pretence whatever, to use those on the inside, except at night:—

The practice of the Mens making Water against the Walls of the Barracks and pickets is strictly forbid.

Details for Guard

	Serj'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	1	"	9
2d Reg't, Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	6
Greaton's	3	"	8
Sedgwick's	"	2	6
Mc Clary's	"	2	7
Total	4 —	4 —	36

D'Etroit 6th August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Swift

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick

for guard Lieutenant Kremer

Detail for Guard.

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	"	1	9
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	2	6
" Greaton's "	1	"	8
" Sedgwick's "	"	"	6
" Mc Clarey's "	2	1	7
Total	4 —	4 —	36

DEtroit 7th August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Smith

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard Lieutenant Gray—

Lieut. Talman of the Artillery will take charge of the Artificers & Fatigue Parties, Order'd out for the repairing of the Barracks, Stockade of the Town, and Citadel, and will be exempt from every other Duty—

Orderly Hour 12 oClock

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	"	1	9
2d Regt. Capt. Lymans Comp'y	2	1	6
" Greaton's "	1	"	8
" Sedgwick's "	"	2	7
" Mc Clary's "	1	"	6
Total	4 —	4 —	36

D'Etroit 8th August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Knox

Off'r for the day tomorrow Capt Sedgwick

for guard Lieutenant Elmer—

Detail for Guard

	Serg'ts	Corp'ls	Privates
Artillery	1	1	8
2d Regt. Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	6
" Greaton's "	2	2	8
" Sedgwick's "	1	"	7
" Mc Clary's "	"	1	7
Total	4 —	4 —	36

D'Etroit 9 August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Burham

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard tomorrow Ensign Callender

Serjeant Stewart will in future send out his men for grass for his horses at five OClock in the evening, under the direction of Serjeant Gibson, who will be responsible for the mens conduct when out, and see that they return to the Stockade in proper time; the hour for watering the horses will be at Eight OClock in the Morning, at which time they will be permitted to pass the Guards, to the River, and to return immediately.——

Serjeant and his party will parade morning and Evening for Roll Call, untill otherwise ordered—

Detail for Guard

	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	9
C. Lyman's	1	1	6
Greaton's	2	1	8
Sedgwick's	"	2	6
Mc Clarey's	1	"	7
	4 –	4 –	36

After Orders August 9th 97

One Serj't One Corpl. and Eight Privates will be detailed for Command, to Parade tomorrow Morning at 5 oClock with five Days Provision—

The Serjeant will call at the Colonels Quarters for his Instructions.—

Detail for Command

	S.	C.	P.
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	2
" Greaton's "	1	"	2
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	2
" Mc Clary's "	"	"	2
Total	1	1	8

D'Etroit 10 August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Attention

Officer for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick

for guard Lieutenant Kremer

The object in view for those extra duty men who has been turned out a few days since, was for the immediate repairing of the Stockade, Citadel & Fort & the Colonel directs that they are kept to that business, and that they do not work for any individual whatever, without his particular order.—

Captain McClary will do the duty of Officer of the day untill further orders—

Patrick Mc Kew will be annexed to Captain Mc Clary's Company & he reported accordingly, also John Murphy a recruit will join Captain Lymans Company—

Detail

	For Guard			For Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	9	1	"	4
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	6	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	2	"	8	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	"	7	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "	1	2	6	"	1	3
Total	4	4	36	1	1	18

D'Etroit 11th August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Mc Clary,

for guard Lt. Gray—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	1	9	"	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	6	"	"	3
" Greatons "	"	"	8	"	"	2
" Sedgwicks "	1	1	7	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "		1	6	1	"	3
Total	4	4	36	1	1	18

D'Etroit 12th August 97

Morning Orders.

A Garrison Court Martial will convene immediately at the presidents Quarters, to consist of three Members one of which will Act as Judge Advocate, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them—

Captain Sedgwick President

Lieut. Kremer & Ensign Calender Members

An Orderly Serj't to attend—

D'Etroit 12th August 97

Garrison Orders—

Parole Jackson

Officer for the Day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard Lt. Elmer—

A Return of the Garrison and from the different Departments will be handed in to the Adjutant at Twelve OClock tomorrow—

Commanding Officers of Companies will cause all their spare Arms & Acountrements that they may have on hand, to be immediately return'd in to the Quarter Master, that he may be enabled to return them in to the Conductor of Military Stores—

Permission can be given by the Commanding officers of Companies, for Two Quarts of Liquor a Day to the Men of each Room of their Companies; And no more on any pretence whatever.—

Detail

	Sergt.	Corpl.	Priv'ts
Artillery	"	1	10
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	5
" Greaton's "	1	"	8
" Sedgwick's "	"	2	6
" Mc Clary's "	2	"	7
Total	4 –	4 –	36

D'Etroit 13th August 1797

Garrison Orders

Parole Ames

Officers for the day tomorrow Capt'n Sedgwick

for guard Ensign Calender—

At a Garrison Court Martial held yesterday by order of Lt. Col'l Commandant Strong whereof Captain Sedgwick is President, the following prisoners were tried Viz—

1st William OBrien private in Captain Lymans Company 2nd Regt. charged with disobedience of Orders when a Sentinel on the 9th Instant, in suffering Soldiers to pass the pickets after Tattoo.

Pleads not Guilty— The Court find the prisoner guilty of the Charge, and sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules and Articles of War to have a log chained to his Ankle for one Week, and to assist in the Police of the Citadel—

Also was tried John Berry a Soldier in Capt'n Sedgwicks Company 2nd Reg't charged with neglect of duty in suffering the rounds to approach him when a Sentinel, without demanding the Countersign, and for delivering his Arms out of his hands on the 12th Instant— Pleads Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty of a breach of the 5th Article of the 18th Sect'n of the Rules and Articles of War & sentence him to receive One hundred lashes—

The Colonel approves of the Sentences of the Court Martial & orders the punishment of Berry to be put in execution at this evening Roll Call, but is induced to remit the punishment of OBrian, from a recommendation of his former good behaviour, by Ensign Richmond, & in hopes of a stricter attention to duty, may rest assured that such indulgencies will not often take place—

The Court is dissolved—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	9	"	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	"	5	"	"	2
" Greaton's "	1	2	7	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	"	7	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "	1	2	8	1	"	3
Total	4 –	4 –	36	1 –	1 –	18

D'Etroit Aug't 14th 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Old Hadley

Officer for the Day Tomorrow Cap't McClary

for guard Lt. Cremer

The Commanding Officers of Companies will immediately open Company Books agreeably to the regulations laid down by Baron Steuben

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	"	9	"	"	4
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	6	1	"	3
" Greatons "	1	1	8	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	1	1	6	"	1	5
" Mc Clary's "	1	2	7	"	"	3
Total	4 –	4 –	36	1 –	1 –	18

D'Etroit Augt. 15, 97

Garrison Orders

Parole

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard Lt. Gray—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	9	"	"	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	6	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	1	"	7	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	7	"	"	4
" Mc Clary's "	2	1	7	1	1	3
Total	4 –	4 –	36	1 –	1 –	18

D'Etroit Aug't 16th 97

Garrison Orders

Officer of the Day tomorrow Capt Sedgwick

for guard Lt. Elmer

Joseph Haggerty is to join Capt Lyman's Comp'y & be reposted accordingly—

Detail

	Guard—			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	9	"	"	4
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	6	0	"	3
" Creaton's "	1	"	8	1	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	2	6	"	0	5
" Mc Clary's "	1	"	7	"	1	3
Total	4	4	36	1	1	18

D'Etroit 17th August 97

Morning Orders

A Serjeant & Nine privates will parade immediately for Command with four days provisions the Serjeant will call at the Colonels Quarters for his orders—

A Garrison Court Martial will convene immediately at the present Quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them—

An Orderly Serjeant to attend

Captain McClary President— Lieutenants Kremer & Gray Members—

Detail for Command

	S.	P.
Capt. Lyman's	"	2
" Greaton's	"	3
" Sedgwick's	"	2
" Mc Clary's	1	2
Total	1	9

D'Etroit 17 August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Lee

Officer for the day tomorrow Capain Mc Clary

for guard Ensign Calender

The drove of cattle suffered to remain in town during the day and

night, has become a real nusance, to both Citizen and soldier; it is therefore strictly forbid that any Cattle come within the Stockade except at Sun rise & Sun sett when they are to be immediately penned up, or, turned out again in half an hour—

Mr. John Whipple[1]—Conductor of Military Stores, is appointed an Ensign in the 2nd Regiment, by the President of the United States, and is to be respected accordingly— Ensign Whipple will, untill further orders take charge of the Armourers in the Fort—

Detail.

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	1	8	"	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	6	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	2	2	8	1	"	2
" Sedgwick's "	1	"	7	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "	"	1	7	"	"	3
Total	4	4	36	1	1	18

Detroit 18th Aug't 97

Garrison Orders

At a Garrison Court Martial held at this place by order of Lt. Col'o Commt. Strong on the 17th Inst. whereof Capt. Mc Clary is President; was tried Patrick Preston of Capt. Sedgwicks Comp'y. charged with Drunkenness & Rioting on the 16th Inst. Pleads Guilty— The Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of the charge and Sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the rules & articles of War to receive fifty Lashes—

The Commandant approves of the Court Martial of which Captain Mc Clary is President & orders the punishment to be Inflicted at evening roll call after which the prisoner is to be released & Return to his duty The Court is Dissolved—

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard Lieutenant Kreemer—

[1] John Whipple; ens. 2 inf. 10 July 1797; 1 lt. 1799; capt. 1803; resigned 31 Jan. 1807.

Detail

	Guard S.	C.	P.	Fatigue S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	9	"	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	"	7	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	2	"	9	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	3	7	"	"	4
" Mc Clary's "	1	1	7	1	"	3
Total	4	- 4 -	39	1	- 1 -	18

After Orders

At the Intercession of Captain Mc Clary the Commandant is pleased to remit the Punishment ordered to be Inflicted on Patrick Preston & is in hopes that this lenity will rather excite emulation than encourage practices so far Derogatory to the character a Soldier ought to support—

DEtroit 19th August 1797

Garrison Orders

Parole Clinton

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Sedgwick

for guard Lt. Gray—

Detail

	Guard S.	C.	P.	Fatigue S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	9			
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	7			
" Greaton's "	1	"	9			
" Sedgwick's "	"	"	7			
" Mc Clary's "	2	2	7			
Total	4	- 4 -	39			

Detroit 20th Augt. '97—

Garrison Orders

Parole Howell

Officer for the Day tomorrow Capt McClary

for guard Lieut. Elmer—

The Quarter Master will cause all the Chimneys in the Citadel & Fort to be carefully swept, once every fortnight—

The great danger of the Barracks taking fire, renders it highly necessary that every precaution is taken to guard against it— The Colonel

directs that all the Kegs belonging to the Mens Room are fill'd at Evening before the Gates are Shut—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	1	10	"	"	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	1	6	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	2	"	9	"	"	2
" Sedgwick's "	1	1	7	"	1	6
" Mc Clary's "	"	1	7	1	"	2
Total	4	4	39	1	1	18

After Orders

The Commissary will Issue an Extra Gill of Whiskey to every Non Commissioned Officer and Private fit for Duty—on proper Returns—

Aug't 21st 1797—

Morning Orders

A Garrison Court Martial will sit this Morning at 10 O'Clock, at the Presidents Quarter consisting of three Members, One of which will act as Judge Advocate for the Tryal of such Prisoners as may be brought before them—

Capt. Greaton President

Members { Ensign Thompson & Callender—

D'Etroit 21st Aug't 97

Garrison Orders

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day by order of Lieutenant Colonel Strong, whereof Captain Greaton is President was tried Serjeant James Henry, charged with being drunk when on duty on the 19th Instant— Pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty and from his former good conduct do only sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel; under the 13th Section and 5th Article of the Rules and Articles of War—

2nd James McConnel private in the Artillery charged with neglect of duty when a Sentinel on the 20th Instant—Pleads not Guilty—

The Court find the prisoner guilty & Sentence him under the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Rules & Articles of War to receive fifty lashes—

3rd Daniel Mc Intire Corp'l in the Artillery charg'd with disobedience of orders when on duty on the 20th Instant— Pleads not Guilty— The Court are of opinion from the evidence adduced that the prisoner Daniel Mc Intire is not guilty— The Colonel approves of the sentences & of the opinion of the Court, & orders the punishment of James Mc Connel to take place at this evening Roll Call, when the prisoners will join their respective Corps & do duty— The Court adjourned—

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Greaton

for guard Ensign Callender—

Parole Wor'ster

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	9	"	"	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	1	7	1	"	3
" Greation's "	"	1	9	"	"	2
" Sedgwick's "	"	2	7	"	1	6
" Mc Clary's "	2	"	7	"	"	2
Total	4	4	39	1	1	18

D'Etroit 22nd Aug't 97

Garrison Orders

Parole Hancock

Officer for the day tomorrow Major Buell

for guard Lt. Kremer—

Francis Norris lately joined from desertion will be annexed to Captain Lymans Company and do duty in the same——

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	10	"	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	"	6	"	"	4
" Greaton's "	1	1	8	1	"	1
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	8	"	"	6
" Mc Clary's "	1	1	7	"	"	2
Total	4	4	39	1	1	18

Detroit Aug't 23d 1797

Morning Orders

Major John H. Buell of the 2d Regiment will this Day take Command of Fort Lenoult—

Garrison Orders

Parole Finley

Officer for the day tomorrow Cap'tn Sedg[illegible]

for guard Lieutenant Gray—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	1	1	9	"	"	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	"	"	6	"	1	3
" Greaton's "	2	"	9	1	"	2
" Sedgwick's "	1	2	8	"	"	6
" Mc Clary's "	"	1	7	"	"	2
Total	4 -	4 -	39	1 -	1 -	18

D'Etroit 24th August 1797

Garrison Orders

Parole Canfield

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Mc Clary

for guard Lieutenant Elmer

James Henry of Captain Greatons Company will be reported on extra duty untill further orders—

Detail

	Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	1	9	"	"	4
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	1	1	7	1	"	3
" Greaton's "	1	"	8	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	8	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "	2	1	7	"	1	3
Total	4 -	4 -	39	1 -	1 -	18

D'Etroit 25 Aug't 97

Morning Orders

The Court Martial of which Captain Greaton is President will assemble this morning at Ten OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them— An orderly Serg't to attend

D'Etroit 25 August 97

Garrison Orders

Parole St. Cla[illegible]

Officer for the day tomorrow Captain Greaton

for guard Ens'n Callender—

At a Garrison Court Martial held by Order of Colonel Strong whereof Captain Greaton is president for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before them—

Corporal Smith of the Dragoons was tried charg'd with Repeated Drunkenness and neglect of duty particularly on the parade when under Arms on the evening of the 23rd Instant pleads not Guilty— The Court from the evidence adduced find the prisoner guilty of the charge it being a breach of the 13th Section and 5th Article of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to be reduced to a private & to receive fifty lashes—

The Colonel approves of the sentence of the Court & orders the punishment to take place at this evening Roll Call—after which the prisoner will return to duty—

The Court is dissolved—

	Detail for Guard			Fatigue		
	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.	P.
Artillery	"	"	8	1	1	5
Capt. Lyman's Comp'y	2	2	7	"	"	3
" Greaton's "	"	"	9	"	"	3
" Sedgwick's "	"	1	8	"	"	5
" Mc Clary's "	2	1	7	"	"	2
Total	4	4	39	1	1	18

LETTERS OF COL. JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRAMCK.[1]

The following letters were taken from the American Pioneer, Vol. 2, p. 388.—Letter to Gen. Wayne dated Fort Wayne, Dec. 5, 1794.

"It is with a great degree of mortification that I am obliged to inform your excellency of the great propensity many of the soldiers have to larceny. I have flogged them till I am tired. The economic allowance of one hundred lashes, allowed by government, does not appear a sufficient inducement for a rascal to act the part of an honest man. I have now a member in confinement and in irons for having stolen four quarters of beef on the night of the 3rd. instant. I could wish them to be tried by a general court martial, in order to make an example of some of them. I shall keep them confined until the pleasure of your excellency is known."

In a short time the Indians began to make known their desire for peace. Two letters on that subject, both of the same date, are copied entire.

Fort Wayne, December 29, 1794.

"Sir—Yesterday a number of chiefs of the Chippeways, Ottowas, Socks, and Potawatamies arrived here with the two Lassells. It appears that the Shawanese, Delawares, and Miamies remain still under the influence of McKee; but Lassell thinks that they will be compelled to come into the measures of the other Indians. After the chiefs have rested a day or two, I will send them to head-quarters."

"Fort Wayne, December 29, 1794.

"Sir—Since my letter to your excellency of the present date, two war-chiefs have arrived from the Miami nation, and inform me that their nation will be here in a few days, from whence they will proceed to Greenville. They also bring intelligence of the remaining tribes of savages acceding to the prevalent wish for peace, and collecting for the purpose the chiefs of their nations, who, it is expected, will make their

[1] Col. Hamtramck took possession of Detroit July 13, 1796 and the letter book remained among the papers of the garrison until the surrender of general Hull. An officer of the Ohio militia got possession of it and was permitted to take it away with his private papers. After his death it became the property of his relatives. The most interesting items are here given from these letters.—John W. Van Cleve in American Pioneer, Vol. 2, p. 388.

appearance at this post about the same time the Miamies may come forward.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant."

J. F. Hamtramck.

The following are extracts from letters of various dates to General Wayne.

"January 15, 1795.

"A number of chiefs and warriors of the Miamies arrived at the garrison on the 13th instant. Having informed them that I could do nothing with them, and that it was necessary for them to proceed to head-quarters, finding it inconvenient for so many to go, they selected five, who are going under charge of lieutenant Massie, and perhaps will be accompanied by some warriors. The one whose name is Jean Baptiste Richarville is half white and a village chief of the nation.

As you are well acquainted with the original cause of the Indian war, I shall not say much upon it, except to observe that all the French traders, who were so many machines to the British agents, can be bought, and McKee, being then destitute of his satellites, will remain *solus,* with perhaps his few Shawanese, to make penance for his past iniquities."

"Since writing the foregoing, I have had a talk with the chiefs. I have shown them the necessity of withdrawing themselves from the head-quarters of corruption, and invited them to come and take possession of their former habitations, which they have promised me to do. Richarville tells me, that as soon as he returns he will go on the Salamanic, on the head of the Wabash, and there make a village. He has also promised me to open the navigation of the Wabash to the flag of the United States."

"February 3, 1795.

"Lieutenant Massey arrived on the 31st. The Indians also returned on the 29th in high spirits and very much pleased with their reception at head-quarters. They assure me that they will absolutely make a lasting peace with the United States."

"March 1, 1795.

"I have now with me about forty Indians on a visit. They are Potawatamies, who lived on Bear creek. They say that as they are making peace with us, they will expect us to give them some corn to plant next spring. Indeed all the Indians who have been here have requested that I would

inform your excellency of their miserable situation, and that they expect everything from you."

"March 5, 1795.

"A number of Potawatamie Indians arrived here yesterday from Huron river. They informed me that they were sent by their nation at that place, and by the Ottowas and Chippeways living on the same river, as also in the name of the Chippeways living on Saguinaw river which empties into Lake Huron, in order to join in the good intention of the other Indians, by establishing a permanent peace with the United States. I informed them that I was not the first chief, and invited them to go to Greenville; to which they replied that it was rather a long journey, but from the great desire they had to see "THE WIND," (for they call you so,) they would go. I asked them for an explication of your name. They told me that on the 20th of August last, you was exactly like a hurricane, which drives and tears everything before it. Mr. Le Chanvre, a Frenchman, is a trader with them and has come as their interpreter. Father Burke continues in his exhortations. He assures the inhabitants that if any of them should be so destitute of every principle of honor and religion as to aid or advise the Indians to come to the Americans, they shall be anathematized. He is now a commissary and issues corn to the Indians. Mr. Le Chanvre informs me that Burke is going, in the spring, to Michilimackinac. Of consequence we may easily judge of his mission. He will, no doubt, try to stop the nations from coming in to the treaty. How would it do to take him prisoner? I think that it could be done very easily."

"March 17, 1795.

"I had very great hopes that the man who deserted when on his post would have been made an example of; but weakness too often appears in the shape of lenity, for he was only sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, to be branded, and drummed out. This man, from his past conduct, was perfectly entitled to the gallows."

"March 27, 1795.

"Le Gris, the village chief of the Miami nation, and one of the commanding trumps in McKee's game, has at last come in. He stood out for a long time, but from a number of circumstances, too tedious to mention, that passed between him and me, by messengers, and with Lassell, he has surrendered, and, I believe, fully converted. I have promised him a great deal of butter with his bread, but your excellency very well knows that flies are not to be caught with gall or bitter, particularly after having

experienced for sixteen years the dulcet deceptions of the British. He was four days with me, during which time I had an opportunity of examining him with great attention. He is a sensible old fellow, and no ways ignorant of the cause of the war, for which he blames the Americans, saying that they were too extravagant in their demands in their first treaties; that the country they claimed by virtue of the definitive treaty of 1783 was preposterous; that the king of Great Britain never had claimed their land after the conquest of Canada, and far less ever attempted to take any part of it without the consent of the Indians, and of consequence had no authority to cede their country to the United States. I have spoken with him respecting the meditated treaty of McKee in May next, and he very honestly told me that he had received wampum and tobacco on that head, but that he would, on his return, send it back and also send speeches to the different nations requesting them to adhere strongly to the preliminaries between you and them, saying that they must be sensible how they had been deluded by McKee, and entreating them at least to hear you first before they should come to any other determination. He is also to keep a couple of men at the rapids, in order to ascertain what is going on, and has promised me that as soon as his messengers return he will come himself and give me all the information."

"April 10, 1795.

"Le Gris is again with me, and tells me that the two first chiefs of the Potawatamies of the St. Josephs passed his camp the other day, from Detroit, with four horses loaded with presents. Those chiefs informed him that a speech from Lord Dorchester had arrived at Detroit directed to all the nations, wherein he assures them of his friendship and of his readiness to support them in all their distresses. He invites them to make peace with the United States, if they can do it on honorable terms, and tells them that they will see him before the time of our treaty. One would suppose that his lordship is coming up to Detroit to feel, himself, the pulse of the Indians."

"April 25, 1795.

"The Indians are truly starving, and say that we must support them, at least until they have made corn, as it will not do for them to ask provision of the British without remaining with them."

"June 17, 1795.

"The Miamis go to Greenville to-morrow. I believe they are the last that will pass this way. Enclosed is a letter from Major Hunt. I be-

lieve that McKee is using every strategem to prevent the treaty, but they bayonet of the 20th of August last embarrasses him."

"December 9, 1795.

"Little Turtle tells me that a Shawanee has informed him that the cannon which is still missing had been buried near Recovery, at the confluence of two little runs which empty into the Wabash, and Little Turtle says that if it is not in the mud under the water it must be buried in the ground immediately on the point of the runs."

"December 13, 1795.

"The issues to the Indians would be very inconsiderable this winter, if it was not for about ninety old women and children with some very old men, who live near us and have no other mode of subsisting but by the garrison. I have repeatedly tried to get clear of them, but without success."

"January 13, 1796.

"About ninety old women and children have been victualled by the garrison. I have, yesterday, given them five days' provision and told them it was the last they should have until spring. I was obliged to do so because, from calculation, I have no more flour than will last me until spring. But, sir, if other supplies could be got by land, I consider it politic to feed these poor creatures, who will suffer very much for want of subsistence."

(*To general Wilkinson.*) *"February 10, 1796.*

"Some time ago I wrote you that I had refused provisions to a number of old men, women, and children of the Delaware nation. But I have since been compelled to give them or see them die. It was impossible to refuse."

(*To general Wilkinson.*) *"March 28, 1796.*

"I am out of wampum. I will be very much obliged to you to send me some, for speaking to an Indian without it is like consulting a lawyer without a fee."

(*To general Wilkinson.*) *"April 5, 1796.*

"Little Turtle arrived yesterday, to whom I delivered your message. His answer was, to present his compliments to you, that he was very glad of the invitation, as he wished very much to see general Wilkinson, but it was impossible for him to go to Greenville at present, as he had or-

dered all his young men to repair to a rendezvouz, in order, when assembled, to choose a place for their permanent residence; that, as soon as that object shall be accomplished, he would go to see you, which, he said, would be by the time he hears from you again."

(*To general Wilkinson.*) "*April 18, 1796.*

"The bearer is captain Blue Jacket, who, at your request, is now going to Greenville. Blue Jacket is used to good company and is always treated with more attention than other Indians. He appears to be very well disposed, and I believe him sincere."

(*To general Wilkinson.*)

"*Camp Deposit, June 8, 1796.*

"I arrived at this place the day before yesterday and have been waiting the result of the Indian council at the Miamis fort. It would appear that they are divided in their opinions. White Cap, the principal Shawanese chief, wants to alarm the Indians, but I am in hopes he will not succeed. Blue Jacket is with me, and says that he will remain until your arrival. Yesterday some of their chiefs and young men were with me, and assured me of their good intentions towards us. How far this can be depended upon time will determine.

(*To general Wilkinson.*)

"*Camp Deposit, June 16, 1796.*

"Two of our men deserted on the 14th inst. I sent my interpreter and an Indian after them. They brought them back last night. I wish they had brought their scalps, for I know not what to do with them. Could I have the power, at all times, to call a general court martial for the trial of deserters it would save a great deal of time."

(*To general Wilkinson.*)

"*Fort Miamis, July 11, 1796.*

"On the 7th instant, two small vessels arrived from Detroit, in which I sent a detachment of artillery and infantry consisting of sixty-five men, together with a number of cannon with ammunition, etc.; etc.; the whole under the command of Captain Porter. On the 9th, a sloop arrived from Detroit at Swan creek, purchased by captain De Butts, which carries fifty tons, and which is now loaded with flour, quarter-master's stores and troops. That, together with eleven batteaux which I have,

will be sufficient to take all the troops I have with me, leaving the remainder of our stores deposited at this place, *which was evacuated on this day,* and where I have left captain Marschalk and lieutenant Shanklin with fifty-two men, infantry, and a corporal and six of artillery, that is, including the garrison at the head of the Rapids. I have endowed Fort Miamis with one month's provision for both the troops and the Shawanese. The latter, you recollect, you promised subsistence until the crops were ripe. The number of the Shawanese is about one hundred and eighty, besides twenty-six or thirty Ottawas. I shall embark in two hours, with all the troops, for Detroit.

(*To general Wilkinson.*)

"Detroit, July 17, 1796.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of the troops under my command at this place, which was evacuated on the 11th instant and taken possession of by a detachment of sixty-five men, commanded by captain Moses Porter, whom I had detached from the foot of the Rapids for that purpose. Myself and the troops arrived on the 13th instant."

J. F. Hamtramck.

EXTRACTS FROM B. VAN CLEVE'S MEMORANDA.

FROM THE AMERICAN PIONEER, VOL. 2, PAGE 219.

In March 1792, I went a trip with boats to Fort Hamilton and returned in twelve days. A number of horses, belonging to the quarter-master, were sent to my old camp, three miles up Licking, to recruit, and I attended to them until the 10th day of May. In the evening of that day I was expected down to draw provisions. I arrived about dark. The quarter-master General had determined to send me express to Philadelphia, and had been to my mother's and had my clothes packed up, a horse saddled, and everything in readiness for my journey. I received my instructions from him and the commandant, and departed before midnight. The following are copies.

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Benjamin Van Cleve, being charged with public business at Philadelphia, all public officers and the good citizens of the United States are requested to aid and facilitate his journey, by furnishing him with such assistance as may become necessary. Given under my hand at Fort Washington, the 10th of May, 1792.

JA. WILKINSON, lieut. col. com.,
Commanding the troops of the U. S. on the Ohio."

"Fort Washington, May 10th, 1792.

"Sir—With the despatches you have in charge, you will proceed *on the most direct route* to Philadelphia. The forty dollars I have given you, I expect will be equal to your expenses; but if through detention or by accident, it should prove insufficient, you will apply to the secretary of war, who will order you a further supply. You will write to me from Lexington and from the Crab Orchard, and particularly note the time you leave it, the company you go with, and any other material occurrence. Your business must be communicated to no person whatever, unless you want assistance, and in that case you will make use of general Wilkinson's letter. Call at my house in Philadelphia and take any commands from thence. I wish you safe and speedy journey, and am,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL HODGDEN, Q. M. G."

Mr. Benjamin Van Cleve.

(The details of the journey are omitted. The *"most direct route"* from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, it will be perceived, was by Lexington, Ky., and the Crab Orchard! Thence, the route was by Cumberland river, Cumberland mountain, Powell's valley, Abingdon, Botetourt, Lexington, Stanton, Martinsburg, Va., Hagerstown, Md., York, Lancaster, Penn., to Philadelphia, on the 7th of June. On the 25th of July, he received despatches from general Knox, secretary of war, to general Wayne, at Pittsburgh, which he delivered on the 4th of August. On the 7th, left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, by the river, and arrived on the 31st.)

Rebuilding of Fort Massac.

May 16th, 1794.—Engaged in the contractor's employ. Started on the 24th, with two contractor's boats loaded with provisions, in company with a detachment of soldiers, consisting of captain Guion's company of infantry, and a sergeant and six men of the artillery under Major Thomas Doyle, to descend the Ohio to within twelve leagues of the Mississippi, to the site of the old Cherokee fort built by the French and sometimes called Fort Massac. We also had with us eight Chickasaw Indians, on their way home. On the 29th, landing at Fort Steuben, opposite Louisville. Passed the falls on the next day, and remained until the 4th of June preparing the boats to resist attacks, by lining them in order to make them bullet proof. On that day Major Doyle arrested captain Guion and sent him back. Mrs. Doyle was left at Louisville and the expedition proceeded. The boats were ordered to keep in exact order; the major's boat number 1, his kitchen boat number 2, the surgeon's boat number 3, the artillery number 4, boat with hogs and forage number 5, Wilson's boat number 6, our own number 7, the Indians number 8, the cattle boat number 9, lieutenant Gregg in the rear number 10. Our boat was heavily loaded and weak in hands, so that when all were rowing we could not keep up, and when all were drifting we outwent the others. We ought, perhaps, to have made a proper representation of these circumstances to the major at the time, but he had sustained the character of being haughty, arbitrary and imperious, so that he was called king Doyle, when he commanded the post at Hamilton; we therefore thought it would be of no use, and we kept the current at night, which sometimes took us ten miles ahead against morning. It would then take the other boats with hard rowing half the day to overtake us. The men by that time would be pretty much fatigued, and we could manage very well to keep our place until night. We generally received a hearty volley of execrations

for our disobedience of his orders; we returned mild excuses and determined to repeat the offence.

June 8.—Passed the Yellow Banks. Three families had settled here. This is the first settlement below Salt river, and there are only two others below, the one at Red Banks and the other at Diamond island station.

June 9.—Passed the Red Banks and Diamond island.

June 10.—Began to stop occasionally and cut pickets and put them on board, to be ready to set up on our arrival at Massac.

June 11.—Cut more pickets. Met a Mr. Sela and family and three young men going up from the mouth of the Cumberland to the Red Banks.—They concluded to turn back with us. Passed the Wabash at dark. At Saline we observed a fire on shore and hailed, when two Canadian French hunters came to us with their canoes loaded with skins, bear's oil and dogs. One of them had passed twenty-six years in the wilderness between Vincennes and the Illinois river. Before morning we found three others, who went along with us to hunt for us.

June 12.—Passed Cumberland and Tenessee rivers, and landed at Massac in the evening. The soldiers put up pickets in a circular form at the upper corner of the old works, and brought up the artillery and ammunition and we were in a good posture of defence before daylight next morning.

We were detained at Massac, unloading, etc., until the 3rd of July. On the 26th of June, a number of men enlisted in Tennessee, under officers commissioned by citizen Genet, the French ambassador to the United States, as they said; having nothing to do they had volunteered to escort some salt boats from the mouth of Tennessee to Nashville, and through curiosity had come down to see us. Their real object, perhaps, was to examine our force and posture of defence. My comrades were acquainted with one of the men. They solicited us to go up with them, and although it was a circuitous route, we concluded to take it, believing it to be the safest, and not knowing when another opportunity might offer for us to get home. Connor had a public rifle and went up to give it to the major. He cursed Connor, struck him, and ordered him under guard; and, at the same time, ordered a corporal and file of men to bring us out of the boat to the guard house. The orders were given in our hearing. The corporal came with his guard into our boat, and, having been acquainted with me some time, delivered his orders to me. The major was walking backward and forward on top of the bank. With my gun in one hand and tomahawk in the other, and a knife eighteen inches long hanging at my

side, dressed in a hunting frock, breechcloth and leggins, my countenance probably manifesting my excitement, I leaped out of the boat and with a very quick step went up the bank to the major. I looked like a savage, and the major, mistaking my intention, was alarmed and retired as I advanced. At length, as I approached him, he turned, and assuming a gentle voice and manner, bid me good morning. I stopped and paid him the same compliment and asked him if he wanted me. He observed that he understood we were going to leave him. He said his boat was going to start in eight days to the Falls, to bring down Mrs. Doyle, which would afford us a better opportunity of getting home; that his party was weak and had hard service to perform in building the fort, and that we ought to stay until our boat was unloaded. I told him our instructions from the contractor were to return by the first opportunity, if it should even offer as soon as we had made our boat fast; that we considered that we were obeying his instructions, and that we had known of no other opportunity likely to offer. As his boat would afford a safer and more direct passage I was willing to stay. By this time Gahagan, one of my comrades, was ascending the bank under the guard; the major told the corporal to let him go, and to discharge Connor, who was in the guard house. We accordingly staid until the major's boat started for the Falls, on the 3d of July, and came that day above the mouth of Tennessee.

July 4.—Came some distance above Cumberland river.

July 5.—Came above the big cave in the rock. The sides were inscribed with a great number of names of persons who had visited it, some of them with the dates, a portion of them being quite remote.

July 6.—Passed the Saline and lay opposite the mouth of Wabash.

July 7.—Got to Diamond island station.

July 8.—Came to Red Banks.

July 9.—The weather unpleasant, and the company of the soldiers disagreeable. We determined to quit the boat and travel the residue of the way by land. Made preparations to set off in the morning. This place is a refuge, not for the oppressed, but for all the horse thieves, rogues and outlaws that have been able to effect their escape from justice in the neighboring states. Neither law nor gospel has been able to reach here as yet. A commission of the peace had been sent by Kentucky to one Mason; and an effort had been made by the southwest territory (Tennessee,) to introduce a law, as it was unknown as yet to which it belonged; but the inhabitants drove the persons away and insisted on doing without. I enquired how they managed to marry, and was told that

the parties agreed to take each other for husband and wife before their friends. I was shown two cabins, with about the width of a street between them, where two men a short time ago had exchanged wives. An infair was given today by Mason, to a fellow named Kuykendall, who had run away from Carolina on account of crimes, and had run off with Mason's daughter to Diamond island station, a few weeks ago. The father had forbid him his house and had threatened to take his life, but had become reconciled, and had sent for them to come home. The parents and friends were highly diverted at the recital of the young couple's ingenuity in the courtship, and laughed heartily when the woman told it. She said she had come down stairs after all the family had retired, having her petticoat around her shoulders, and returned with him through her parent's room, with the petticoat around them both; and in the morning she brought him down in the same manner before daylight. This Kuykendall, I was told, always carried in his waistcoat pockets "devil's claws," instruments, or rather weapons, that he could slip his fingers in, and with which he could take off the whole side of a man's face at one claw. We left them holding their frolic. (I afterwards heard that Kuykendall was killed by some of the party at the close of the ball. A few years afterwards, Mason and his sons, with some others, formed a party and waylaid the road between Natchez and Tennessee, and committed many daring robberies and murders.)

July 10.—Left Red Banks. Our company consisted of William Gahagan, Aaron Connor, a Mr. Overby, of Vincennes, and myself.

July 11.—Came to Green river about 10 o'clock, and each made a raft with an armfull of wood and a grape-vine, to bear our clothes and guns, and then, taking the vines in our mouths, swam the river, dragging our rafts after us. In the afternoon struck the Ohio at Hurricane island, and in the evening arrived at the Yellow Banks.

July 12, 13, 14.—Traveled through the wilderness nearly a due east course, and on the 14th arrived at Harding's station.

July 15.—Traveled forty miles to Mr. Van Meter's, the first settler in Severen's valley.

July 26.—Arrived in Cincinnati. Some of the spies had come in for ammunition, and solicited me to join them; but my feet were almost worn out, as well as my clothes. They were going to return on foot, and I was not able to stand the journey. I should have gone, if I had got home from Massac's a few days sooner.

Taken sick on the 4th of August and laid until the end of the month.

September 6, 1794.—Again entered into the contractor's employ and

started with a drove of cattle to supply the army. Went to Mill creek, where we continued next day.

September 8.—Reached Fort Hamilton, and remained until the 21st, by which time we had received several additional droves. Took the whole, amounting to four hundred and sixty bullocks, to Fort Recovery, where we arrived on the evening of the 24th. There we met major Price, who had been sent on with a select corps of mounted volunteers, to hurry on some beef. I took one hundred and twenty bullocks and started with him next morning and arrived in camp on the 27th, and found the army without beef or salt. The troops ate ten beeves a day, issued regularly in rations, and the Kentucky militia sometimes destroyed as many more. This gave our party considerable trouble and occasioned some hard swearing by general Wayne, to the great terror of the commissary.

We remained until the 27th of October, when the fort was finished and called Fort Wayne. Four or five companies marched into it, and the cannon and small arms were fired on the occasion, in token of our success in the late battle and of our taking possession of the enemy's country. The residue of the army on the same day marched for winter quarters, taking general Harmar's old trace up the St. Mary's.

October 30.—The army being at a short distance from Fort Adams, I took six beeves and three sheep, and delivered them to the commandant of the post. We encamped at Kettletown or Girty's-town, fifty-five miles from Fort Wayne and thirty-six miles from Greenville. We remained there on the 31st.

November 1.—Came on Hartshorn's road to within sixteen miles of Greenville.

November 2.—Arrived at Greenville.

December 17, 1794.—Israel Ludlow laid out a town at Fort Hamilton. It was called Fairfield.

On the 3rd day of August the treaty was concluded at Greenville between general Wayne and the Indians, by which the lands were ceded to the United States, from old Fort Laurens to Loramie's store, thence to Recovery, and thence to the Ohio opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. On the 20th, seventeen days after the treaty, governor St. Clair, general Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton, and Israel Ludlow contracted with John Cleves Symmes for the purchase and settlement of the seventh and eighth ranges, between Mad river and Little Miami. One settlement was to be at the mouth of Mad river, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and one on Mad river above the mouth.

MEMORIAL REPORT.

BARRY COUNTY.

BY MRS. SARAH E. STRIKER, HASTINGS.

BARNHART.—Levi Barnhart died at his home in Hastings township Wednesday, April 13, 1904, at the age of nearly 86 years.

He was born in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 1 1818, and in 1843 was married to Miss Emeline Curtis. In 1866 they came to Michigan, settling on the farm where they have since resided. Besides a widow he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Emma Martin, of Nashville, and Mrs. J. M. Payne, four grandchildren, three great grandchildren and two brothers.

Mr. Barnhart was a man of sterling qualities whose quiet and gentle manners had won him a host of friends and whose doors were always open to the needy stranger as well as to his friends.

BROWN.—Rev George Brown departed this life June 13, 1903, aged 92 years.

He was born in St. Johnsberry, Vermont, Feb. 6th, 1811. In 1865 he with his family came to Rutland, Barry Co., Mich., and here he became one of the standard bearers of the Methodist church. Six years ago he came to live with his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Sylvester. He was thrice married and the father of six children, two of whom are now living, F. R. Brown, of Bowne, and Mrs. A. F. Sylvester, of Yankee Springs. He was a man of sterling qualities and for over seventy years a member of the Methodist church.

BROWN.—Pleiades Brown died at his home in Hastings township May 30th, 1903. Mr. Brown was born in the state of New York and was eighty-three years old at the time of his death. He is survived by one son, Romanzo, and three daughters, Mrs. Sarah Powers, Mrs. Frank Kennedy and Mrs. Marian Randall. He was one of the oldest Masons in this vicinity.

BURROUGHS.—Mr. John M. Burroughs died at his home at Hastings April 7th, 1904.

He was born in the township of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., December 27, 1836, and was married to Miss Adeline L. Winkleman Oct. 25, 1857.

He became a railroad bridge mason and was overseer on the M. C. main line. He also helped to build the Fort at Fort Wayne. He exchanged a farm in Antrim Co., for another in Barry Co., where he remained 11 years, then came to Hastings and soon after established a greenhouse of which he was proprietor until last fall. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a good neighbor and a highly esteemed citizen.

Collester.—Died, at the home of his niece, Mrs. E. A. Clark, in White Cloud, Tuesday, March 8, 1904, James N. Collester, aged 72 years.

Deceased was one of the old pioneers of this county and was a member of the Old Third Infantry.

He leaves a wife, who has been confined in the asylum for 20 years or more, and one son.

Covert.—Mrs. Peter Covert died in Carlton Center, June 5, 1903.

Mrs. Covert was born in Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., in the year 1822. She was married in 1841 and remained in New York until 1846, when she and her husband came to Michigan and settled in Keene, Ionia county.

In 1856 they moved to Carlton Center, Barry county, and settled on the farm where they lived until the time of her death. She leaves an aged husband nearly 87 years old and four children to mourn their loss, J. N. Covert of Carlton, Mrs. F. W. Ford of Hickory Corners, Mrs. H. J. Christmas and Mrs. D. R. Foster of Hastings.

Cramer.—Peter Cramer, a former resident of this city, died suddenly at his home in Pentwater, May 19, 1904, of old age, being in his 86th year.

Dawson.—Mrs. John Dawson died in Rutland June 5, 1903, at the age of 67 years.

The deceased was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 15, 1836. On February 15, 1870, she was married to John Dawson and moved upon the farm in Rutland where she lived until the time of her death. Mrs. Dawson was a woman of remarkable personality and exerted a great influence upon the entire community. She was a remarkable woman and her influence will long be felt by her many acquaintances in this vicinity.

Doud.—When Vivia, the 46-year-old daughter of Manning Doud, a well-known farmer living a few miles west of this city, was told that her sister could not live she collapsed, and after two days of illness died

at midnight, Monday, July 27, 1903, her sister, Serapha, aged 52, having preceded her into the Unknown twelve hours before.

Both were maiden ladies, and besides being lifelong companions, always lived with their father, who is 80 years old, their mother having died about 15 years ago. Everyone who knew them remarked upon their great devotion to each other, and it is said that the older one often expressed her wish that they both might die about the same time, and, strangely enough, her wish was complied with. Both ladies were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Erb.—Henry Madison Erb died at Hastings, July 23rd, 1903. He was born in Baltimore township, Nov. 10, 1856, and was the son of Jacob and Mary Ann Erb. There were eight children in this family, four girls and four boys. This death is the first that has occurred among them.

Madison Erb's early life was spent on his father's farm in Baltimore. Dec. 26, 1878, he was united in marriage to Rachel M. Ickes. Mr. Erb was employed as a clerk in a grocery store in Hastings, afterwards going into business for himself. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erb. Six of these, Florence, May, Guy, Fannie, Frank and Lucy, are still living.

Mr. Erb possessed a cordial, genial nature. He was a kind, faithful father and husband. The respect and confidence of all who knew him were his, and his many friends mourn his loss and sympathize with his bereaved relatives.

Evans.—The funeral of Joel Evans, one of the esteemed old residents of Johnstown, occurred Sunday, Jan. 3, 1904.

Deceased was well known throughout the southern part of the county and was a very successful farmer.

Fox.—Jonathan Fox died at his home in Hope township Friday, Feb. 26th, 1903, aged 78 years, one month.

Deceased was born in Manchester, England, Jan. 27, 1826. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Woodhead, in Sheffield, England. They moved to Orangeville, this county, in the fall of 1855, where they lived until they moved to the farm west of Cloverdale, where he died. His wife's death occurred June 22d last.

Mrs. Jonathan Fox died in Hope township June 22, 1903 at the age of 76 years.

Mary Ann Woodhead was born at Whitewell, England, April 14, 1827 and on Oct. 27, 1847, was united in marriage to Jonathan Fox at Sheffield, England. In 1855 they came to America and settled in Orangeville, later removing to the township of Hope.

FREEMAN—William Freeman died in Baltimore township, Saturday June 6th 1903 of old age, aged 86 years, 4 mos. 23 days.

Deceased was born in the township of Nelson, N. Y., Oct. 13th, 1816, coming to this county in 1853, and residing here ever since.

GARWOOD.—Caleb Garwood, aged 66 years, died July 24, 1903, at his home. He was an old pioneer, coming to Barry county 50 years ago from Philadelphia.

HANSON.—Died at her home in Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1904, Mrs. Lewis Hanson, aged 66 years, 8 months and 12 days.

She leaves a husband, two sons and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

HENDERSHOTT—B. J. Hendershott was born in Northumberland county Pennsylvania, Oct. 23, 1825, his father being Isaac Hendershott and his mother Hanna Trego Hendershott. In 1844 they left the empire state and started for what was then the wilds of Michigan. The route was along the Erie canal to Buffalo where they were able to take the steamer St. Louis to Detroit. At Detroit they took the newly constructed Michigan Central railroad to Marshall where it terminated. It took the family from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset to go from Detroit to Marshall. At that place they were confronted by a nearly impassable forest and the four sons of the family were compelled to precede the party to Irving where the father took up a farm.

In the following spring on April 13, 1847, he was married to Mercy Jane Walker of New York State.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Hendershott took up the farm now owned by Grant Hendershott. The conditions were those common to all pioneers but their courage was indomitable and they were able to endure hardships which were indeed severe for they were practically alone in a wilderness, there being only two houses between Hastings and Irving and for twelve miles south of this city, nothing but primal forest.

November 1, 1850, their first son, Robert I., was born. Three other children were born, a son Fred, who died in the diptheria epidemic of 1881, and two daughters, Mrs. E. W. Morrill and Mrs. Will Squier.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Hendershott sold his farm and moved to this city where he has lived ever since. Last March his faithful wife yielded to the great destroyer and the loss was a sore one to her husband.

Mr. Hendershott was a man of sterling qualities, honest, a good friend and a valued neighbor.

HILL.—James Hill, an old and respected citizen of West Maple Grove, passed away at his residence Sunday morning, August 2, 1903. He has

lived on his farm there 50 years. He leaves a widow and ten children to mourn his loss.

HOBBS.—Mrs. Wallace Hobbs died Monday, September 21, 1903, at Hastings, aged 57 years. Bettie A. Wellman was born near Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., September 11, 1846, and was married to Wallace Hobbs August 5, 1865. To them two children were born, one dying in infancy, the other, Mrs. C. H. Osborn, a well-known resident of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs moved to this city from their farm in Hastings township about a year ago. She was a most devoted wife and loving mother and her death causes a break in the quiet home circle which is keenly felt.

HUGHES.—At his home in Prairieville, Saturday, January 9, 1904, Orren Hughes. Mr. Hughes was one of the old and respected residents of Prairieville, and was well known throughout the county. He was over 80 years old and had been very active up to within the past year. His wife died eleven years ago. He leaves two children, J. G. Hughes and Mrs. John Brandstetter, both of Prairieville, and a brother, Richard Hughes, of Plainwell.

HULBERT.—Ransford Hulbert died March 6, 1904, at his home in Barry township, aged 86 years and 11 days. He came to Barry county in 1856, settling on a wild piece of land and improved it. He has lived in the same neighborhood ever since. There survive him a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Russell, of Howlandsburg, Kalamazoo county, and three grandchildren, Mrs. Wm. Lyon, of Banfield, and Albert and Ernest Quick of Milo. Deceased was one of the Barry county old pioneers, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

JOHNSON.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Williams, in Hastings, Monday, May 16, 1904, Mrs. Harriet Johnson, aged 82 years. Deceased was born in England and was the mother of eleven children, five of whom survive her, Mrs. Williams, with whom she has lived for several years, being the only one residing in this vicinity.

KENYON.—Died, at his home in Carlton township, Friday, February 19, 1904, Solomon H. Kenyon, aged 82 years, 5 months, 12 days. Deceased was born in Amber, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 30, 1821. He was married to Miss Mary Root in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., December 31, 1843, and came to Michigan in the spring of 1857, settling on the farm now owned by his son, O. B. Kenyon. About five years later he purchased the farm which was his home until his death. To them six children were born, five of whom are living: Olin B. Kenyon and Mrs.

Orville Barnum, of Carlton township; Emory Kenyon, of Irving township; Frank R. Kenyon, of Charlotte, and Mrs. J. J. Barnum, of Hastings township. Deceased was one of the old pioneers of the county, a man of sterling integrity and who won and retained the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

Merrifield.—Died, at his home in Rutland, February 15, 1904, Nathan D. Merrifield. Deceased was one of the old pioneers of the county, and a man highly respected. He leaves a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

Mixer.—Dr. L. N. Mixer, of the city of Hastings, died at his residence on September 22, 1903. Dr. Mixer was born in Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 13, 1828. On August 15, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Scott, daughter of Abraham Scott. In 1850 Lyman and Amanda Mixer moved to Illinois, where they remained about two years, and in 1852 moved to Michigan, settling on a farm in Baltimore, Barry county, Hastings being their business point. In 1871 he moved from the old homestead in Baltimore to the city of Hastings, where he remained to the time of his death. He leaves behind him to mourn his loss his widow, Amanda Mixer; his eldest son, Newell H. Mixer, of Grand Rapids; Charles W. Mixer, of Hastings, who succeeds him in business; Curtis G. Mixer, of Muskegon, and his daughter, Mrs. Fanny M. Tower. Dr. Mixer and wife were among the very first pioneers in Barry county, and will long be remembered.

Morrill.—At St. Joseph Retreat, Dearborn, Mich., Thursday, May 5, 1904, of nervous difficulty, Mrs. Larooka Morrill, aged 51 years, 5 months and 1 day. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hendershott, and was born in Irving township, Barry county, December 4, 1852. December 13, 1880, she was united in marriage to Mr. E. W. Morrill, of this city who survives her. She was a woman of many noble qualities of heart and mind, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Nicholas.—At the home of her son, A. L. Nicholas, in Plainwell, Sunday, December 20, 1903, Mrs. Alma G. Nicholas, formerly of Orangeville, aged 73. Deceased was the wife of Squire M. Nicholas and the daughter of "Deacon" Ellis. She was born in Quebec, Canada, October 12, 1830. When seven years old she came to Allegan with her parents and from there they removed to Pine Lake. In 1847 she was married to Mr. Nicholas, and seven children were born to them, three of whom survive, A. L. and Ella Nicholas, of Plainwell, and Emma N. Bennett, of St.

Ignace. Since the death of her husband, which occurred at Orangeville in 1889, Mrs. Nicholas has resided in Plainwell.

Olner.—Joseph Olner died at his home in Rutland, July 5, 1903, aged 83 years. Deceased was born in Warwickshire, England, February 3, 1820. October 20, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Kelley, who survives him, and to them five children were born, four now living, viz.: William H., Charles and Frank Olner and Mrs. Clem Mugridge, of Middleville. In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Olner came to this country, settling on the farm on which he died. He was one of the early pioneers to whom this country owes so much. He was an honest, industrious, Christian man, and left his impress on the community in which he lived.

Potter.—Mr. E. G. Potter, of Maple Grove, died at his home Sunday May 15, 1904, aged 92 years, from the effects of a wound which he received at Gettysburg. The funeral was in charge of Jefferd's Post, G. A. R., of Nashville. Mr. Potter leaves a widow, two children, Bon Q. Potter, of Jackson, and Mrs. D. R. Slade, of Maple Grove, four grandchildren, to mourn his loss. He enlisted in Co. I, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, in 1861, and served as colorbearer until he was wounded at Gettysburg.

Roberts.—Anna Maria Roberts, daughter of Judge David G. Robinson and Sarah Keith Robinson, wife of James P. Roberts, mother of Mrs. Anna D. Mason, Mrs. Clara W. Chidester and Mrs. Sadie R. Cook, and friend of everyone, entered into rest while the shadows of evening were gathering about her home on Friday, February 26, 1904. She was born in Vassalboro, Maine, October 7, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1848. She was married in Hastings July 6, 1854, to her now bereaved companion. She attended Albion College in the early 50's, and was for a long time teacher in the old school building on the site of the present one. Hers was a rare personality. Very few are gifted with her sympathetic nature that went out to share itself unstintedly with those who were in joy, or in sorrow; with that large charity which saw good in everyone, and nourished it by her faith. At the funeral service, held at the family home on Monday afternoon, her pastor, Rev. H. H. Van Auken, paid a most feeling and touching tribute to her memory and to the love and esteem in which she was held by himself and the community. The casket was literally buried in and surrounded by beautiful flowers of which she was so fond.

Rose.—Died, at the home of his niece, Mrs. J. Roland Clark, in Grand Rapids, Friday, February 12, 1904, of an acute attack of laryngitis, Ben-

jamin R. Rose, aged 74 years, 1 month, 23 days. Deceased formerly resided in this city and vicinity, where he spent many years of his life, and had a large acquaintance. He was especially active in Masonic lodge work. For the past two or three years he has resided in Grand Rapids.

Supplee.—On Friday, January 8, 1904, at his home in Hastings, George Supplee, aged 69 years. He leaves a widow and three children, Roy, Mrs. Mae Parmer and Miss Agnes, all of this city.

Watson.—Mrs. Cordelia Watson expired Friday, February 12, 1904. Cordelia Springer was born in Farmersville, Catteraugus county, N. Y., August 19, 1832. At the age of 16 she was united in marriage to Harvey Spencer, of Farmersville, N. Y., from whom she was separated a few years later. January 18, 1862, she was united in marriage to Wm. Watson, of Yankee Springs, Barry county, Mich. Over thirty years of her life was spent upon a farm in that place. May 11, 1891, death separated them, taking from her the last member of her family, as she supposed, until November 28, 1903, when her son, Elam D. Spencer, who she supposed was dead, arrived here from Lockport, N. Y., after a separation of 45 years, which resulted in a happy reunion. Mrs. Watson was very kind-hearted, affectionate and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

White.—Catherine B. White, of Mattawan, Van Buren county, died July 2, 1903, aged 79 years. The deceased was born at New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, in 1824, and was the mother of thirteen children, one of whom, P. W. Burgess, lives in Hastings township.

Wolf.—Died at Hastings Saturday, March 12th, 1904, Miss Anna Wolf, aged 76 years and 2 months.

Deceased was born in Butler, N. Y., coming to this state with her parents when she was but four years of age, and settling in the city of Detroit. Later on they moved to Battle Creek, where she lived until 1871 when she moved to this city, where she resided up to the time of her death.

Wood.—At her home in Hastings, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1904, Mrs. William Wood, aged 81.

Mary Foster was born at Patterson, N. J. in December, 1822, and came to Michigan forty years ago. She was married to William Wood in 1847. Six children were born to them, five of whom with her hus-

band survive her: Samuel of this city, Dr. Frank, of Fremont, Mich., Mrs. Bert Walker, of Irving, Mrs. Belle Trask, of Hastings, and Mrs. Nellie Polhemus, of San Diego, California.

YOUNG.—Died at Hastings, Jan. 9, 1904, Mrs. Andrew Young, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Young had been a resident of Hastings for many years. Her maiden name was Mary E. Johnston, and she was born near Lansing Feb. 24, 1838. She was the mother of four children, all of whom died in infancy.

BAY COUNTY.

BY GEORGE C. COBB, BAY CITY.

MILLER.—Mrs. Mary Ann Miller died at the residence of C. L. Collins, at Bay City, on April 23, 1904, at the age of 91. She and her husband, the late Judge Albert Miller, were among the early pioneers of the Saginaw Valley and shared the hardships and compensations incident to building up a new community. Mrs. Miller was a native of England. Her maiden name was Daglish. She was married to Judge Miller early in life and came to Saginaw county about the year 1838, residing for many years at Bay City. Judge Miller died forty-five years after the marriage. Of their six children but one survives, Mrs. C. L. Collins. Mrs. Miller is spoken of by those who knew her in younger days as an accomplished and educated woman. A friend says of her: "A loving, helpful wife, a devoted, careful mother, a true, sincere friend, an excellent needlewoman." "Ever gentle and courteous, with a dignified, cultured presence, she was ever the born lady." She and her husband were among the few original members of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, and for many years were among its staunchest supporters. When the Memorial Presbyterian Church was organized (an off-shoot from the First) Mrs. Miller donated the ground on which its first building was erected. Her death leaves one remaining of the original members of the First church—Mrs. Nancy M. Hart.

For several years, owing to the infirmities incident to advanced age, Mrs. Miller had been debarred from mingling in the social life of the world and was never seen outside her home. Most of her old friends and acquaintances had long since departed, and she was little known excepting to those who are now beginning to be reckoned among the pioneers. Among them she was always thought of with high respect.

BRANCH COUNTY.

BY COL. GEORGE H. TURNER.

ALLEN.—William Seward Allen died May 15, 1904, at Coldwater. He was born in New York State in 1840 and came to Michigan in 1855. He was twice married. He was well known and respected throughout the State.

BARBER.—Elihu Barber died May 7, 1904, at Coldwater. Mr. Barber was 81 years and 7 months of age, having been born September 30, 1822, at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he received a liberal education. In 1849 he was married at Pompey, and in 1863 he came to Coldwater with his family. He at once established himself in the grocery business, which he conducted for a number of years. His honesty and integrity made him a more than ordinarily valuable man, and his business methods were above reproach.

BURDICK.—A. C. Burdick was born in Fulton, N. Y., September 9, 1831, and died at his home in Coldwater, March 5, 1904, at the age of 72 years and five months. Mr. Burdick came to Branch county with his parents, and located in Kinderhook, and on December 30, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Sprague, who survives him, with one son, Charles, of Chicago. Since 1864 Mr. Burdick has made Coldwater his home. Mr. Burdick was a man of well-known integrity and business ability, and was respected by all who knew him.

CASE.—James Harrison Case, who died on Wednesday, October 21, 1903, aged 82, was a man who through 32 years of continuous residence in Branch county had become known to and respected by a large number of its citizens. Mr. Case was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., March 7, 1821, being the eldest of a family of five children. He resided in Phelps until his marriage, in 1861, to Hannah, daughter of the late George A. and Mary J. Rooks, of Coldwater, and for ten years afterwards, removing in 1871 to Ovid, Branch county, where he settled upon the farm five miles south of Coldwater. His wife and three of the four children born to them, survive him.

CHANDLER.—Hon. Albert Chandler died November 27, 1903, at Coldwater. Mr. Chandler was in his ninetieth year, having been born at Semphronious, Cayuga county, N. Y., September 23, 1814. His first venture in the newspaper field in Michigan was at White Pigeon, from which

place he moved to Kalamazoo and engaged in newspaper work until about 1836, when he was elected clerk of the first Michigan legislature, which met in Detroit in 1837.

On February 15, 1838, he was united in marriage to Eliza A. Abbott, and together they came to Coldwater in 1839. For a few months he engaged in the tin and sheet iron business, but the journalistic spirit was strong in him, and in 1841 he purchased a newspaper. Five children survive him, A. F. and Robert Chandler, Mrs. A. P. Hawks, and Miss Franc Chandler, all of this city, and Mrs. J. C. Joslyn, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Chandler joined with the Methodist church in 1847, and his life has been an exemplary one. No man can say him ill, and his friends are numberless in a community where he has been known for nearly sixty-five years. Three times he was elected mayor of Coldwater, and a more popular executive never occupied that important position.

Drake.—Horton J. Drake died February 9, 1904, at Coldwater, aged 61. He was born in New York State in 1843, and came to Coldwater in 1852. He married Harriet L. Lawrence, September 1, 1869, and leaves two sons. Active socially, as well as in business life, his loss will be deeply felt.

Fairbanks.—Samuel Darius Fairbanks died November 19, 1903, at his home in Batavia township, at the age of 66 years. Mr. Fairbanks was born January 28, 1837, at Pen Yan, N. Y., and came to Branch county with his parents in 1838, making him one of the oldest residents of the county. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Billings, who survives him, with one daughter, Mrs. Carrie Worthington, with whom the parents have made their home.

Grove.—Mrs. Jane Grove, one of the oldest pioneer ladies of Batavia township, her home for a period of 66 years, departed this life at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Sheneman, November 16, 1903, aged 89 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Miss Jane Pitcher was born in Hartford, Conn., December 27, 1813, and was the last of ten children. She married Archibald Grove in 1832, and in '37 they settled in Branch county. A family of ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grove. The former died in 1853. Thus, at the age of 35 years, Mrs. Grove was a widow, with nine small children to rear and care for, the youngest of whom was only six months old. Aside from her son Elisha, of Minnesota, she is survived by six children—A. R.

Grove, of Coldwater; Jay and Theron, Mesdames L. M. Bowers, J. A. Murphey and Mrs. Margaret Sheneman, all of Batavia; 15 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Hiesrodt.—Thos. Hiesrodt was born July 1, 1827, in Orleans county, N. Y., and died February 28, 1904, at his home in Coldwater, at the age of 76 years and 8 months. Mr. Hiesrodt came to Branch county in 1856, locating in Ovid township. Several years ago he left the farm and became landlord of the Sterling House, near the depot, and later owned a hotel at Indian River, Mich. He is survived by his widow and three children by a former marriage—George and James Hiesrodt, of this city, and Mrs. Ann Willis, of Knowlton, N. Y.

Hyde.—Ebenezer Hyde died October 22, 1903, at Coldwater, in his ninety-third year. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., now a part of Boston, on December 9, 1810. He went to Cincinnati, where he had charge of the music in the First Baptist church. While a resident of Cincinnati he married and later moved to Urbana, O., where he taught music until 1869, when he moved to Coldwater. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mary O. Hyde, a teacher in the Detroit city schools.

Jackson.—George W. Jackson died Saturday morning, December 26, 1903, at Coldwater. Mr. Jackson was born in Woodworth township, N. Y., October 19, 1835, and came to Coldwater in May, 1836, when the axe and plow of the early settlers had but begun the work of conquering the forests and prairies of what is now Branch county. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in Co. A, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry. He saw active service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and was with the army of Sherman upon his memorable march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington.

Returning to Coldwater after the war, he was married October 22, 1867, to Huldah E. Withington, of this city. For eight years they lived near Charlotte, then returned to Coldwater township, and resided there until 1894, since when they have made this city their home. He is survived by his widow and three sons, William and Edwin, of this city, and Walter, of Battle Creek. Mr. Jackson was a quiet and unassuming man, but of strict integrity. Of bad habits he had none, and all who knew him respected him for his many good qualities.

Joseph.—Lucas Joseph died May 9, 1904, at Quincy, aged 88. He was a native of Easton, Pa., coming to Quincy in 1837, obtaining his land from the government. In 1844 he built the first frame house in the town-

ship. In 1847 he married Phoebe F. Coon, who died in 1890, having borne him 10 children, six of whom attended his funeral. He was a sturdy, rugged pioneer and used to relate the success of his trip to Lansing, to which he walked, to see the first stake driven in 1847 for the new capitol of the State. He became very influential and wealthy, and the great respect paid his memory was demonstrated at the numerous tributes paid to his character in funeral service and eulogy.

Mansfield.—Helen S. Mansfield was born July 5, 1826, at Oneida Castle, N. Y., and died November 5, 1903, at the home of her brother, Gen. John G. Parkhurst, in Coldwater, aged 78 years .

Deceased was married at Oneida Castle, in 1844, to Ruggles Starr, who died several years later. In 1872 his widow was again married, at Oneida, N. Y., to Ezra Mansfield, who passed to the great beyond in 1893. She is survived by one son, John P. Starr, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. She was a consistent Christian lady, and a member of the Episcopal church.

Maxwell.—Mrs. George Maxwell died May 11, 1904, at Coldwater, aged 60 years. She was born in Noble township, her maiden name being Cynthia Smith. In 1868 she married George Maxwell, who, with five children, survive her.

Parsons.—James H. Parsons, one of the earliest pioneers of Branch county, died February 28, 1904, at Coldwater. His funeral was under the auspices of Tyre Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was a member. Mr. Parsons was 73 years of age, having been born February 26, 1831, in Seneca county, N. Y. He came with his parents to Coldwater township in 1834, where he has since resided.

Reed.—Ebenezer Reed died at Coldwater May 15, 1904, aged 76 years. He was born in New York State in 1827, married Miss Ellen M. Rooks in 1853, came to Coldwater in 1858, and engaged in mason work, building many business blocks. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Richey.—James Richey died November 20, 1903, in Kinderhook, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Richey was born June 29, 1832, in Tompkins county, N. Y., and in 1837 he moved to Ohio. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right hand, which incapacitated him for further service and made him a cripple for

Retiring from the service, he came with his wife to Michigan in 1864

and located in Kinderhook, which has since been his home. Mr. Richey has always been a staunch Republican, and has held many offices of trust and responsibility in the gift of his constituents. Among them was the position of supervisor, in which capacity he served nearly fifteen years, at the end of which time he refused a unanimous offer of renomination.

Sheldon.—Mrs. Laura A. Sheldon died May 11, 1904. Laura Ann Fuller was born in New York State August 13, 1822, and was accordingly 81 years and nine months of age. She was united in marriage November 15, 1841, in Ohio, to William Sheldon, and together they came to Coldwater thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Sheldon died April 12, 1876. Mrs. Sheldon was the mother of three children, all of whom have preceded her to the grave. Oscar died in infancy, Erwin fell at the battle of Murfreesboro, and Mrs. Rose Carpenter died February 17, 1901.

Mrs. Sheldon was a consistent Christian, and years ago united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a member at the time of her death.

Sherman.—Gilbert Sherman passed away February 8, 1904, at Coldwater, aged 90 years. Mr. Sherman was born April 15, 1814, at Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., and resided there until he was 23 years of age. He was then seized by the prevailing tendency to go west, and started on foot for Michigan. January 27, 1836, he was married at Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., to Miss Hannah Rowley, and in 1850 they came west, locating at Kendallville, Ind., near which place Mr. Sherman engaged extensively in farming.

In 1871 Mr. Sherman and family returned to Michigan, and in February, 1872, they settled in Coldwater, where they have since resided. Mr. Sherman was a good citizen, of a quiet disposition, and was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends. He was the oldest member of Coldwater Lodge, No. 31, and until increasing years forbade, he was especially active.

Southworth.—Wellington S. Southworth was born January 20, 1821, at Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., and died February 22, 1904, at Coldwater, aged 83 years. He came to Michigan in 1843, locating in Tekonsha. That winter he taught in the district schools of Branch county, and claimed to be the oldest teacher in Branch county.

Mr. Southworth was married February 28, 1850, at Burlington, to Miss Rhoda Crowell, who died December 29, 1902. No children blessed their union, but they adopted and brought up two, Mrs. James Worden,

of Batavia, and Mrs. C. W. Winters, of West Olive, Mich. Mr. Southworth moved with his wife to Coldwater in 1864, where he has since resided.

For fifteen years he was town clerk, he served as supervisor for three years, and at the time of his removal to Coldwater he occupied the position of justice of the peace.

SPENCER.—Lewis C. Spencer was born at Corey, Penn., March 6, 1849, and died May 12, 1904, at Coldwater, aged 55 years.

Mr. Spencer came to Branch county when a youth, and on January 7, 1877, he was united in marriage at Girard to Miss Dora Sabins. Two children were born to them, Miss Alice Spencer, of this city, and Mrs. Lillian Potts, of Bronson.

STARR.—Mrs. Armilla J. Starr died March 5, 1904, at the home of A. P. Hawks.

Josephine A. Dunning was born December 29, 1839, at Allegan, Mich., and was one of eleven children. When three years of age she was brought to Coldwater by her aunt, Armilla Haynes, afterwards Armilla Marsh. Although not legally adopted, she assumed her aunt's name and was known as Armilla Haynes. She was married to Mr. George Starr September 6, 1860, and to them were born three children, John T. and Georgiana A., both of Coldwater, and Kate May, who died many years ago. Mr. Starr died December 30, 1899, and since then Mrs. Starr and daughter have traveled extensively in this country, and spent two years in Europe.

Besides her two children above mentioned, she is survived by her mother, Nancy B. Dunning, now nearly 90 years old, and two brothers.

STEVENSON.—George W., died at Coldwater, June 14, 1902, aged 95 years. He was associated with Mr. E. Hyde, Lewis A. Thompson and C. Coffman, who alone survives aged 98.

THOMPSON.—Lewis A. Thompson died November 30, 1903, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Andrews. Mr. Thompson had gained the great age of 94 years and eight months, having first seen the light of day at Mendham, N. J., March 8, 1809.

He was united in marriage at Mendham on February 24, 1832, to Miss Jane Mace, of Berkshire Valley, N. J., and to them were born five children, three of whom survive.

In 1863 Mr. Thompson closed out his business interests in the east and moved to Indiana, locating in Kendallville. March 11, 1899, the faithful

wife and mother passed away, after sixty-seven years of married life, and soon after Mr. Thompson came to Coldwater to make his home with Mrs. Andrews.

Walker.—Josiah Walker, a respected pioneer of Bethel township and a veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday morning, November 3, 1903, at the age of 79 years. He was born October 1, 1825, at Petlin, Leicestershire, England, and came to America, locating in Lorain county, O., where at Elyria he was married on March 14, 1850, to Miss Jane Fretter. October 1, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Walker came to Branch county and purchased a farm in Bethel, which has since been their home. Ten children were born to them, of whom five, together with the aged widow, survive him.

Mr. Walker was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted September 26, 1864, in Co. A, Hall's Independent Battalion of Sharpshooters. He was engaged in several battles, and in the attack upon Fort McGilvery, Va., April 2, 1865, he received a severe wound in the leg. From then until June 26, 1865, he was in the McClellan hospital, when he was discharged for disability.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

O'Jibway.—Mrs. Isabel O'Jibway, widow of Chief Joseph O'Jibway, died March 2, 1904, at the home of her son Joseph, on the Hay Lake road. She was the oldest woman in the Soo, having lived nearly a century, her age being 98 years.

The deceased was born at Fond Du Lac, Wis., and came to this part of the country when an infant. During the early years of her life she was an intimate friend of the daughters of John Johnston, who was the first English-speaking white settler in this locality. When he died she attended the funeral. The elder daughter married Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, who for many years dwelt in the Soo, and who pictured with his pen the true history of the country.

The death of Mrs. O'Jibway takes from the midst of the people of northern Michigan one of the most interesting characters in the country. She was one of the few who could look back to the time when the forest bordered the St. Mary's river on either side, when the red man trod the footpaths that led here and there among the trees in search of game. While she lived it was possible to hear the story of the early settlement as told by one who had taken part in the work of that time, but now the story must be told exclusively by the printed page.

INGHAM COUNTY.

BY REV. A. F. WHITE, MASON.

BARNES.—John A. Barnes, the last survivor of the twelve children born to John and Anna Abbott Barnes, was of old Puritan stock, records of which are found in the Plymouth colony as early as 1633. A great-grandfather also was colonel in the revolutionary war.

Of the eleven brothers and sisters all, excepting one, reached middle life, and filled important positions of influence where they lived; the brother, Orlando M., attaining to a state reputation in politics and jurisprudence.

John A. was born in Ira, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 29, 1827. The family came to Michigan in the spring of 1837, where a settlement was made at Aurelius, Ingham county, on a section of land which the father took up from the government.

Mr. Barnes continued to live upon the old homestead until January 1, 1867, when he moved to Mason, filling the office of county treasurer for two terms, and afterwards serving for four years in the capacity of deputy treasurer. For three years he was a member of the board of education for the city of Mason, and justice of the peace from 1884 to 1892.

Perhaps as Deacon Barnes he was most widely known, for in this capacity he served the churches at Aurelius and Mason for more than half a century, being still active in this office when death came. Converted in youth, he early united with the Baptist church at Aurelius, and coming to Mason he maintained the high standard of his Christian living, contributing most liberally of his means, his influence and his counsel to the building up of his Master's kingdom.

Mr. Barnes was first married to Miss Emma Cook of Aurelius January 23, 1850. Five children, three sons, George Willis, Fife Lake, Chauncey S., Belding, John A., Aurelius, and two daughters, Nellie R. Culver, Mason, and Mary, who died in youth, were born to this union. In November, 1880, sorrow came into the home through the death of Mrs. Barnes.

In his second marriage Mr. Barnes was united to Mrs. Matilda Aikens, of Canada.

On March, 1904, Mr. Barnes, the Christian and citizen, quietly passed away at Mason.

CHATTERTON.—Mason D. Chatterton was born in Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vt., August 3, 1838. In 1854 he came to Michigan. He was

the first student examined and admitted to the Michigan Agricultural College, where he remained three years. He attended the State Normal School one year. He graduated from the law department of the university in 1861, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and afterward that of Master of Science, conferred by the Agricultural College. He devoted himself to the legal profession with all the energy that characterized his whole life. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of Michigan, and in 1874 to the bar of the United States courts.

He held many offices, beginning at the age of 18 as town clerk of Meridian. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president. He was also honored by being appointed United States consul to Auckland, New Zeland, but this he declined. He practiced law in Okemos, Mason, and removed to Lansing in 1886. He was president of Mason city and of the Farmers' bank for 20 years, or until the time of his death, which occurred October 27, 1904.

In 1882 he spent some time abroad. He is best known by his work on probate courts, which is published in two volumes. He wrote on Immortality of Man from the Standpoint of Reason, which was published by his widow since his death. In 1866 he married Miss Mary A. Morrison, of Pittsburg, Pa., who, with one child, Floyd M. Chatterton, survive him.

Hungerford.—Morgan B. Hungerford died at his home in Lansing, March, 1904. He was the son of an Oakland county pioneer, who took up government land at ten shillings per acre. He gave a short account at the 1903 session of the society of the romantic meeting of his father and mother, and their log cabin home, which was 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, wherein six children were born to them, the eldest being Mr. Hungerford. He became a pioneer of Ingham county, and retired from his farm in his later years with a competency. He was twice married, but had no children. An adopted child is still a resident of Lansing. Mr. Hungerford was a strong prohibitionist, and a respected member of the M. E. church. He joined this society and was a faithful attendant at its meetings. He was a man of great integrity, whose person and principles were respected.

Whitney.—Edwin H. Whitney died December 16, 1903, at his home in Lansing. He was born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 5, 1826, settling in Pontiac, Mich., in 1845, and joining Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O. F. After moving to Lansing he was very active in work for the lodge, being a representative to the grand lodge nearly every year, and serving as

grand secretary continuously for 29 years. He held positions of honor in the sovereign lodge, and was a very conscientious and enthusiastic worker for this grand and noble order.

In Pontiac he held a position in the county treasurer's office, and was also connected with the state treasury and land office at Lansing. Sixteen years he spent in the hardware business at the Capital City. He held several city offices and proved very capable and efficient in every position he occupied.

He married Miss Jennie Dodge of Ypsilanti, May 17, 1859, who, with three children, survive him: Mrs. W. K. Prudden and Louis Whitney, of Lansing, and E. D. Whitney, of California.

He was greatly interested in the welfare of Michigan, and was a member of the State Historical Society.

His funeral was attended by a large number of officers from the order he loved and represented so well, and friends from the Episcopal church, where he attended so faithfully, paid tribute to his memory and the respect accorded him.

IONIA COUNTY.

BY PALMER H. TAYLOR.

Balcom.—Mrs. Myron Balcom was born June 7, 1830, was married in 1849, coming to Michigan the same year. She was devoted to her church and home.

Conner.—Virgil Conner, born in Easton, Mich., November 10, 1842. He was a member of Co. K, Twenty-first Infantry, and was a brave and faithful soldier. He died at his home in August, 1903.

Cutler.—Mrs. Theresa Cutler died June 16, 1904. She was born in New York State, July 10, 1824, and came to Ionia in 1842. She married Philo D. Cutler in 1843.

Hull.—Henry F. Hull was born in New York State February 24, 1823, and came to Michigan in 1848. He was twice married. His mother was twice captured in the Wyoming massacre, making her escape and traveling 200 miles bareheaded and barefooted. Mr. Hull was a citizen greatly respected.

Lanster.—Gottlieb F. Lanster was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, December 7, 1827, and came to Ionia in 1856. He was a prosperous business man, retiring in 1893. He died December 7, 1903, leaving an enviable record.

Moore.—Uncle Jacob Moore passed from earth April 7, 1904. Born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1826, he was united to Mary E. Hoar in 1848 and they came to Oakland county for their wedding trip. In 1864 he became a resident of Ionia and was generally known and respected.

Smith.—Harmon Smith was born in 1832 in New York, and came to Ionia in 1843. He set the first type in Barry county, became a lawyer in Hastings, and joined the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, serving three years and taking part in 33 engagements, being twice wounded. He is survived by his second wife.

Wedge.—Henry Wedge died June 22, 1904. He was born in 1836 in Pennsylvania, coming to Michigan in 1843.

Wilson.—Mrs. Mary L. Wilson was married in 1871, and lived in Otisco until her death, June 20, 1904.

Wright.—Mrs. Jennie M. Wright came to Michigan in March, 1855. She was born in New York State in 1846, and married Oren C. Wright December 24, 1870.

MACOMB COUNTY.

BY GEORGE H. CANNON, WASHINGTON.

Barrenger.—Sarah M. Barrenger was born in Ontario county, N. Y., February 10, 1810, was married to Uri Jackson January 8, 1832. They emigrated to Michigan in 1833, took up 160 acres of land in the township of Shelby, Macomb county, where they endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Two children were born to them, Henry and Elizabeth. She was left a widow in 1890, but still remained on the old farm until after the death of her children and a foster daughter. She has been a member of the Troy M. E. church for 65 years. She departed this life Monday, November 2, 1903, at the home of her grandson, where she had lived the past three years.

Brandy.—In the death of Alvin C. Brandy, March 21, 1904, aged 75, a familiar figure is removed from this community, one who had seen Mt. Clemens grow from an insignificant village to its present importance. Mr. Brandy was born in Ontario seventy-five years ago, and has lived in this city thirty-five years. He was a contractor, and during that time has erected many of the residences of Mt. Clemens, as well as the public buildings. Forty years ago he was united in marriage to Mrs. Olive

Brandy, who, with two children, Mrs. W. L. Kohler, of this city, and George Brandy, of St. Louis, Mich., survive him.

Brown.—Mrs. Olive (Eldred) Brown was born in Genesee county, N. Y., August 27, 1820; came with her parents to Michigan in 1834; was married to Samuel Brown. To them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

She united with the Christian church in Romeo, April 7, 1877. She quietly fell asleep in Jesus on Sunday morning, December 6, 1903, aged 83 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Dusenbury.—Myron J. Dusenbury was born in East Nausau, N. Y., April 13, 1828, and died at his home in Utica November 3, 1903, aged 75 years, 6 months and 20 days. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria E. Blount, who, with their only child, Mr. H. B. Dusenbury, of Detroit, Mich., today mourn his loss. He was a kind, thoughtful husband, a loving father, an obliging neighbor, leaving for imitation rare virtues.

Fangboner.—Daniel Fangboner was born in Warren county, New Jersey, April 23, 1817, and died, aged 86, at the home of his only son, George W., of Utica, March 4, 1904. At 14 years of age Mr. Fangboner came to Michigan, making his home two miles west of Rochester. On December 5, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Gulich, of New York, who survives him. Soon after his marriage he purchased and settled upon a farm three and one half miles north of Utica. He was a resident of Macomb county for 60 years.

Ferris.—James E. Ferris died January 20, 1904. He was born November 14, 1844, and spent his entire life at the Ferris homestead, two miles north of Mt. Clemens.

Gass.—Mrs. Veloria Gass died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Victoria Waffles in Evart, March 19, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. "Aunt Velora," as she was familiarly called, whose maiden name was Veloria Dudley, was born in Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., September 10, 1825, and came to Michigan with her parents in early childhood, and settled with them on what is now known as the Adams farm, two and one-half miles northwest of this village. She was united in marriage to James Gass January 25, 1843, who died 18 years ago.

Gifford.—William Gifford, the oldest man in St. Clair county, and, as far as known, in the State of Michigan, died at the home of his daughter.

Mrs. H. Gurney, last Saturday afternoon. He lived to the remarkable age of 105 years, 2 months and 20 days, and until a few weeks ago was able to get out of doors. The last time he left the house was in October, when Frank Church took him for a ride in his automobile. This ride pleased Mr. Gifford very much, and no doubt brought to his mind the changes that have been made in conveyances since he was a boy; railroads were unknown for many years and all the modern inventions, such as the telegraph and telephone, electric lights, etc., have come into use since he was a middle-aged man.

Mr. Gifford was born September 22, 1798, in Rochester, Plymouth county, Mass. In 1820, when he was 22 years of age, he married Miss Mary Bowlin, which resulted in a happy and prosperous home. To them were born eleven children, five of whom are still living. It was in this year that he cast his first vote for president, voting for James Monroe for his second term. Mr. Gifford lived under the administration of twenty-five presidents, Washington being the only one who ruled before he was born.

Mr. Gifford was converted and joined the old Christian church at Mattapoisett, Mass., when he was 21 years old. Mr. Gifford was a strong temperance man, never using tobacco in any form, nor intoxicating drink of any kind. He united with the first temperance society organized in the United States. In 1857 he moved to Michigan and settled near Parma. Here in about three weeks his wife died. This broke up his home, and he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. H. Gurney, in Jackson.

About forty years ago he came to Memphis, and since that time has made his home in this village. During the past few years of his life he was very deaf and could hear but little, but until a short time ago his eyesight was very good, having had his sight renewed, and at the age of 100 years he could read common print without the aid of glasses. He was a great reader and spent much of his time reading the bible, the book which interested him most.

He died Saturday, December 12, 1903. He leaves five children, twenty-seven grandchildren, many great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

The village of Memphis is situated in the counties of Macomb and St. Clair. Mr. Gifford lived on the St. Clair side and lived in three centuries.

Hawley.—Julia Hawley was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, N. Y., April 17, 1826, and died December 28, 1903, after a brief illness. In 1849 she was married to James H. Boughton at Troy, N. Y.

Hodges.—Clara Hodges was born in New York State in 1835, and two years later came with her parents, Silas Sutherland and wife, to Michigan, settling on a farm near Disco. She was married by Rev. John Cannon in 1852 to Edwin R., son of Marquis Nye, of Washington, who came to Michigan in 1823.

In 1853 she came to Memphis. Mr. Nye died in 1858 and in 1866 she married Augustus M. Hodges, who died in 1885. She carried on a successful millinery business for 30 years, and died May 8, 1904, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. D. F. Dysinger.

Jersey.—Miss Mary Jane Jersey died at Washington, May 22, 1904, aged 80 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Miss Jersey was a pioneer of Washington township, having always resided on the farm where she died. Her parents came to Michigan in 1823 and took up 120 acres of government land in the township of Washington, and were the third settlers in the township. After residing in a log house for 18 years, Mr. Jersey built a brick house, made by himself from clay beds on the farm. This dwelling was occupied continuously by Miss Jersey, it having been constructed 63 years ago.

Miss Jersey was born February 12, 1824, and was the first white child born in the township.

Littell.—Amos Littell, a resident of Romeo for fifty-four years, died January 3, 1904, aged 89 years. Mr. Littell was born in Sussex county, N. J., October 9, 1815. He first came to Romeo in 1849, making the journey from New Jersey and return on horseback. He returned in 1850, and in 1851 was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Washer, who expired about fourteen years ago. He conducted a carriage and wagon factory here, which was destroyed by fire in 1867.

McLeod.—Mrs. Elizabeth McLeod, widow of the late Archibald McLeod, died at Romeo March 10, 1904, aged 81 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Mrs. McLeod was born in Prince Edward's Islands, September 7, 1822. She was united in marriage at the age of 18 years, and had been a resident of this vicinity for many years. Five children survive.

Nellis.—John Eakins Nellis, dean of the Macomb county newspaper fraternity and senior proprietor of the Mt. Clemens Monitor, died suddenly January 26, 1904, in Mt. Clemens. Mr. Nellis was born near Brantford, Ont., August 31, 1828. There, fifty years ago, he married Eleanor Griffin, and in 1865 they came to Michigan. For some time he was one of the owners of the Wyandotte Enterprise, and was well known in

Wayne county, but in 1879 he came to Mt. Clemens and with his son Frank bought the Monitor. He has been for years one of the most influential men of the city, as well as one of the most respected; was a member of the M. E. church and also of the Masonic fraternity. He leaves five children—Frank E. and Miss Jessie Nellis and Mrs. Grace Jenney, of Mt. Clemens; Mrs. Nellie Quintus, Buffalo; Mrs. George Stalker, Detroit.

Peltier.—Mrs. Mitchell Peltier died at Mt. Clemens, January 19, 1904, aged 74 years, her death occurring in the home where she had lived for sixty-nine years.

She was born in Elmira, N. Y., and came to Mt. Clemens when deer and bear roamed about the village at will and the court house was a log building, which also served as a church and schoolhouse.

Pelcher.—Horace Pelcher died January 20, 1904, aged 74 years. He had been a resident of Mt. Clemens forty years.

Preston.—Ira Luman Preston died January 3, 1904, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Wilcox, in Washington village, aged 79. He was born in New York State in 1825 and came to Michigan in 1826, residing since in Macomb county.

Smith.—The death of Henry O. Smith occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. A. Beard, in Cambridge, Mass., December 29, 1903. The remains were brought to this village on Sunday and deposited in the family lot in the cemetery.

Mr. Smith was born January 1, 1817, at Hatfield, Mass., and came to Romeo June 13, 1849. He was cashier of the First National bank of Romeo from 1864 to 1880.

Stead.—Mary Brabb was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, September 12, 1818, and died at Utica, January 16, 1904, aged 85 years and four months.

She came to this State with her parents, Isaac and Hannah Brabb, when a girl of 12 years, settling in Detroit in 1830. After a short stay in the State's metropolis, the family located in Macomb county, near Romeo. She was the eldest of ten children. Two brothers and a sister survive her, William and G. W. Brabb, and Mrs. Caroline Ferguson, all of Romeo. At the age of 22 she was married to John Stead. Through this union she was the mother of eight children, six of whom survive her, all living near Utica.

THOMPSON.—Mrs. Anna Thompson, an old pioneer of Macomb County, died Nov. 29, 1903, at the advanced age of 89 years.

WESTON.—The death of Mrs. Damon Weston occurred Jan. 2, 1904, at Chesterfield. She was 74 years old and was formerly Miss Hannah Gamber, the Gambers being among the pioneers of this locality. Her husband, the late Daman Weston, was twenty years ago one of the best known builders and contractors of Mt. Clemens. She leaves one daughter and several grandchildren.

WOOD.—Deacon George Wood, one of the oldest residents died Jan. 4, 1904, at Mt. Clemens. He was born in England February 10, 1816, and came to this country when he was 27 years old and has lived on the farm where his death occurred ever since. He was married two years after his arrival in Macomb county, and is survived by his wife and eight children. The children are Mrs. Elizabeth Wolvin, of Davis; Mrs. Mary Warren, Davison; Mrs. S. Cashner, Spearfish, Dak.; Mrs. Fanny Kohler, Lapeer; Mrs. James G. Tucker, Mt. Clemens; Mrs. Jennie Foote, Harbor Springs; Mrs. Martha Ineson, Dallas Center, Iowa, and James Wood, who lived on the home farm and tenderly cared for his father in his declining years.

For over a half century Deacon Wood was identified with the Baptist church of this city.

He was a man with fine natural ability, besides being unusually well read, and he represented a type which is fast disappearing in this country.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

NOTT.—Jane Burnett Nott died at Pontiac March 5th 1905 aged 68 years.

Jane Bullock Burnett was born in Cornwall, England, in 1836, and was married to Nicholas Nott in 1855. They came to Pontiac, Michigan, in 1857 and have lived here continuously with the exception of about six years in Canada. Mrs. Nott is survived by eight children, who were at her bedside when death came. Mrs. Chas. H. Chapman, of Sault St. Marie, Mich.; Edna J. Nott, teacher in Detroit; Joseph Nott, of Bucyrus, Ohio; Mrs. Chas. C. Stewart, of Detroit; R. Newton Nott, of Detroit; Mrs. Sardis H. Burlingham, of Pontiac; Lettie and Nettie Nott, of Pontiac.

Mrs. Nott has been a life-long member of the M. E. church and a devoted

christian; her daily life has been an inspiration to all who knew her. "None knew her but to love her." In her sickness she was a patient sufferer and trusted fully in her Heavenly Father.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

DERMONT.—Anne Meldrum Dermont was the daughter of John and Sara Lytle Meldrum, and was born in Detroit in 1823. One of her ancestors on the father's side came to Detroit with Cadillac in 1715, and acted as second surgeon to the Post at Fort Ponchartrain. He kept the record of births and deaths for forty years, and his beautiful writing like type was commended.

The grandfather, George Meldrum was a Scotchman and played an important part in Michigan's early history, being a member of the firm of Meldrum & Polk. Little of his large estate could be secured by the heirs.

Anne Meldrum spent her early years in Detroit, and had many reminiscences to relate of Jesuit and Indian. Her father died when she was six years old and her mother two years later. There were no public schools in the state at this time, and Anne went to live with cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago.

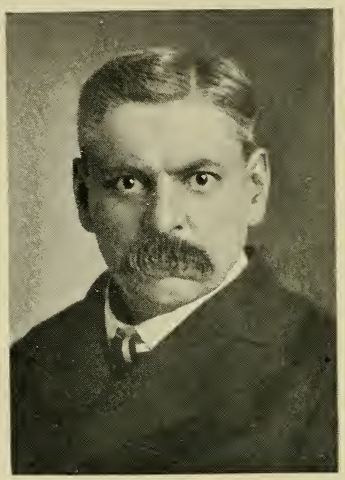
She visited Des Moines when it consisted of little except the Fort, and on her return east married Dr. O. C. Johnson at Alton, Mo. Two children were born to them, both dying in infancy. Eight years afterwards she married Robert Dermont, a prominent druggist of Detroit. They had three children, two surviving her.

Her beautiful character and strong personality attracted many friends and admirers. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. The last of her life was spent with her daughter, Mrs. Lily Meldrum Redmond of Holland, Mich. She died at Holland, Mich., Jan. 19, 1905, aged 82 years.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

JEFFRIES.—Michael Jeffries died at Saginaw Dec. 6, 1904. He was born in Ireland, at Moville, County Donegal, in May, 1831, and came to the United States when seven years of age. The family moved to Birmingham, Mich., and at the early age of 15 the deceased became the mainstay for the family.

He came to Saginaw on a prospecting tour in 1853, and in the fall of that year began store keeping on Tilden street, at the corner of Genesee



LUCIUS E. GOULD, OWOSSO.

avenue, the building being destroyed by the fire of July 4, 1854. In 1855 he superintended the building of a saw mill for O. M. Hyde, afterwards sold to C. Merrill & Co.

When East Saginaw had but three wards deceased was alderman for the old First for the years 1861 and 1862; he was controller for 1864 and 1865; member of the board of water commissioners for several years; supervisor in the war time period, and was one of those who managed the bounty funds raised for soldiers. He was at one time elected a justice of the peace.

If there was one trait more marked than another in the character of deceased, and it was an admirable one, it was his love and admiration for his mother, the late Mrs. Jeffers, who died in 1887, aged 86 years.

Mr. Jeffers was what is known as an omniverous reader, and as he had a most retentive memory, he acquired a great deal of information concerning history, men and events, and he always took a deep interest in politics and public affairs. He had traveled some, having paid a visit to Ireland and other countries several years ago, and he also traveled considerably in South America with the late C. Stuart Draper. He had also visited the Pacific coast and other parts of the continent. His surviving relatives are his brother, John, a nephew, John Jeffers, jr., his niece, Miss Elizabeth Champ, and a nephew and niece named Riordan, who live in New York city.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Gould.—Lucius Ebenezer Gould was born in Antrim Shiawassee Co., Michigan, September 8, 1847. His father, Col. Ebenezer Gould, moved from Cayuga Co., New York, to Owosso in 1837; his mother, Irene Beach, coming in 1836. In 1849 his father moved to Owosso, where Lucius attended the public school until 18 years of age, at the same time extending his education by means of the excellent library in the Gould home. In 1865 he entered Olivet College, where he remained two years. For three years he studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Amos Gould, in Owosso, after which he went to the U of M, graduating from there and being admitted to the bar in 1871. He began the practice of his profession in Owosso, being appointed attorney for the First National Bank in 1872, and the same year Circuit Court Commissioner of Shiawassee County, which office he held for six terms. In 1875 he married Josephine M. White, a very gifted teacher in the Owosso schools, and highly connected. To them were born two children, Lawrence Ebenezer,

and Irene Josephine who died in infancy. In 1886 he moved to Vernon and for two years managed the Vernon Herald. He returned to Owosso and established the Owosso Times; later he sold the Times and first engaged in the manufacturing business, then started the Bancroft Advertiser, which he published for three years. The last years of his life he spent much time in gathering data and writing a series of historical accounts of Shiawassee County, which were first published in the Owosso Argus and later by the State Historical Society, of which he was a member. The County Society three times elected him secretary and once president. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Owosso, for several years serving as deacon. He loved his Church and was devoted to her interests.

Lucius E. Gould entered into rest August 10, 1904. In a memorial address delivered by Stanley E. Parkill of Owosso, a life-long friend of Mr. Gould's, among other things he says, "Lucius E. Gould was denied the blessing of a vigorous physical development, but while nature withheld this she gave to him a mind as unusual as his body was frail."

"Mr. Gould's ability as a student in history and research was put to a practical test and purpose in unraveling the tangled thread of legend and story of the early settlement of Shiawassee County. With what painstaking care did he trace vague stories to their source, harmonize statements of early settlers, search the records to settle disputed points—and he gave all the local coloring and description to make it a vital living reality, this early life of our country. Shiawassee owes much to Lucius E. Gould for preserving her early history from oblivion, and how earnestly he labored at it." "Lucius E. Gould stood for some things that are vital to the better and higher community life; not the bold aggressive things that are heralded from the hill tops, but the gentler attributes that abide in the valleys and are as potent as they are unobserved."

"Many men may be successful;
Fewer men are good;
Who shall judge of what constitutes success?
Any man can recognize goodness."
"Most men are delighted to receive,
Fewer practice the joy of dividing what they
have with others."
"I pay tribute to that which was admirable
in my friend, Lucius E. Gould."

His widow now resides in Owosso in the family home, his son Lawrence E. in Chicago.

OWENS.—Alonzo H. Owens was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1823. In 1834 he came with his parents to Michigan, settling in Grand Blanc, Genesee County. In 1843 he came to Venice. The first year he worked for Mr. Like, from whom he received 40 acres of wild land in payment for his services. This land was sold, and in 1851 the first 80 acres of the present homestead was purchased, to which another 80 acres was added in 1876.

Esquire Owens, as he was commonly called by his neighbors and friends, was the last of the early pioneers of Venice Township. In politics he was an old time Democrat, and a firm believer in sound money and good government. He was selected to fill several town offices, among the number being Justice of the Peace, which position he held for over forty years.

For many years he had been a member and regular attendant of the Venice M. E. Church. He was a member of the Shiawassee County Pioneer Society, also of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, serving as a member of the Historical Committee for several years. He has a wide acquaintance among the older citizens of the county, among whom he was regarded as a man of strict integrity and just dealing.

After many weeks of slowly failing health and strength the end came July 1, 1903. The funeral services were held at the home on Friday, July 3d, the Rev. Dewey Cronkhite of Grand Rapids officiating, and interment on the South Venice cemetery near the scene of his life's labor. A wife, son, and one daughter survive him.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

ANGELL.—Mrs. Sarah Swaspe Caswell Angell, wife of President James B. Angell, died Dec. 17, 1903, aged 70 years.

Both the university and town are deep in mourning. Mrs. Angell's work among the students and faculty during her three decades of residence here endeared her greatly to every one. Although the university was not formally closed, many of the professors dismissed their classes. Prof. J. C. Knowlton spoke to the law students of Mrs. Angell's effective and altrustic efforts. "She was perhaps the most prominent advocate of co-education in the country," he said, "and was the first to suggest its adoption at Michigan when it was in disfavor elsewhere."

Mrs. Andrew C. McLaughlin, Mrs. Angell's daughter, arrived from Washington before her death. Two sons were present when Mrs. Angell died.

Mrs. Angell was the daughter of the late Alexis Caswell, professor of mathematics and astronomy and later president of the Brown university. She was born at Providence, R. I., and received its most careful instruction, both in private schools and later from the best instructors obtainable. In 1855 she married President Angell, at that time professor of modern languages at Brown. After President Angell's successful work at the head of the University of Vermont, he was appointed in 1871 as president of the University of Michigan.

Mrs. Angell's deep interest in the welfare of the university has been marked; and her influence for its growth and betterment has been immeasurable. She accompanied Dr. Angell to Pekin and later to Constantinople when he was appointed United States minister to China and Turkey. During the Chicago World's Fair exposition, she was one of the woman's board.

Mrs. Angell was always interested in missionary work, and was for six years president of the Michigan Woman's Foreign Missionary society of congregational churches.

TAFT.—Dr. Jonathan Taft, the most famous dentist in the world and founder and dean for the past twenty-eight years of the Michigan dental college, died Oct. 16, 1903.

Dr. Taft was known to every dentist in America. In the cause of dental conventions and dental business he spent a fortune, so that his last years were spent in hard work and actual hardships. Dr. Taft was 83 years old.

He was a man of indomitable will and unlimited energy. While engaged from 1875 on in making Michigan's the most famous dental college in the world, Dr. Taft also held the deanship of the Ohio dental college and cared for one of the richest dental practices in the city of Cincinnati. He spent the first two weeks of each month in Michigan, the rest of the time in Ohio. In 1879 he resigned from the Ohio dental college, but continued his Cincinnati dental practice until 1901.

Dr. Taft had traveled thousands of miles to attend dental meetings and conventions. His fame was made not as a scientist, but as a practicing dentist. Until ten years ago nearly every dental student in America used Taft's "Operative Dentistry," a text book. For forty years he was editor of the "Dental Register," which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest dental paper in the world.

From 1875 until the present fall Dr. Taft was dean of the Michigan dental college, his temporary deposition in 1902 being followed by reinstatement, forced by the aged man's popularity.

Wheeler.—Lycurgus J. Wheeler died May 7th, 1903, in Plainwell, Mich., aged 73 years. He was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., coming to Mich. in 1843. He was one of eleven children, only two of whom are now living. By exertion while young he was enabled to attend the Spring Arbor Academy near Jackson, which afterwards became Albion College. In 1861 he married Marah J. Haight, who, with their two children, died while he was serving his country in the Civil War in Company K, 6th Michigan Cavalry. He married Mary Ellis in 1866, and became a pioneer merchant in Nashville, Mich. In 1874 his second wife died, and in 1876 he married Mrs. Maria I. McNabb, who survives him. For fifteen years they followed farming in Dakota, but for the last ten years have been engaged in fruit culture in Plainwell. He served one term in the Legislature, and was Inspector for the State Horticultural Society at his death. For him life suddenly ended, but the fruits of his works prove their value.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Houghton.—Jacob Houghton, who for over half a century has taken a lively interest in the progress of Detroit and had become widely known as a mining expert and railroad engineer, died Dec. 29, 1903.

He was born in Fredonia, N. Y., May 28, 1827, and was the youngest son of Judge Jacob and Lydia Douglas Houghton. In 1842 he came to Detroit, living for a time with his brother, the late Dr. Douglas Houghton, first state geologist for Michigan and one of the city's early mayors. He attended the branch of the University of Michigan located here and was one of the foremost members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

In 1844, while on the government survey of the Lake Superior mineral region of the state, he discovered the first iron ore in Michigan. From 1846 to 1850 he laid the track for the Michigan Central railroad from Detroit to Dexter, also assisting in the construction of the Michigan Southern, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, and the New York & Harlem railroads. From 1850 till 1852 he was on the government survey of the straits of Mackinac, where his services proved exceedingly valuable.

In 1852 he was made engineer and superintendent of the Detroit water works, resigning in 1860. It was during his term of office that iron water

pipes were laid in place of those made of tamarack logs. He was also a member of the volunteer fire department and actively interested in other things designed for the city's welfare. Later he was made manager and superintendent of the Bay State and Pontiac mines in the Lake Superior region, and built the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonogan railroad, now part of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic system. In 1875 he was made superintendent and general manager of the Michigaumee mine and moved to Colorado in 1878, where he managed the Moose mine, afterwards being elected president of the Synclinal Mining Co.

He returned to Detroit in 1890, since which time he looked after his interests in the Isla Royale Land corporation, limited, an English corporation, spending several summers exploring the Lake Superior region for copper.

The deceased married Theodosia Petite Gillet, daughter of the late Shadrach Gillet, of Detroit, in 1853, with whom he lived most happily until her death in 1898. He is survived by five children: Mrs. George Singleton of Minneapolis; Philip S. Houghton of Grand Forks, N. D.; Douglas G. Houghton of Leadville, Col., and the Misses Sara F. and Annie G. Houghton of Detroit. Mr. Houghton was also a member of Monroe chapter, R. A. M.

INDEX.

INDEX.

Abbott, Eliza A., married Albert Chandler, 757.
Abenaki chiefs, visit Quebec, 135.
Abenakis, of Acadie, disposition towards France, 135.
Abenakis, of Becancourt and St. Francois, 135.
Abenakis, (Obenakis), location of, 98.
Abingdon, Ky., 742.
Abittibi, (Tabitibis,) Indian tribe on lake of same name north of Lake Superior, 99.
Abstracts, ordered of supplies, 424.
Academy, Philadelphia, Wayne a student, 343.
Acadia, (Acadie), province of Canada, 101, 135; Belestre sent to, 336; home of Boishebert, 320; provisions needed, 142.
Acadians, Boishebert solicits aid for, 320.
Accounts, military, how kept 173.
Account, of Cadillac, 220.
Adair—Major, testimony in Major Smith's case, 422.
Adams—farm of, 767.
Adams Fort 417, 566, 746, on St. Mary's River, 25 miles from Fort Recovery, 391.
Addresses, President Burton's, 1, 5, 6.
Adelphii, letter from, 502.
Adhemar—genealogy of, 292.
Adhemar—notary, 117.
Adhemar, Antoine, Sr., Gov. of Manton in Provence, 54, 317.
Adhemar, Antoine, Jr., notary, sketch, 116.
Adhemar (Adhemard), Anthoine, Mon. Royal notary Isle of Montreal, 217; witness documents, 221, 232.
Adhemar, Caspar de l'Antagniac, petition to be appointed Commandant at Detroit refused, 54.
Adhemar, Jean Baptiste, Royal Notary, sketch, 116.
Adhemar, Sieur de Guantaguac, Captain's appointment asked for, 292.
Adjutants French, granted powder gratuity, 65.
Adjutants, ordered at headquarters daily, 351.
Adjutant, French, sent to drill troops, 95.
Adoncour, D', (D'Adoncour), Longueil, Sieur, death reported, 291.
Advertiser Bancroft newspaper, 774.
Adzes, inventoried, 270.
Agents, (sub-lessees), lower prices, 57; necessary for trade at posts, 80; Tonty's report to intendant, 58; trade at posts, 84.
Agnet Guillaume *dit* Sansquartier, adjoined Ferland, 247; goods found in house of, 257; sold house, 245, 246, 345.
Agnus Dei, inventoried, 269.
Agriculture, encouraged at Detroit, 57.
Aigremont, Francois Clairambau't, d', letter from, 63-66; present at council, 52.
Aikens, Matilda, Mrs., second wife of J. A. Barnes, 763.
Aillebout, Felecité D', second wife of Chaumont, 165.
Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty of, 331.
Albany (Orange), 99; council held at, 184; officers furnished pas ports, 101; trade at, 316; Vaudreuil plans to capture, 312.
Albion College formerly Spring Arbor Academy, 753, 777.
Alger, Dr. I. P., death reported, 7.
Algerian cruiser, captured and hung Rudolph, 385.
Algonquin. Indian tribe, once powerful in New France, 51.
Algonquian, language of tribe, 67.
Allegan, Allegan Co., 752, 761.
Alleghany River, crossed by troops, 399.
Alleghany, wood taken from, 390.
Allen, Reuben, deserter, courtmartia'ed, 369.
Allen, W. F., gift to museum, 10.
Allen, Wil'iam Seward, death reported. 756.
Allies, French care for, 281.
Alison, Richard, Dr , sketch, 552.
Allison, Samuel, ensign, 2 s. l. date of rank, 612; sketch, 600.
Almoner, commissioned sub-delegate, 17; expenses, how paid, 36, 56, 71, 85, 87, 89, 211; refused confession, 102; salary of, 312; sent to Detroit, 12.
Alpha Delta Phi, college fraternity, 777.
Altar, inventoried, 269.
Altar covers, inventoried, 268.
Altar fronts, inventoried, 268.
Alton, Mo., 772.
Alum, inventoried, 273.
Amariton Francis, Lieut., sketch, 291.
Amber, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 751.
Ambush, set by friendly Indians, 105.
America, 303, 316, 317, 323 338, 519, 625, 635, 749, 762, 776.
America North, 213.
America, Revolutionary War, 334.
Americains Illustres, quoted, 18.
American Army, no quarter shown deserters, 408. on British territory, 546.
American Catholic Historical Researches, quoted, 331.
American forts, possession taken of, 503

American Pioneer, quoted, 373, 375, 466, 502, 573, 731, 741.
American State Papers, quoted, 344, 345, 347, 376.
Americans, blamed for war, 737; Indians advised against, 736; invade St. Jean, 340; opposed by British, 341; surprised by Indians, 318.
Ames Zenas, sergeant, courtmartialed, 652, 653.
Amices, inventoried, 268.
Ammunition, amount furnished, 628; condition reported, 439, 447; ordered for troops, 392; sent to Detroit, 330.
Ampéssade (Ampde), meaning doubtful, 171, 176.
Anderson, James, 431, see Gasper Richcreek.
Anderson, William, alias John Frost, private, deserter, tried, 452; sentenced, 453.
Anderson, William, alias Fort, sentence remitted, 459.
Andirons, inventoried, 271.
Andre, Pierre, Sieur de Leigne, Secretary of Intendant, sketch, 16.
Andrews, Arby, deserter, courtmartialed, 408.
Andrews, B. I., sur. mate, on staff, 480.
Andrews, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 408.
Andrews, Joseph, Lieut., sur. mate, sketch, 390.
Andrews, Samuel, Lieut., 445; commanding Co.. 444; promoted captain, 466, 479, 499, 505, 514, 527; resigned, 629; sketch, 417.
Andrews, W. L. Mrs., Coldwater, 761, 762.
Androscoggin River, Abenaki village on, 98.
Angsirot (Angouirot), Huron chief, opposed removal, 172, 201, 203.
Angelique, Marie, of St. John the Evangelist, Ass't Superior, 250, 253, 254.
Angell, James B., Pres. U. of M., appointed Minister to China, 776; death of wife, 775.
Angell, Sarah Swapse Caswell, Mrs., obituary, 775–776.
Animals, forage for, 24.
Anise seed, inventoried, 272.
Annapolis Royal, 251, 303. See Port Royal.
Ann Arbor Dental Register, oldest dental paper, 776.
Antagniac, de l', Caspar Adhemar, 54. See Caspar Adhemar.
Anthony—private, deserter, courtmartialed, 431.
Antrim Co., 748.
Antrim, Shiawassee Co., 773
Anvil, inventoried, 271.
Apparel, wearing, used in payment, 239.
Appendix, vol. 33, cited, 11, 13.
Aquitaine, Province in France, 88.
Arbitration of Cadillac, 215–219.
Argenteuil D', witness, 236, 237.
Argon's, instructions in law, 92.
Argus, Owosso, published Gould's articles, 774.
Armorer, how paid, 37; price of license, 162.
Arms, condition reported, 670; directions as to care, 447; how repaired, 423; inspection of, 544; of France, placed on Ohio tree, 331.
Armstrong, Hamilton, Lieut. commanding Co., 472; courtmartialed, 503, 504, 638, 639; promoted captain, 514, 563, 574, 585, 592, 604, 610, 612–619; sketch, 478.
Armstrong, John, capt., rifleman 1 sub legion, arrest prevented promotion, 466; resigned, 466, 514; sketch, 373.
Armstrong, William, sent out of camp for whiskey, 456.
Armstrong, William, courtmartialed, 388.
Army, for French, see soldiers; for Wayne's, see troops.
Army of the West, 519.
Arnaud, Bertrand, godfather of Marie Thereze Cadillac, 311.
Arnould, overseer storehouse at Detroit, 223.
Aronhiac, Indian name for Celoron, 340.
Arpent, French measure, 31; value of, 259.
Artaguiette, D', Dartaguittee, Pierre, capt. of troops at Kaskakia, 123, 127.
Artibales, Julian, discharged, 640.
Articles of war, read to troops, 435.
Artificers, exempted from parade, 450.
Artillery, condition of, 156; exempted duty for inspection, 392; poorly clothed, 716; to practice with six pounders, 642.
Ashton (Asheton), Joseph, major 2 sub legion, 344, 353, 355, 374; president courtmartial, 351, 352; sketch, 350.
Assiniboils, Siouan tribe branch of Dakotas, 143, 144.
Assomption (Assumption), de la, Fort, abandoned and destroyed, 329; location of, 169; new fort established in Louisiana, 328.
Atkin, Edmund, Supt. of Indian affairs, 338.
Atkinson, —, tried and acquitted, 433.
Atlin, —, ordered on march, 657.
Atwood, Michael, courtmartialed, 604
Aubert, Francois, Quebec merchant, witness, 216.
Aubert, Ursule, married Des Lignery, 149.
Auckland, New Zeland, U. S. Consul, 764.
Augers, inventoried, 258, 270.
Au Glaize (Oglaize), River, 542, 573; confluence with Miami, 543; enemy's tracks seen near, 539.
Aurelius, Ingham Co., 763.
Austin, Josiah, 2 sub l. detailed as baker, 604.
Auteuil D' (Dauteuil), Louise Genevieve, married De Muy, 132, 334.
Auteuil, D', Ruette, Procureur General, 223; pay refused, 177; signed document, 225.
Aux Sables, River, Sauteurs on, 151.
Awls, inventoried, 272.
Axe, inventoried, 258, 269, 270; used against Foxes, 131; used to chop off copper, 84.
Axes, falling, issued, 455; slings ordered for, 389.

Baby —, refused to help rebuild fort, 312.
Bacon, prices of, 582.
Bacquet, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Bacus, — (Bascus), French deserter, murdered, 236; enticed soldier to desert, 235.
Baggage, discarded for fight, 545; useless to be stored, 535.
Bagley, John J., Governor of Michigan, bust of, 10.
Bailey, Charles, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 347; hung for desertion, 402.
Bailey, Mrs. J. W., member Universalist choir, 2.
Bailey, William, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 369, 401; pardoned, 403.

Bajoune, —, witness, 248.
Bakers, furnish contractors help, 398.
Balance, William, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 380.
Balcom, Myron, Mrs., death recorded, 765.
Balfour, George, surgeon, at Presque Isle (Erie), Ohio, attended Gen. Wayne, 479
Ball, James Vincent, corporal cavalry, promotion for bravery, sketch, 629
Baltimore, Barry Co., 749, 750, 752.
Bancroft Advertiser, newspaper started by Gould, 774.
Bank, First National, Owosso, 773.
Banns, published in church, 297.
Baptise (Baptize), John, private, deserter, sentenced to be hung and respited, 647; execution postponed, 649, 650; pardoned by Gen. Wayne, 653.
Baptism, of Lamothe Cadillac's daughter, 298.
Baptism, registered at Detroit, 311.
Barber (Barbies), —, General, 552, 554, 557, 558.
Barber, Benjamin, private, deserter, sentenced 448.
Barber, Edward W., elected on historical com., 3. member nominating committee, 2; read paper, 2
Barber, Elihu, death reported, 756.
Barbie's, Gen., 557. See Gen. Barber.
Bard, Rev. H. B., sang solo, 2.
Barges, necessary for trade, 80.
Bar Harbor, Maine, formerly owned by Cadillac, 250; location of city, 304.
Barker, Ephraim, private, deserter, execution ordered, 649; execution postponed, 650; pardoned by Gen. Wayne, 653; respite granted, 647; sentenced to be hung, 646.
Barnes, Anna Abbott, 763.
Barnes, Chauncey S., Belding, 763.
Barnes, Emma Cook, Mrs., death reported, 763.
Barnes, George Willis, Fife Lake, 763.
Barnes, John, 763.
Barnes, John A. (son), Aurelius, 763.
Barnes, John A., deacon, death reported, 7; sketch, 763.
Barnes, Mary, died in childhood, 763.
Barnes, Orlando M., attained State reputation, 763.
Barney, —, sergeant, 646.
Barney, I., ordered on march, 657.
Barnhart, Levi, death reported, sketch, 747.
Barnum, J. J., Mrs., Hastings, 752.
Barnum, Orville, Mrs., Carlton, 752.
Baron, Deni, witness, 266.
Barracks condition reported, 706; in danger of fire, 729; necessary to discipline, 188; repaired, 719, 721; to be built, 90.
Barrett, John, private, courtmartialed, 536.
Barrenger, Sarah M., married Uri Jackson, death recorded, 766.
Barrolet (Barrollet), René Claude, practioner, witness, 250.
Barrow-hand, inventoried, 271.
Barry Co., Mich., 748, 750–752; first type set in, 766; memorial report, 747; pioneer life in, 4.
Barry, Martin, private, courtmartialed, 452.
Barté, Jean, *dit* Belleville, bought house, 243; sold house, 244.
Bartholomew, H. D., Mrs., Lansing, pioneer, 4.
Bartlet, —, sergeant, preferred charges against Lt. Marks, 609.
Bartlett, Thomas, 4 sub legn. detailed in commissary department, 585.
Barton, —, Lieut., declined commission, 598, 602.
Bascus, 235. See Bacus.
Bashford, Francis, private, sentenced for disobedience, 430.
Basin, inventoried, 258, 272.
Bassee, —, Sieur, acted as escort, 109, 110.
Bassett, Lenna, piano accompanist, 2.
Bastile, France, Cadillac confined in, 305; Young Pean sent to, 322.
Baston, 142. See Boston.
Batavia, Branch Co., 757, 758, 761.
Batiscan (Batiscant), New France, 38, 116, 121, 215, 238, 260.
Battershill, James, ordered on march, 657.
Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., 754, 758.
Battlefields, marking of urged, 7.
Battles. See Black Hawk, Blue Licks, Captina, Chrystler's, Fallen Timbers, Saratoga, Shiloh.
Baudry, Joseph, Sieur de la Marche, 11. See Lamarche.
Bay City, Bay Co., 755.
Bay Co., memorial list, 755.
Baynton, George, ensign, rank decided by lottery, 483.
Bayonet, forfeit for loss of, 492.
Bays. See Chaleurs, Green, La Famine (Techoneguen), St. Paul's, The (undoubtedly Green).
Bay State and Pontiac, mine on Lake Superior, 778.
Beach, Irene, Shiawassee pioneer, married Col. Gould, 773.
Beads, inventoried, 273; used by Indians on dresses, 274.
Beall (Beal, Bell), Reazin (Reason), ensign 3 sub legion, courtmartialed, 432; military appointments, 353, 357, 379, 481; officer of the day, 406, 413, 416, 421, 424, 430; reported bad flour, 367; sketch, 353.
Beans, price of, 582.
Bear Creek, home of Pottawatomies, 735.
Beard, R. A., Mrs., Cambridge, Mass., 770.
Bear skins, inventoried, 257, 258; issued to officers, 527, 623; used for hats, 622.
Beasontown, deserters escape from, 390.
Beatties, —, Mr., sheep stolen from 567
Beatty, Erkurious (Erskurious), Major 1st s. l., 344; sketch, 372.
Beaty, William, courtmartialed, 523.
Beaubassin, place, 336.
Beauce, France, 313.
Beaucours, Boisverrholet de, Chevalier, Governor Three Rivers, 211; letter from, 155–157; promotion recommended, 292; took possession of Grosse Isle, 213.
Beaufort, de —, French nobleman, assisted at election, 300, 301.
Beauharnois, Francois de Seignor de la Chaus-

soye Marquis, Governor General Montreal, 29, 83, 92, 101, 120, 129, 133, 138, 150, 151, 153, 157, 168, 185, 326; address to Hurons, 191–195; appointed rulers of Detroit, 136, 140, 157, 323, 325; bestowed medals on chiefs, 102; Joseph Cadillac's appeal to, 214; care of soldiers, 95; control of savages, 99, 100; council with Hurons, 172, 190–202; decision as to soldiers' pay, 174; granted permits, 162; grants land at Detroit, 120; guards against English, 98; Hurons demand Tonty's recall, 48; letter from about battle at Fort Chartres, 109–110; asking Tonty's recall, 51–53; charging Jesuits with duplicity, 212–213; commandant's term, 146–147; copies of notaries' records, 72, 73; discoveries of Verendrye in the West, 143–145; expedition against Indians, 147; expenses at Detroit, 211-212; explaining Tonty's recall, 61–63; free trade demanded of, 47; Indian council, 151–154; Indian trouble, 108, 109; land conveyances at Detroit, 111, 112, 128–130; land to settlers, 113–115; Noyan's appointment, 148, 149; on De Muy, Governor St. Joseph, 137, 138; on Deschaillon's declination, 65, 66; peace attempts with Indians, 209, 210; permanent commandant, 161–163; petition of Madame de Boishebert, 141; recommends Vaudreuil's son for commandant, 164; regarding Deschaillon's loss, 118, 119; regarding English trade, 70–72; regarding Hurons and Ottawas, 154, 155, 180–184, 205, 206; regarding Joncaire, 119, 120; regarding return of paupers, 135–137; regarding war with Fox Indians, 63, 64; reports Desnoyelles' campaign, 169; report of Detroit, 186–189; report trade, 90–104; to Father Richardie regarding Hurons, 203–205, trouble with Hurons, 154, 155; 207, 208; visit from Indians, 208, 209; letters to from commandant at Detroit, no name, 67–69; letters to from Desnoyelles, 163, 164; letter from Maurepas, 87–90; letter to on Fox war, 122–128; letter to regarding trade with English, no signature, 85–87; profit from licenses, 158; promises free trade at Detroit, 50; regarding Cadillac's matters, 215, 216, 219; removal of Hurons, 210; requests Tonty's recall, 51–58; revoked trade monopoly at Detroit, 59; self–constituted judge, 60; settled Hurons on Grosse Isle, 211; stands godfather, 321; warned officers, 90; welcomed by Tonty, 315.

Beauharnois, Chev. de Capt. Co., nephew of Governor at Quebec, 208; sent as escort to Hurons, 205.

Beaujeu, —, M. de, how paid, 186; ill health, 13.

Beauport, 232; judge at, 17.

Beauvais, —, half breed interpreter, 126.

Beauvais, de Sieur, at Fort Frontenac, 149.

Beauvais, Charlotte, wife of Alexandre Turpin, 260.

Beauvais, de René Le Gardeur, Lieut, married Mary Barbara de St. Ours, 62.

Beaver Company, did not establish Detroit, 18; established Detroit, 33; succeeded by Cadillac, 29.

Beaver Creek, army orders from, 540.

Beaver's head, gift to museum, 10.

Beaver, hunting hindered by raid against Indians, 133.

Beaver robe, inventoried, 258.

Beaver skins, danger from trade, 138; inventoried, 257, 258; no power to buy powder, 39; prices reduced, 99; quality of, 132; receipts from, 130; search for, 144; stolen by deserters, 236; trade at Detroit, 222.

Beaver swamp, camp of army, 540.

Bechefer, Thierry, Jesuit, company of Jesus, advice of, 278–280; sketch, 277.

Becancourt, Canada, 135.

Beds, bones removed to make room, 503; in Delille's inventory, 295; made of skins, 295.

Bed cover, inventoried, 273.

Bedford, troops receive rations at, 355.

Bedinger, George Michael, captain in spy company, Major 3 s. l., 344, 381, 388; brought charges against Captain Smith, 389, 393, 397; resigned, 466, 515; sketch, 375.

Bedstead, inventoried, 271, 295

Beef, allowance to soldiers, 555; troops complain of, 687.

Beesley, —, senior musician 1 s. l., 687.

Begon, Claude Michel, intendant, 11, 14, 16, 62, 65, 107, 248, 249, 254; assign land for post, 37; citizens petition, 38; estimated Indian losses at Detroit, 51; inventory given to, 277; letter regarding Le Marche buying Detroit, 11–13; regarding Tonty at Detroit, 16, 17; message from king, 36, 44, 56; sends almoner to Detroit, 12.

Belair, 256. See Jean Baptiste Chouin.

Belding, Ionia Co., 763.

Belestre (Bellestre, Beletre), Francois Marie Picote, Sieur de, French officer, last commandant at Detroit, commandant at St. Joseph, Knight of St. Louis, 315, 317, 335. biography, 336–340; death reported, 317; settlers petition for rights, 38, 43, 45.

Belestre, ensign, took Contrecoeur's place, 319.

Belestre, Madame, attorney for husband, 336.

Belestre, Helene Picote, de, married Jean Celoron, 327.

Belestre, Marie Anne Picote, de, wife of Tonty, but retaining maiden name, 305, 306.

Belestre, Pierre Picote, Sieur de, father of Madame Tonty, 305.

Belier, Jeanne, wife of David Pellerin, 311.

Belile (Bel Ile), Henry, witness, 237, 256, 257, 263, 266, 294.

Bell, Reason, 449. See Reazin Beall.

Belle (La Belle) River, 331. See Ohio.

Bellerive, St. Ange de, 110. See St. Ange.

Belleville, 243, 244. See Jean Barte.

Bells, hand, inventoried, 268; stolen, 626.

Belluga-de,—M., commissary of artillery, 156.

Belts, buff, prescribed for legion, 667; decorated by Indians, 67; French sent to Sacs, 127; given by French to Indians, 155; given by Iroquois to incite Indians, 69; given in behal of Noyan, 81; Gov. gave Chaouanous, 208 Governor sent Hurons, 190, 194; Huron claim French protection with, 192, 193, 198 Hurons offer to other Indians, 151–153, 203

Hurons send French, 152, 153, 192, 196; Indians promise to stop illicit trading, 95; inventoried, 268, 275; Iroquois talked with, 15; necessary from Governor to Hurons, 202; prevent Indian war, 83, 156, 182, 195; sent by English to Indians, 63.
Benard, René, sold house to Lemoyne, 294;
Benes, Captain, 519. See Captain Bines.
Benham,—Captain, preferred charges against Captain Brock, 554.
Bennett, Emma N., Mrs., St. Ignace, 753.
Bennett, Lawdy (Lowdy) private, courtmartialed, 433; pardoned by Gen. Wayne, 435.
Benoist, —, 95.
Beranger, Guillaume, Seigneur de Rougemont, France, 335.
Beranger, Jean Baptiste, Henry, commandant at Detroit, French officer, sketch, 355.
Beranger, Marie Magdeleine, born at Detroit, 335.
Berey, —, M., 165.
Bergere, Jean, father of Jean Lacetiere, 72.
Bergere, Leonarde, mother of Jean Lacetiere, 72.
Bergeron, Simon, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Berkley, John, clerk War Department, signed resolutions, 576.
Berkshire Valley, N. J., 761.
Berry, John, private, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 725.
Bert, William, 402, 403. See William Birt.
Bertie, —, 262.
Bethel, Branch Co., 762.
Betts, —, whiskey smuggler punished, 680.
Bewel, Captain, 436. See Captain Buel.
Bibaud (Bibund, Bilaud), Michel, historian, quoted, 18, 334.
Bichel, 165. See Michel.
Bidell, Moses, private, courtmartialed, 617.
Bienvenue, Francois de l'Isle, *dit* Delisle, Cadillac's colonist, sketch, 40; complained of Tonty, 315.
Bienville, Francois, Sieur de, Governor Louisiana, father's name Le Moyne, 110, 169, 324; expedition of, 153; name confounded with Blainville, 328; recalled at Paris, 325; report from, 147.
Biggins, signification of, 295, 296.
Bigley, Patrick, private, courtmartialed, 461; sentence reduced, 462.
Bigot, —, intendant, scandal with Pean's wife, 322.
Bigras, Jacques, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Billings, Sarah, married S. D. Fairbanks, 757.
Bills, due, given instead of bread, 440.
Billy, Jean, *dit* Patel, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Binau, Louis, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Binault, —, early Detroit settler, 121.
Bineau, Jean, *dit* Lajeunesse, French soldier, complained of Tonty, 315; sketch, 40.
Bines (Bynes, Benes,) Maxwell, ensign 4 sub legion, 448, 464, 466, 482, 485, 505, 509, 515, 519, 566, 666; appointed commandant Fort Jefferson, 518; resigned, 671; sketch, 417.
Binet, Gabrielle Michelle, first wife of Dubuisson, 308.
Bingham, —, Captain, 553.
Birchannan, William, 376. This is a misprint and should be Buchanan.
Bird, John, ensign, 2 sub legion, 466, 478; lieutenant, rank decided by lottery, 448; captain, resigned, 514; sketch, 417.
Bird, Ross, ensign 1 sub legion, lieutenant, 598; captain, sketch, 629; lieutenant, stationed in Georgia, 479.
Birmingham, Oakland Co., 772.
Birt (Bert), William, private, courtmartialed, 402, 403.
Biscuit, ordered for troops, 398.
Bishop, Levi, Detroit, obtained Cadillac papers, 297.
Bissell, Daniel, ensign, 1 sub legion, 449, lieutenant commanding company, 703; brigadier general, died at St. Louis, Mo., 418; member courtmartial, 697, 700, 701; officer of the day, 696, 705, 710, 713; promotions, 514, 589. sketch, 418; temporary commandant, 695.
Bissell, Russell, captain 2 sub legion, 479, 496, 53 ; at Fort St. Clair, 444; commanded post at Presque Isle, Ohio, 450; date of promotion, 490; relieved from duty, 495; sketch, 450.
Bissot, Jeanne, married Vallerenne, 311.
Bizalion, Benoist, Clermont, 261, 262.
Bizalion, Michel, marriage contract of, 261–263.
Bizard, Louise, second wife of Dubuisson, 308.
Blackburn, Richard S., captain, sketch, 600.
Black Hawk, dispossessed Fox Indians, 51.
Blackheads, appellation given Indians, 15.
Blackmore, Lloyd, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Black Robes, accompany Hurons, 195; Hurons ask for testimony, 194, 199; Huron name for priests, 192, 193, 286.
Blacksmiths, how paid, 37.
Blaine, James G., nominated for President, 764.
Blainville, name confounded with Bienville, 328.
Blainville, Pierre, Celoron de, 115. See Celoron.
Blaise, Louise, married Benoist Bazalion, 262.
Blanket, inventoried, note, 258, 274, 295.
Bleury, De, 311. See Sabrevois.
Blinn, tactics quoted, 473.
Blondeau, Marie Madeline, wife of Pierre Joseph Celoron, 327; death recorded, 329.
Blount, Maria E., married Myron J. Dusenbury, 767.
Blue Jacket, Captain, characteristics of, 739.
Blue Licks, Ky., battle referred to, 375.
Blue, William K; lieutenant dragoons, 1 sub legion, 477; courtmartialed, 555, 556, 631, 633, 634; killed in duel, 466; cornet; paid in advance, 483; preferred charges against McDermott, 632; promoted lieutenant, 515, 597; sketch, 466.
Blue, Samuel, armorer, courtmartialed, 583, 584.
Board, military, appointed to regulate prices, 579; examines beef, 687.
Board of claims, ordered, 463.
Board of Inspectors, ordered to report clothing, 487.
Board of State Auditors, grants to museum, 6, 10.
Board of War, Gen. Wilkinson, secretary of, 348.
Boat, assist free trade, 85; carry brandy, 75;

danger of navigation, 99; directions to, 412, 742; expenses of, 211; gave distress signals, 154; leaky, 487; made by Major Craig, 347; necessary to Detroit, 58, 77, 78, 159; number of voyages made, 80; number to trade limited, 59; permits for, 28, 162; repairs to, 664.
Boat (bourgeois), employed in trade, 82.
Boat builders, activity urged, 650.
Bochart, —, Intendant at Quebec, 16.
Bodley (Bodely), Thomas, ensign, 599, 612, 663, 664; sketch, 517.
Boé, —, nominated as first consul, 301.
Boé, Philippe, doctor witnessed marriage, 297.
Bois Blanc Island, Huron desire settlement at, 212.
Boishebert, Angelique Joseph, youngest child, 321.
Boishebert, Charles, godchild of Governor Beauharnois, 321.
Boishebert, Claude Louis, died in infancy, 321.
Boishebert, Genevieve de Ramezay, Madame, requests pension, 141–143, 149; sketch, 141.
Boishebert, Louis Henry Deschamps, Sieur de, commandant at Detroit, French captain, 71, 87, 89, 100, 102, 142, 320, 321; attacks Fox Indians, 104; biography of, 142, 320, 321; death reported, 134; established fisheries, 95; extolled Belestre, 336; Indian name 8unaeta8asti, 340; letter from, 67–69; married Genevieve Ramezay, 141; report of Indian trouble, 108.
Boishebert, Louise Charlotte, married Roch de St. Ours, 321.
Boishebert, Louise Genevieve, married Charles Francois Tarieau, 321.
Boisseau, Francois, practitioner Quebec, witness, 253, 254.
Boissiere, Nicholas, Sieur de la, father of Chevremont, 153.
Boivin, 245. See Leonar Bolegne.
Bolegne, Leonar (Leonard), *dit* Boivin, bought house, 245, 246.
Bolts, iron, inventoried, 267, 276.
Boltson, William, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 387.
Bonaventure (Bonnaventure), Rev. Father Louis Marie Carpentier, Recollect priest at Detroit, 43; sketch, 38.
Bond, Lewis, lieutenant light infantry, resigned, 514; sketch, 479.
Bondy, Joseph Donaire, partner in trade with Jean Celoron, 328.
Bones, soldiers left on battle ground, 503.
Bonnets, inventoried, 296.
Books, old, gift to museum, 10.
Boots, military, inventoried, 258.
Boston (Baston), Mass., 758; vessels captured at, 142, 320.
Botetourt, —, 742.
Bottle, pilgrims called flacon, inventoried, 296.
Bottles, inventoried, 258, 272.
Bouat, Francois, loan to Tonty, 313.
Boucher, Elizabeth, mother of Madame Cadillac, 303.
Boucher, Jean, married Sabrevois, 313
Boucherville, —, M. de, commandant at Niagara, 172; reported Indian trouble, 154
Boughton, James H., Troy, N. Y., 768.
Boulanger, Marie Charlotte, married Jean Baptiste Duplessis, 238.
Boundaries, land, reports at Detroit, 112.
Bounty, amount of, 377, 590, 591. attempts to secure, 605.
Bouquet papers, cited, 6.
Bourdeau, city of France, 235.
Bourgeois, 82. See boat.
Bourgi, Marie, wife of Louis Robert, 265.
Bourgmont, Etienne Venyard, Sieur de, French officer, commandant at Detroit, succeeding Tonty, 306; commanding expedition against Indians, 307; deserted, 235, 306; established Fort Orleans, 307; stole furs, 236; sketch, 306, 307.
Bourjolly, witness to sale, 294.
Bouthier, Marie Anne, married Belestre, 317.
Bouvart, —, Jesuit, 286; message from, 285.
Bouvyre, Captain, 513. See Captain Henry Bowyer.
Bowers, L. M., Mrs., Batavia, 758.
Bowles, Robert, sentenced to apologize to Mr. Sloane, 555.
Bowlin, Mary, married William Gifford, 768.
Bows and arrows, Indian skill in, 67; used as pillows, 51.
Bowyer (Boyer, Bouvyre, Bower), Henry, ensign, 517, 599, 612; captain, resigned, 465, 513; sketch, 375.
Bowyer (Boyer), John, 3 sub legion, ensign, 552; appointed adjutant, 617; appointed lieutenant light infantry, 417, 448, 481; appointed commandant Upper Pique, 692; author of journal quoted, 503, 539–564, 617.
Box, sliver, inventoried, 267, 268, 296.
Boyd (Boyde), Samuel, Dr., ensign, 473, 483; charges refuted, 423; killed in action with Indians, 422; on staff, 517; sketch, 422.
Boyer, Henry, Captain, 375. See Captain Henry Bowyer.
Boyer, Ignace, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Boyer, John, 617. See John Bowyer.
Boyns's—, Captain, 431.
Brabb's,—, G. W., Romeo, 770.
Brabb, Hannah, Detroit, 770.
Brabb, Isaac, Detroit, 770.
Brabb, Mary, married John Stead, 770.
Brabb, William, Romeo, 770.
Braddock's defeat, Indians participated in, 331, 338.
Bradford, Joseph, Captain, widow married Thomas Doyle, 373.
Bradford, Joseph, Madame, married Major Doyle, 373.
Bradley, Daniel, Captain, 499, 507, 565; conduct approved by Gen. Wayne, 423; president courtmartial, 534, 562, 563; pronounced Major Strong insane, 422; Major sketch, 376.
Bradley, Samuel Mass, ensign, appointed to vacancy, 516, 600.
Bradshaw, John, ensign, killed in duel with Lieutenant Huston, 484; reported killed in duel by Lieutenant Blue, 466.
Brady, Hugh, ensign, 4 sub legion, 449; mili-

tary promotions, 449, 515; Major General, sketch, 418.
Branch Co., memorial list, 756–762.
Brand, John, private, tried and acquitted, 658.
Brandstetter, John, Mrs., Prairieville, 751.
Brandy, Alvin C., obituary, 766.
Brandy, George, St. Louis, 767.
Brandy, Olive, Mrs., married Alvin C. Brandy, 766.
Brandy, general name for liquors, allowed Durant, 217; caused trouble at post, 150, 326; freight paid in, 217; given to savages, 50, 138; price of, 582; profits from, 159, 160; sold at Detroit, 139, 158; sought by Indians, 172; trade in, 99, 102, 103; trade restrictions, 75, 289.
Brant, —, corporal, 4 sub legion, detached on special service, 644.
Brantford, Ontario, Canada, 769
Breck (Brick), John, ensign, 1st infantry, 478, 571, 573, 598, 629; lieutenant commanding company, 472, 589; sketch, 460; thanked by Gen. Wayne, 584.
Brewer, Solomon, trader charged with keeping disorderly store, 535; drummed out of camp, 536.
Brewery, built at Detroit by Cadillac, 106.
Brewster, Francis G., sur. mate, sketch, 602.
Brheme, Lieutenant, messenger to Belestre, 339.
Brick, John, ensign, 460. See John Breck.
Bridge, ordered built, 419, 540.
Bridle, inventoried, 276.
Brindamour, —, sergeant at Fort Pontchartrain, 237.
Britain, 546. See England.
British. (See also English).
British, aggressions of, 315, 339; aided by Belestre, 340; aided by French traders, 735; attacked by French and Indians, 312; attempt at Indian peace, 184; attempt to form settlement, 148; besieged fort at Port Royal, 251; build vessels, 73; captured Belestre, 338; captured by French, 309; conquest of Canada, 121; deceptions of, 737; desert to American camp, 554; destroyed Cadillac's house, 304; evacuated Detroit, 363; French guard against, 145, 628; given Canada by Young Pean, 322; granted commissions to Indians, 135; incited Indians against French, 15, 63, 69, 102; in possession of forts, 503; in possession of U. S. army, 595, 596; prevented peace with Indians, 337; ransomed prisoners, 324, 331; receive deserters, 236; regarding garrisons, 71, 139, 409, 543, 545, 546, 615; relinquished land, 737; retreat, report unfounded, 99; restrained by Detroit, 87, 129; sent flag to Wayne, 546; terrorized Hurons, 197; took Fort Chartres, 110; troops took possession of Detroit, 335, 339, 341; war with France, 293, 329, 332, 334, 336; Wayne correspondence with, 502; Wayne's soldiers desert to, 407, 408.
Britt, Daniel, lieutenant 1st infantry, 478, 528; appointed paymaster, 386, 397, 477; captain, date of rank, 514; sketch, 378.
Brizard, Antoine, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Brock, Joseph (I.), captain, 4 sub legion, 477, 483, 492, 499, 506, 507, 520, 525, 556, 559, 574, 580, 583, 587, 589, 593, 594, 604, 625, 628, 632; called coward, 594; called for court of inquiry, 554; courtmartialed, 598, 620–622, 678, 681; received apology, 557; sketch, 447; trouble caused by gambling, 595.
Bronson, Branch Co., 761.
Brook, Captain, 556. See Captain Brock.
Brown, —, private 4 sub legion, Captain Price's company, on detailed service, 602.
Brown, —, sergeant, guard, 698, 720.
Brown, Charles, surgeon, 1 sub legion, 386, 477, 592, 602; inspector of invalids, 571; sketch, 385.
Brown, F. R., Bowne, Mich., 747.
Brown, George, Rev., obituary, 747.
Brown, James, private, courtmartialed, 604.
Brown, John, private, courtmartialed, 522.
Brown, Joseph White, General American Army, 517.
Brown, Michael, detailed in commissary department, 585.
Brown, Michael, private 1 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 523, 563.
Brown, Olive Eldred, Mrs., death recorded, 767.
Brown, Pleiades, obituary, 747.
Brown, Romanzo, 747.
Brown, Samuel, married Olive Eldred, 767.
Brown, University, 776.
Bruff, James, captain, 719; wounded and prisoner, 600.
Brugan, —, citizen consul, announced nominations, 300, 301.
Bruges, 311.
Bruneau (Brunet), Anne, married Louis Normand, 242, 259, 260.
Bruner, Jacob, private, courtmartialed for desertion, 652; pardoned, 653.
Brush, ordered for army, 350.
Bryan (Bryant), Daniel, Dr., hospital storekeeper, resigned, 653; wages of, 463, 534.
Bryant, Alfred, Rev., published The World to Come, 6.
Brymner, —, quoted, 332.
Buchanan, William, captain infantry 4th sub legion, resigned, 466; sketch, 376.
Buck, Ensign, 460. See Ensign Breck.
Buckwheat, used as money, 257.
Bucyrus, Ohio, 771.
Budemont, —, French officer, 186; furnished sail, 258; grain found in house, 257.
Buell, John H., captain infantry 2 sub legion, 411, 436, 440, 479, 507, 573, 576, 716; acquitted by courtmartial, 605, 607; commandant at posts, 537, 564, 731; officer of the day, 414, 416, 420, 421, 424, 432, 483, 717, 720–722, 724, 726, 728; ordered to Fort Hamilton, 483; Major, president courtmartial 453, 455, 457, 462, 567, 568, 589, 591, 593, 595, 701–702, 704, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713; sketch, 374; thanked by Gen. Wayne, 564.
Buffalo, N. Y., 750, 770.
Build, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 380, 381.
Buildings, Cadillac's burnt, 267.
Buisson, Jean de, soldier of Blainville, 40.
Buisson, Marie Binet de, mother of Jean Bineau, 40.

Bulfore, 479. See Geo. Balfour.
Bulkhomen, Captain, 4 sub legion, resigned, 515.
Bull, inventoried, 275, 276.
Buller, —, Captain, 485.
Bullet moulds, inventoried, 270.
Bullets, given to pacify Indians, 69, 156, 271.
Bundle, night caps, cravats and coifs, inventoried, 258.
Bundy, —, of Cook's company, on extra duty, 407.
Bundy, James, private, courtmartialed, 460.
Bunker Hill, battle referred to, 374.
Bunkhead, Jacob, tried and acquitted, 369.
Burbank, Major, 630–634. See Major Henry Burbeck.
Burbeck, Henry, Major, 424, 428, 429, 444, 450, 458, 472, 473, 513, 522, 529, 543, 550, 555, 578, 600, 627, 635, 636, 649, 650, 659; appointed on board of claims, 463, 464; presided over lottery, 447; president court inquiry, 565; president courtmartial, 573, 576, 580, 581, 583–587, 589, 628, 630–634, 678, 681, 686, 690; sketch, 377.
Burdick, A. C., death recorded, 756.
Burdick, Charles, Chicago, 756.
Burgess, P. W., Hastings, 754.
Burgoyne, John, General, 519; account of capture, 348.
Burial ground, at Port Royal, 251.
Burke, Father, denounces treaty with Indians, 736.
Burlingham, Sardis H., Mrs., Pontiac, 771.
Burlington, Branch Co., 760.
Burnett, Jane Bullock, married Nicholas Nott, 771.
Burr, Aaron, trouble with Gen. Wilkinson, 348.
Burral's commissary regiment, 374.
Burroughs, John M., helped build Fort Wayne, 748; obituary, 747.
Burton, C. M., address of president, 5–6; author Detroit rulers, 12, 303–340; cited, 11, 13, 17, 28, 38, 40, 46, 51, 118, 132; debt of society to, 6. gave history of maps, 1; introduction to Wayne's orderly book, 341–345; library referred to, 6, 11, 14; notes by, 16, 28, 45, 54, 63, 64, 70, 72, 74, 80, 93, 97, 98, 100, 110, 114, 117, 120, 121, 123, 136, 141, 142, 153, 165, 166, 172, 179, 181, 182, 187, 191, 215, 229, 235, 238, 251; 258, 259, 260, 261, 266, 267, 277, 346, 347; President signed greetings, 2; presides at annual meeting, 1; re-elected president, 3; showed views of Detroit, 4.
Bush, Abraham, courtmartialed for desertion, 380.
Bush, John N., reminiscences by, 3.
Bushel, half, inventoried, 267.
Buskark, —, sergeant, guard, 698.
Buteau, Charles, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Butler, Edward, captain riflemen, 380, 387, 424, 432, 444, 482, 492, 513, 521, 604, 659, 664, 665, 668, 678, 690; adjutant and inspector, 376, 383, 409, 482, 497, 649; in control at Upper Pique, 692; reports irregularities, 677, 678; signed orders, 410, 413, 414, 420, 421, 427, 428, 440, sketch, 376.
Butler, Richard, ensign 1st battalion infantry, 482; appointed lieutenant, 599; sketch, 484.
Butler, Thomas, major 4th sub legion, 345, 482; lieutenant colonel, 599; sketch, 376.
Butler, N.Y., 754.
Butter, charged to Tonty, 24; price of, 582.
Buttons, haircloth, inventoried, 273.
Byers, James, private, courtmartialed, 433; execution ordered, 434; pardoned, 435
Bynes, Maxwell, captain, 417. See Captain Maxwell Bines.
Byrnes, James, private, detailed as artificer, 603.
Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., 760.

Cabanas, soldier of, 240.
Cabanat, —, French officer at Detroit, 246.
Cable, inventoried, 274.
Cable, to lift mill stone, 267.
Cachell, Elisha, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 653.
Cadere (Codere), *dit* La Violette, La Cayade, claim of, 166; pay of, 171, 178.
Cadillac, Antoine de la Mothe, first commandant at Detroit, Governor Louisiana, commandant at Mackinaw, French officer, Knight of St. Louis, Mayor of Castelsarrazin, 11, 47, 106, 214, 216, 235, 264, 304, 306; abandoned post at Detroit, 128, 129; accounts deducted to pay soldiers, 220; amount of property at Detroit, 310; appointed Mayor Castelsarrasin, 298, 300; succeeded by Dupuy, 301; arbitration with voyageurs, 216–220, 254, 255; biography of 303–305; bought property of Madame La Forest, 229–231; brought cattle and horses to Detroit, 258; called Founder of Detroit, 251; claims against Tonty, 28, 29; claims to Detroit, 11, 19–37, 106, 107, 111, 112, 213, 214; colonists at Detroit, 40; concessions annulled by King, 29, 46; confined in Bastile, 305; consents to sale of house, 237, 239-246, 248, 257; contracts of land grants confirmed, 129, 136, 247, 259, 294; contract with Guillet, 247, 259; contract with Hazeur, 225, 226; contract with Peire, 227, 228; contract with Ursuline nuns, 250–254; daughter Judith identified, 250 death recorded, 255, 298, 305; decree of council regarding his rights at Detroit, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 106, 111, 129, 213; demands his personal property, 35; denied agreement made by wife, 217; son deprived of land at Detroit, 318; disagreement with La Forest, 310; exchanged houses, 255, 256; gave power of attorney, 221, 228, 231, 232; given estate at Detroit by King, 13, 213; given land in Maine, 304; given post, 288; goods to be surrendered to, 276; Governor of Louisiana, 18, 19, 30, 34, 106, 213, 250, 266, 267, 297, 304, 305; history of by C. M. Burton, cited, 6, 250, 251; indemnity given to, 248–250; inventory of, 21, 31, 34, 267–276; letter to Father Maret, 285–291; magnified losses, 30; mill demolished, 12, 24, 26, 32; name of La Mothe family, 303; property destroyed at Detroit, 304, 307; quarrel with Sabrevois, 311; quarrel with Tonty, 33; received nothing for Detroit property, 305, 307; reinstated at De-

troit, 26, 27; returned to Paris, 305; rights of company at Detroit granted to, 18, 29; route to Detroit, 320; signed compromise, 216, 217; sold Detroit to Lamarche, 14, 315; succeeded by La Forest, 308; succeeded by Louvigny at Mackinac, 316; trouble with Dubuisson, 307; troubles with Jesuits, 285–291; widow asks to go to Detroit, 106; witness, 233, 234, 236, 262, 263, 266; witness to inventory, 257, 258; witness to son's marriage, 297.
Cadillac, Antoine, asked to succeed father at Detroit, 317; came with father to Detroit, 303.
Cadillac, Francois, birthplace of, 304; married Angelique Furgole, 297.
Cadillac, James, came with mother to Detroit, 303.
Cadillac, Jean de Launay *et* Semontel, father of La Mothe Cadillac, 303.
Cadillac, John Anthony, buried at Detroit, 304.
Cadillac, Joseph de la, asks for father's property, 213, 214.
Cadillac, Joseph Jr., asks to go to Detroit, 106, 107; baptism of children, 298; birthplace unknown, 304; gave deed to Maichens, 297; married Marguerite de Gregoire, 298; refused Detroit, 318.
Cadillac, Judith, inmate of convent, 250; provisions for support, 251, 254; sketch, 303,
Cadillac, Magdalene (Madelaine), birthplace, 303; left in convent, 250, witness, 233, 234, 262, 263, 266.
Cadillac, Marianne, died at Quebec, 304,
Cadillac, Marie Thereze, daughter of Joseph, born in Detroit, 304; record of baptism, 298, 311.
Cadillac, Marie Therese de Guyon (Guion), married Antoine De Lamothe Cadillac 251, 297, 303; agreement with voyageurs, 217; asks to go to Detroit, 106; gave power of attorney, 221, 222; left daughters at convent, 250; oath, 218; signed documents, 222, 254; stands godmother, 298; 233, 234, 262, 263, 266.
Cadillac, Mary Agatha, birthplace, 304.
Cadillac, René Louis, buried at Quebec, 304.
Cadillac papers, furnished by C. M. Burton, 11-214; Montreal added to, 277; part printed in vol. 33, 5.
Cadillac Records from Quebec (arbitration), 215–302.
Cadillac's village, quoted, 120.
Cahill, Edward, Judge, on historical committee, 3; on nominating committee, 2.
Cahosquia, home of French, 68.
Cajeaux (rafts), description of, 124.
Caldwell, —, corporal in Captain Jeffers' company, courtmartialed, 456, 457.
Calf, price of, 42, 315.
Calhoun, Jesse, private, on extra duty, 720.
California, 765.
Calking iron, inventoried, 270.
Call, Hugh M, 612. See Hugh McCall.
Call, Richard, major 1st sub legion, 344; sketch, 372.
Call, William M., promoted ensign, 517.
Callagan, 688. See John Collagan.
Callender, John, ensign, 4 sub legion, 627, 629, 681, 719, 722, 725, 729, 731, 733; member court martial, 724, 730; sketch, 623.
Callieres, Bonnevue, Louis Hector, Chevalier de, Governor General New France, 286–291; agreement with, 223, 225, 226; approved missions at Detroit, 291; control trade, 224; death reported, 142, 286, 320; order garrison for Detroit, 224; Governor General (1703), orders to Cadillac, 290; protects priests, 289; requested Maret to go to Detroit, 285; transferred control of posts, 222.
Calumets, inventoried, 258, 273, 274, 295; offered for peace by Chicasaws, 110; sent to Illinois, 108; shown by Kikapous, 122.
Calves, slaughter regulated, 104.
Cambridge, Mass., 770.
Camden, engagement at, 600.
Camet de, (Lamet de), signed paper, 299, 300.
Camp. See headquarters Wayne's army; how cared for, 498; how named, 413; Miami villages, diary of Le Boyer, 561, 562; named Greenville, 501; prepared, 421; sanitary conditions of, 443, 687.
Camp Deposit, 547, 739.
Camp fire, Indian reference to home, 172.
Campau (Campeaux), Charles, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Campau, Henry, early Detroit settler, 40; complained of Tonty, 315.
Campau, Jacques, voyageur, father of Louis, early Detroit settler, 40, 121, 254.
Campau, (Campau, Campo, Campos, Campot,) Louis, Detroit emigrant, 120; complained of Tonty, 315; sketch, 40.
Campbell, James V., Judge, history of Michigan quoted, 238; injustice to Pean, 322; tribute to Belestre, 339, 340.
Campbell, John Alexander, acquitted of desertion, 380.
Campbell, Joseph, ensign, appointed to vacancy, 516; lieutenant, 599.
Campbell, Robert Miss, captain dragoons 2 sub legion, 352, 404, 406, 444, 457, 479, 492, 496, 507, 511, 518; lieutenant, arrival at Pittsburg, 351; death lamented, 547; inspector clothing, 487; killed in battle at Fallen Timbers, 350, 545, 597; member of court inquiry, 462, 463; on special service, 506; promoted captain, 394; recommended mercy, 359.
Canada (see also Colony), 19, 30, 33, 37, 46, 51, 55, 59, 63, 69, 79, 85–88, 90, 93, 106, 108, 109, 111–113, 116, 119, 133, 135, 137, 138, 143, 146–148, 150, 151, 154, 155, 157, 161, 164, 169, 172, 173, 180, 185, 186, 205, 207–209, 213, 214, 280, 281, 283, 291–293, 308, 309, 311, 317, 322, 324, 325, 328, 336, 340, 763, 771; Chickasaws friendly to, 108; climate, 57; condition of, 73; conquest of, 334, 737; ruined by young Pean, 322; government granted Cadillac land, 304; government not honor Cadillac's son, 318; horses in, 103; lacked powder, 320; land concessions granted, 120; migration of Indians,

98; oxen imported, 89; paucity of troops, 129; pay of soldiers, 176; supply of wood, 156; surrendered to Great Britain, 339.
Canada, Ferland's Historie, quoted, 323.
Canadians, 259, 334, 743; aid Indians, 548; destroyed houses, 338; displeased with Detroit trade, 314; fail in New England raid, 319; government asked for aid, 328; ordered prisoners exchanged, 324; invaded New England, 318; led Indian raids, 328; loss in raid, 318; possessions burnt, 546; proposition with the enemy, 546; taken to Detroit, 339; troops commanded by Celoron, 332; troops sent to Louisiana, 328; troops sent to Ohio, 330.
Candles, inventoried, 269, 272.
Candlestick, thrown at Sabrevois, 311.
Candlesticks, made of redwood, inventoried, 269.
Cannibalism, practiced by French soldiers, 236. practiced by Indians, 68.
Cannon, George H., elected on executive committee, 3; gave paper, 3; gifts to museum, 10; memorial report, 766.
Cannon, John, Rev., married couple, 769.
Canoe, brought reports, 109; equipped by Madame Belestre, 317; inventoried, 275; not used by Miamis, 51; one allowed Madame Cadillac, 217; ordered destroyed, 429; sent by Madame Tonty to Detroit, 313; sent for Father Maret, 290.
Canons, meaning, 274.
Canteens, given to soldiers, 350.
Cape Breton, 291. See Isle Royal.
Capitol, Historical rooms needed, 6; insufficient room, 5; interesting museum in, 8.
Capon, used for payment, 230.
Caps, for sub legions, how decorated, 382; for women, inventoried, 274; made from hats, 414; marks ordered on, 396; provided with hair, 437.
Captina, battle of, 507.
Carabine, inventoried, 158.
Carberry (Carbereyes), Henry, captain infantry, 4 sub legion, 407, 466, 515; sketch, 376.
Carboineau, Anne de, mother of commandant, 321.
Cardinal, Jacque (Jacques), Montreal witness, 243, 261, 263.
Cardinal, Jean Baptiste, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Cardinal, Jean Marie, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Cards, dirty ones placed around soldier's necks, 536.
Cargo, reported, 94.
Carheil, Estienne, Jesuit, executed Martes commission, 290; expected at Detroit, 285; opposition to, 288; warning to, 286.
Carle, Italian, allowed to go to France, 115.
Carlisle, Pa., desertions reported at, 351.
Carlton, William, deserter, courtmartialed, 522.
Carlton, Barry Co., 752.
Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., 748.
Carlton Center, Barry Co., 748.
Carmichael, John Francis, surgeon, 362, 380, 384, 410, 482; abused by Hopkins, 403; accused of neglecting wounded, 548; care of hospital, 363, 390; inspect and report troops, 385; sketch, 350.
Carnes, Thomas P., attorney for Ensign Harris, 655, 656.
Carnet, 477. See Cornet Blue.
Carnigan regiment, at Quebec, 277.
Carolinas, 745, 758.
Carolina North, invaded by Belestre, 338, 517.
Caron, Jeanne, married Pierre Meloche, 121.
Caron, Vital, early Detroit settler, 121.
Carpenter, Ephraim ensign, 599; sketch, 516.
Carpenter, Rose, Mrs., death reported, 760.
Carpenters, to be drafted, 421; tools of inventoried, 269, 270
Carpentier, 38, 40. See Father Bonnaventure.
Carpet, inventoried, 268, 269, 272.
Carpet-bag, gift to museum, 10.
Carr, Thomas, sergeant 1 sub legion, detached on special service, 644; ordered on march, 657.
Carrier, —, witness, 259.
Carroys, Indian tribe, attacked French, 110.
Carter, —, lieutenant, death reported, 602; declined commission, 598.
Cartridge boxes, improved, 462; how prepared 352.
Carts, scarcity of, 96.
Cart, inventoried, 276.
Case, James Harrison, Branch pioneer, death recorded, 756.
Cases, inventoried, 274.
Cash box, inventoried, 258.
Cashner, S., Mrs., Spearfish, Dak., 771.
Casks, inventoried, 275.
Cass, Jonathan, captain infantry, 2 sub legion, sketch, father of Lewis Cass, 374; major, 481.
Cass, Lewis, General, Governor of Michigan, U. S. Senator, bust of urged, 7; father's army service, 374.
Casse, Jean, father of Pierre Casse or St. Aubin, 121. See St. Aubin.
Casse, Pierre, 121. See St. Aubin.
Casse (St. Aubin), Pierre, Jr., early Detroit settler, sketch, 121
Castelsarrasin (Castell Sarrazin), Cadillac appointed mayor of, 298, 300, 305; Cadillac asks for revenues, 106; pay salary to Cadillac, 279.
Casterline, Jacob, private, on extra duty, 720.
Caswell, Alexis, Prof. Brown University, 776.
Caswell, Sarah Swapse, married James B. Angell, 776.
Cat, skin inventoried, 258.
Cataracouy (Cataraqui), 309, 316. See Fort Frontenac
Catherine of the Seraphs, guardian, 250, 253, 254.
Catin, Cecile, married Jacques Campau, 121.
Catlin, Aaron, ensign 4 sub legion, 600, 612; sketch, 483.
Cattle, accounted for by Tonty, 35; book on, 89; Cadillac asks reimbursement for, 107; Cadillac conveyed to Detroit, 106, 258; Cadillac's taken possession of, 255; claimed by Cadillac at Detroit, 250; draft to be shod, 662; in need of rest, 543; inventoried, 296; not allowed in camp, 727, 728; number taken to Fort Recovery, 746; ownership disputed, 21, 27, 123; said to have been killed, 570; sold to Cadillac, 230; stolen by troops, 558; Tonty offers to account for, 32

Caubet, —, M., citizen consul, 300, 301.
Cauchois, Madeleine, married Martin Curot, 179.
Caunac Guillaume, old guard of King, godfather, Lamothe Cadillac, 298.
Caunac, —, M., first consul, letter to, 301.
Cavalry, forage allowed, 458; parade omitted on account numbers, 498.
Caw, Patrick M., courtmartialed for desertion, 352.
Cayuga Co., N. Y., 773.
Cazals, —, M., surgeon, proposed as second consul, 301.
Cedars, near Montreal, battle referred to, 374.
Celoron, Francoise Marie, born at Montreal, 333.
Celoron, Helene Francoise, also called Helene, married Pierre de St. Ours, 327.
Celoron, Jacob, 327. See Pierre Joseph Celoron.
Celoron, Jacques Philippe, born and died at Montreal 333.
Celoron, Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Blainville, father of commandant, married Helene Picote de Belestre, 327.
Celoron, Jean, also called Jean Baptiste, sieur de Plainville, brother of commandant, 327; at Mackinac, 328.
Celoron, Jean Baptiste, son of commandant, birth recorded, 333
Celoron Madeleine Suzanne, daughter of commandant, 333.
Celoron Marie Annable, baptism recorded, 333.
Celoron Marie Catherine Francoise, born at Montreal 333.
Celoron Marie Charlotte, born and died at Detroit, 333.
Celoron Marie Madeleine, daughter of commandant, born at Montreal, 333; joined Grey Nuns, 333.
Celoron Marie Victorire Francoise, born at Montreal, 333.
Celoron Maurice Regis, son of commandant, 333
Celoron Paul, Louis, born at Detroit, 333.
Celoron, Pierre Joseph (Jacob), Sieur de Blainville, Chevalier St. Louis, ruler of Detroit, captain in marines, commandant at Mackinac, 115, 327, 328; accompanied by Belestre, 336; amount of gratuity, 211; appointed commandant second term, 329; appointed major at Montreal, 332; biography of, 327–333; Indian name, Aronhiac, 340; letter from, 206, 207; message from, 212; marriages recorded, 333; name confounded with Bienville, 328; no news from, 123; reports from Hurons, 212; set up tablet, 330, 331.
Celoron, Pierre Joseph, oldest son of commandant, born at Montreal, 333.
Celoron, Pierre Joseph, 4th son of commandant, 333.
Celoron, Madame, widow, joined Grey Nuns; convent name Sister Marie Catherine Eury Laperelle, 333
Celoron Island, in Detroit river, named after Celoron, 333.
Certificates, issued to travellers, 188; marriage, La Mothe Cadillac and Angelique Furgole, 297; presented for work, 178, 179.
Cettiere (Citiere), Floreut de la, sketch, 17.
Chabert, Louis Thomas, 125. See Joncaire.
Chactas (Choctaws), Maskoutin tribe, destroyed Chickasaw village, 108; made peace with Chickasaws, 147.
ChaSanous, 207. See Shawnese.
Chafery, meaning of, 133, 134.
ChagSamigon Pointe, trade at, 218.
Chain, iron, inventoried, 276.
Chair, 136 years old, gift to museum, 10; inventoried, 269, 271.
Chale, French deserter, 236.
Chalice, inventoried, 267.
Chalifou, Jeanne, mother of Jacques Langlois, 232.
Chambalon, Louis, royal notary, Quebec, witnessed documents, 216, 218–222, 225–228, 231, 232, 249, 250, 253, 254.
Chambly, wood cut for forges, 133.
Chambly, Fort, 291; commanded by Pean, 321; foreigners to be watched, 101; guns asked for, 143; Sabrevois commander at, 13, 313.
Chambly River, land on given Pean, 322.
Champ, Elizabeth, Miss, 773.
Champagne, 255. See Jean Labatut.
Champigny, Bochart de, Intendant Quebec, agreement with, 223; controlled trade, 224; signed document, 225; transferred posts, 222.
Champlain, Lake, N. Y., 312.
Champlain, Lake, Deschaillons sent to, 318; French post to be established, 98; land grants given, 111; land on given Pean, 322.
Chandler, A. F., Coldwater, 757.
Chandler, Albert, Hon., obituary, 756; editor, held offices, 757
Chandler, Franc, Miss, Coldwater, 757.
Chandler, Richard, ensign 4 sub legion, 599, 604; appointed paymaster, 632; date of rank, 612; sketch, 516.
Chandler, Robert, Coldwater, 757.
Chapman, Charles H., Mrs., Sault Ste. Marie, 771.
Chapoton, Jean, surgeon fort, married Marguerite La Jeunesse, 120; early Detroit settler, sketch, 121.
Charlesbourg, 131, 260, 291.
Charlestown, S. C., battle at, 346, 373, 518.
Charlevoix, Pierre Francois Xavier, de, Jesuit, historian cited, 108, 281; escorted by St. Ange, 110; visited Sabrevois, 313.
Charlotte, Eaton Co., 752, 758.
Charon, Charles, *dit* Larose, bought and sold house, 240–245.
Charpe, Jean, afflicted with cancer, 135.
Chartier, —, betrayed faith, 208; disposition of, 182.
Chartres de, Fort, location, 100; report of battle at, 109; stores sent to, 110.
Charvis, 324. See De Noyan.
Chase, —, corporal, on guard, 698.
Chase, Silas, sergeant, courtmartialed, 581.
Chase's History of Haverhill, cited, 318.
Chasuble, inventoried, 268.
Chateauguay de, 324. See Le Moyne.
Chatellerau, French deserter, 236.
Chatham, Edward, ensign, sketch 600, 612.
Chatterton, Floyd M., Lansing, 764.
Chatterton, Mason D., judge, death reported, 7;

first student at Michigan Agricultural College, 764; sketch, 763, 764.
Chaudroniere, Jeanne de Rion, married Simon Dubuson, 191.
Chaumont, Nicholas Augustin Guillet, de, royal notary, sketch, 165.
Chauvin, Gillies, Detroit, voyageur, sketch, 120.
Chazel, —, Sieur de, Intendant New France, sketch, lost at sea, 28.
Chazy River, Pean's land on, 322.
Cheese, price, 582.
Cherokees, Indian tribes, attacked by Belestre, 338; characteristics of, 76; site of old fort, 742.
Chesne Pierre, 121. See La Butte.
Chesne (Chesny, Chene), Pierre, (Pierrot), *dit* La Butte, early Detroit settler, 40, 121; signed complaint against Tonty, 315; witness of inventory, 276, 294, 296.
Chest, surgeon's, inventoried, 274.
Chesterfield, Macomb Co., 771.
Chevalier, Jeanne Marguerite, second wife of Deschamps, 320.
Chevalure, Pointe a la, Fort, 98; foreigners watched, 101; fortifications at, 145; necessity for guns, 143; needs of, 129.
Chevigny, —, Sieur, storekeeper at Fort St. Frederic, 185; character commended, 186.
Chevremont, Charles René, Gaudron, secretary M. de Beauharnois, report, 154; sketch, 153.
Chicachas (Chickachias, Chickasaws, Chocktwas, Flatheads,) 76, 69, 172, 524; allies of Hurons, 151, 163, 182, 196; attacked by Boishebert, 108; at war in Louisiana, 328; burned D'Esgly, 293; characteristics of, 76; deserted villages, 183; enemies of French, 127, 164; expedition against, 169; foes of Hurons, 192; going home, 742; Hurons proposed to remove to, 204; Indians war with, 152, 154, 184, 209, 336; Natchez fled to, 101; peace to be broken with, 189; peace with, 147, 329; pursued by Hurons, 131; sketch, 100; sue for peace, 108, 110; threatened attack from, 202; war with French, 109, 110.
Chicago, Ill., 544, 756, 772, 775; meeting place for expedition, 319; route from Detroit, 67; Mrs. Angell on World's Exposition board, 776.
Chidester, Clara W., Mrs., 753.
Chiefs, Hurons, choose land, 209; killed by Illinois, 281.
Children, education of, 147; pursued by Indians, 202.
Childs, John, artificer, 720; courtmartialed, 648.
Chillicothe, Ohio, 502.
Chimneys, ordered built, 650; when swept, 729.
China, inventoried, 295.
China, Pres. Angell Minister to, 776.
Chinese, found on Missouri river, 307.
Chippewas, (Saulteurs, Ojibways, Sauteux, Pauoirigoueiouhak), accused of treachery, 182; at Detroit, 190, 195; attacked Sioux, 181; chiefs at Ft. Wayne, 734; council held, 205; desire peace, 736; feared by Hurons, 183, 200, 202; foes of Sioux, 51; given as hostage to French, 126; given belt by Hurons, 152; governor's message to, 203; location, 108; of River Au Sable, 151; peace attempts with Hurons, 182; replace Hurons at Detroit, 197
Chippewa Co., memorial report, 762.
Chisels, inventoried, 269, 270.
Chocktaws, (Chickasaws,) friendly, or how distinguished, 524.
Chocolate, prices, 582.
Chodillon, Charlotte, wife of Jean Berte, 244.
Choret, Joseph, property of, 229, 230.
Chouaguen, (Choueghen, Chovagnen, Oswego), 51, 74; brandy trade at, 102, 172; dangerous to Hurons, 205; English retreat from, 99; Indians take furs to, 208; (Oswego) trade at, 95.
Chouin, Jean Baptiste, *dit* Belair, bought house, 255.
Christmas day, arrival of army, 502; how celebrated by army, 575, 664;
Christmas, H. J., Mrs., Hastings, 748.
Christy, Jacob, private, 657; courtmartialed, 519, 520.
Chrystler's Field, battle referred to, 394.
Church, Frank, automobile ride, 768.
Church, James, acquitted of desertion, 605.
Church of the Assumption, at Sandwich, 340.
Church of the Savior, 297; baptism at, 300.
Church records, St. Anne's, 266.
Church St. Louis, at Montreal, 333.
Ciborium, inventoried, 267.
Cigne, Pomme de, Foxes leave, 123. See Pomme de Cigue.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 398, 742, 745, 758, 776; first president, David Zeiglar, 348; intoxication at, 429; prices, 582; prices regulated by, 615; soldiers go for riot, 460; store at, 510, 519; village of, 413, 485; Wayne's troops at, 502.
Citadel, repaired, 721, 723.
Citizens, reply to Intendant, 40. See also settlers.
Claiborne (Clayborne), Ferdinand Leigh, ensign, 484; lieutenant, 598; sketch, 629.
Claike, William, lieutenant, 482. See Lieutenant William Clark.
Clark, E. A., Mrs., White Cloud, 748.
Clark, George Rogers, 449.
Clark, J. Roland, Mrs., Grand Rapids, 753.
Clarke, George, courtmartialed, 485.
Clark, John, lieutenant colonel, resignation accepted, 518.
Clark (Clarke), John, major, 3 sub legion, 344, 351, 353, 357, 372, 375; lieutenant colonel, 481; orders soldier executed, 360; president courtmartial, 399–401, 403; resigned, 599; sketch, 350.
Clark, Thomas, General, 629.
Clark (Clarke, Claike), William, lieutenant 4 sub legion, 417, 482; commanding special detachment, 643; discoverer of northwest, 629; sketch, 449; thanked by Gen. Wayne, 507.
Clarkson, Jeremiah, courtmartialed, 369.
Clary, M., captain, 700, 701. See Captain McClary.
Claveaux, Sieur Des., French officer, witness to quarrel, 311.
Claw, iron, inventoried, 271, 275.
Clay, James, captain, date of rank, 514; pro-

moted lieutenant, 473, 478; resigned, 629; sketch, 466.
Clayborne, Ferdinand L., 629. See Ferdinand Claiborne.
Clayton, James L., (I,) surgeon, resigned, 517, 671; sketch, 482.
Cleanliness, ordered in camp, 427.
Clerks, more necessary, 167; reduced by new methods, 177.
Clermont, 262.
Cleveland Cliff Iron Co., gift to museum, 10.
Cleveland, Ohio, 757.
Climate of Detroit recommended, 79.
Cloth, inventoried, 258, 274, 275; price of, 75; trade in at Oswego, 74; hemp, used as money, 238.
Clothes, for Judith Cadillac, 251; regulated according to time of service, 525; report made of those wanting, 484.
Clothier-general, reports no clothing, 662.
Clothing, board to inspect, 487, 573; care of demanded, 425; for Sunday review, 437; for troops, how obtained, 643; given troops, 398, 662, 691, 697, 705; inventoried, 295, 296; issued to officers, 524; not received by soldiers, 684; provided by commandant, 36, 37; received at Montreal, 178; repaired, 549; sent to different forts, 663; troops equipped with one year's, 651.
Cloverdale, Barry Co., 749.
Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., 751.
Coadjutor, instructions to missionary, 102; respect for, 90; suppression of liquor trade, 103.
Coat, demanded by Mikanak, 337; deserter ordered to pay for, 641; turned used as punishment, 457.
Cobb, George C., vice president for Bay Co., 755.
Cobb, Howell, ensign, sketch, 484; lieutenant, 599.
Cobtrion, 40. See Joseph de Marsac.
Cochran, John, courtmartialed, 436, 437.
Cochran, Samuel, lieutenant, charged with ill treating soldiers, 401; sketch, 386.
Cockman, —, sergeant in Captain Cook's company, 413.
Codere, La Cayade, La Violette, 166. See Cadere.
Coeffier, Antoine, accused of stabbing, 135.
Coffee, prices, 582.
Coffin, John Gorham, sur. mate, sketch, 602.
Coffman, C., Coldwater, business man, 761.
Coif, meaning of, 295, 296.
Coins, gift to museum, 10.
Colbreth, —, sergeant, reimbursed for goods stolen, 647.
Coldwater, Branch Co., 756–762.
Cole, Hugh, South Carolina, promoted ensign, 517.
Cole, William, private, courtmartialed, 699; declined commission, 598, 602.
Colet (Collet), Mathieu Benoit, Sieur, Procureur General, New France, 54.
Collagan, John, private, employed as waiter, 688.
Collar, horse, inventoried, 276.
Colleges and schools, see Academic, Philadelphia; Albion, Michigan, formerly Spring Arbor; Brown University; Dental, Michigan; Dental, Ohio; Industrial, Michigan; Jesuit, Quebec; Michigan Agricultural; Michigan U. of M.; Olivet, St. Sulpice.
College fraternity, 777. See Alpha Delta Phi.
Collester, James N., pioneer Barry Co., obituary, 748.
Collin, name of horse, 276.
Collins, C. L., Bay City, 755.
Collins, C. L., Mrs., Bay City, 755.
Colonial Co., 225. See company of the colony.
Colonial History of New York, quoted, 329.
Colonists. See settlers.
Colony. See also Canada and New France.
Colony, benefited by Tonty's services, 48; powder in, Cadillac sends powder to 20; convents, 91; dangers from English trade, 87; Detroit its center, 129, 130; Indians claimed land of, 15; land grants in, 111; licenses in, 78; pay of soldiers, 177; protection of, 143; remote from Detroit, 38; report of conditions, 73–85, 90–104; settlements near Detroit, 55; strengthened by Huron removal, 200, 201; term of commandants, 146; trade in, 55–58; trade with Louisiana, 139; trouble with Indians, 184.
Colony New —, New France, 261.
Colorado, 778.
Colors, for sub legion, described, 385, 674, 675.
Colton, Henry, private, tried and acquitted, 658.
Columbus, route ordered for soldiers, 384.
Coman, John, promoted sur. mate, 577.
Combs, wooden, inventoried, 258, 273.
Come, Pierre, *dit* Lajeunesse, bought house, 247, 248.
Commandants at Detroit, see biographies, 303–341; charged with expenses of post, 160, 176; forbidden trade, 87, 224, 316; granted monopoly of trade, 11, 36, 37; Hurons demand new one at Detroit, 53; letter from, 67; permanent asked for Detroit, 161; persecution of Le Roy, 22; supported by garrison, 86; term of office, 146, 324, 328, 334.
Commandant at Point Loutre, watch ordered, 145.
Commandant of the Miamis, proposed to move their village, 51.
Commander in chief. See Generals Wayne and Wilkinson.
Commissary, drew up receipt, 174.
Commissary, duties of, 167.
Commission, given to Cadillac, Mayor of Castelsarrasin, 298.
Commissioner to adjust wrongs, 12; sent to Detroit, 13, 14, 16.
Commissions granted to Indians by English, 135; issued to officers, 434; see officers in Wayne's army.
Committee nominating named, 2.
Commodities, necessary at Detroit, 44.
Communion cloth, inventoried, 268.
Co. of the colony, debt to, 248; gave gratuities at Detroit, 224; given Detroit and Fort Frontenac, 222, 223; obtained trade monopoly, 18; paid for furs, 249; payments, how made, 224; received trade at Detroit, 223; relinquished

Detroit, 27; secretary of, 232; succeeded Beaver Co. at Detroit, 33; succeeded by Cadillac, 34.
Company of the Indies, discontinued trade, 132; sent powder, 90; surrendered Louisiana, 89; trade of, 130, 133.
Comptant, Jean, bought house, 256, 257.
Comtois, Frederic Coudin, de, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Concession, asked for La Fontaine, 187; Cadillac's annulled by King, 18, 29, 46; Cadillac asks for reinstatement, 20, 30; given settlers, 113; granted by Cadillac, 11, 23; King refuses land, 37; list sent, 111, 120; made on trade, 36; new ones granted, 22, 31, 34, 35; owned by settlers, 44; part taken from Pean, 322; ratified by King, 128; sub-let, 56; Cadillac reinstated, 26.
Concord, battle of, 374.
Confessional, inventoried, 269.
Congress, gave appropriation for recruiting, 591; gave sword to Col. Meigs, 642; granted liberal pay to soldiers, 595; notified of Burgoyne's capture, 348; pensioned Major Tousard, 597; promoted Rudolph, 385; regulated Indian trade, 590; rule regarding officer's rank, 377; thanked legion, 575.
Conklin, Edward, private, courtmartialed, 642.
Conklin, James, private, courtmartialed, 642.
Connecticut, 516.
Connelly, —, ordered on march, 657.
Connelly, Robert, private, tried and acquitted, 658.
Connelly (Connolly), Thomas, private, 720; courtmartialed, 458, 459.
Conner, Lydia, courtmartialed, 707–709.
Conner, Timothy, courtmartialed, 359.
Conner, Virgil, member 21st Michigan infantry, 765.
Connor, Aaron, 743-745.
Connor, David, 520.
Connett, James, private, courtmartialed, 613.
Constantin, Marie Anne, married Pierre Hamel, 187.
Constantin, Pierre, Sieur, major of troops, sketch, 187.
Constantinople, Turkey, 776.
Contested elections, quoted, 344.
Contracts, 215–266; regarding marriage, 73, 310.
Contrecoeur, —, ensign, accompanied Louvigny to Mackinac, 319.
Convent of Ursulines, nun's home for Cadillac's daughters, 250.
Conway's Cabal, quoted, 348.
Cook, Emma, Aurelius, married John A. Barnes, 763.
Cook, John, captain riflemen, 2 sub legion, 374, 407, 460, 482, 499, 581, 587, 685; president courtmartial, 545, 603–605; rank determined by lottery, 417, 448; sketch, 370.
Cook, Sadie R., Mrs., 753.
Coon, corporal, detailed in commissary department, 585.
Coon, Phoebe F., married Lucas Joseph, 759.
Copper, displayed at Mackinac, 83; explorations for, 778; found at Lake Superior, 84; smelted by Fire Nations, 67.
Copperas, inventoried, 273.
Corey, Penn, 761.
Corn, abandoned by Indians, 196; destroyed, 546, 548; extent of fields, 543; for food, 69, 83; for troops, 359, 551, 569, 573, 649; found in barrel, 258; inventoried, 257; lost by Hurons, 163; plenty, 552; price of, 42, 58; prospects of obtaining, 542; scarcity of, 43, 102, 134, 319; settlers raise little at Detroit, 41; supplied to Fox Indians, 82.
Cornman, John, surgeon, resigned, 671.
Cornwall, England, 771.
Coron, Francois, Sieur, royal notary, sketch, 117
Corrington, 597. See Covington.
Cortemanche, 234. See Courtemanche.
Cosse, part of Le Mans bishoprick, 135.
Coste, Jean Baptiste, transaction with, 230.
Costebelle, M. De, death reported, 292.
Council, Indian, held at Detroit, 151–154; held at Detroit with Cadillac, 235–236; held at Montreal with Cadillac, 286, 287; held at Orange, 184; held by Hurons to choose lands, 209; regarding peace with Foxes, 105; regarding Tonty, 50; with Beauharnois, 52, 190, 191, 205; with French. 156; with other tribes, 50, 209; with Wayne, 640.
Council, King's, Cadillac's rights at Detroit, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 106, 111–129, 213; receive Boishebert's map, 142; reduce appropriation for nuns, 91.
Countersign, one given troops, 360, 361, 363–368, 370, 371, 378–396, 398–401, 404–407, 409–416, 419–427, 429, 430, 432; signification of, 358; time given denoted, 500.
Counue, —, complained of Tonty, 315.
Couq, Marguerite, wife of Jean Fafard, 260.
Coureur de bois, debts of, 78; led against Indians, 309; restriction necessary, 143.
Cournoyer, Sieur Hertel de, lieutenancy asked for, 292.
Courtemanche, (Cortemanche, Coutemanche,) de Sieur de Tilly, de Repentigny, 234. See Repentigny.
Court house, log, at Mt. Clemens, 770.
Court of inquiry, asked for by Captain Brock, 554; asked for by Lieutenant Marks, 608; asked for by Captain Price, 565; asked for by officers, 462; dissolved, 608.
Courtmartial military court for trial of prisoners, held from pages 346–733.
Courtmartial, Col. Hamtramck sees necessity for, 739; how composed, 437; members ordered to do duty, 630; orders revised, 646.
Courval, Louis-Jean Poulin, Sieur de, Counsellor Seigneur de Nicolet, sketch, 134.
Courville, Ignace, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Coutemanche De, 292. See De Courtemanche.
Covague de, 97. See De Couague.
Covert, J. N., Carlton, 748.
Covert, Peter, Mrs., Barry pioneer, death reported, 748.
Covington (Corrington), Leonard, cornet, dragoons, 633; date of resignation, 670; died of wounds received at Chrystler's Field, 394; military promotions, 480, 597; sketch, 394.
Cowead, John, 401. See Anthony Smith.

Cowhide, inventoried, 258.
Cowles, Albert E., judge, gift to museum, 10.
Cowles, F. M., presented bouquets, 4.
Cows, inventoried, 276; price of, 42, 315.
Cox, David, discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Cox, James N., Col. Assistant Adjutant General, gave definition of military terms, 358.
Cox, William, ensign, 516; date of rank, 601; lieutenant, resigned, 670.
Coyle, William, armorer, courtmartialed, 583, 584.
Crab Orchard, on road to Philadelphia, 741, 742.
Craft's minute men, at Concord and Lexington, 374.
Craig, Isaac, dep. quartermaster general, at Pittsburg, 655; major, 352, 357, 363, 384; sketch, 347.
Craig (Craige), Robert, lieutenant, 3d battalion rifles, 481; killed in action at Fort Recovery, 417; rank decided by lottery, 448; recruiting, 436; sketch, 417.
Craig's History Pittsburg, quoted, 347, 351.
Cramer, Peter, Pentwater, death reported, 748.
Cramp irons, inventoried, 276.
Crary, John, money refunded to, 369.
Crauford, John, 482. See John Crawford.
Crawford (Crauford), John, captain riflemen, 4 sub legion, 376; commandant at Fort Fayette, 482; sketch, 377.
Crawford, Riley C., Rev., pronounced benediction, 4; read poem, 3.
Crawford, Seth, company tailor, reported sick, 688.
Creaton, Captain, 727. See Captain Greaton.
Creaton, Patrick, private, courtmartialed, 453.
Crecy, city of France, 120, 323.
Creigh, Samuel, had store at Cincinnati, 519; to be reimbursed by soldiers, 520.
Cremer, Lieutenant, 726. See Lieutenant Kremer.
Cresap, Michael, captain, life quoted, 539.
Cretel, Paul Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Cristinaux (Crees), Algonquin tribe, location, 143; enemies of Sioux, 144.
Crocker, William, armorer, courtmartialed, 583, 584; pardoned, 593.
Croghan, George, deputy to Sir William Johnson, examined Bellestre, 338.
Croisille, Sieur de, wounded, 125.
Cromwell (Crowell), (Elwine Elivine), courtmartialed, 563; sentence remitted, 563.
Cronkite, Dewey, Rev., Grand Rapids, held funeral service, 775.
Cross, Joseph, private, courtmartialed, 643; sentence remitted, 649.
Cross, wooden, inventoried, 269.
Crosson, James, private, courtmartialed, 519.
Crowbar, inventoried, 267.
Crowell, Elivine, 563. See Elivine Cromwell.
Crowell, Rhoda, married Wellington S. Southworth, 760.
Crown flowers, inventoried, 268.
Crown Point, 148. See Fort St. Frederic.
Crucifix, inventoried, 268, 272.
Cudworth, Nathaniel, lieutenant, date of rank, 602; sketch, 598.
Cugnet, Francoise Etienne, sketch, 89.
Cuillerier, Jean, widow, married Belestre, 317.
Cuillerier, Marie Anne, married Pierre La Butte, 121.
Culberson, —, Mr., appointed flour inspector, 593.
Culbert, Skiverton, courtmartialed, 380.
Culver, Nellie R., Mrs., Mason, 763.
Cumberland mountains, 742.
Cumberland River, 741, 743.
Cummings (Cummins), John, captain 1 sub legion, 387, 402, 489; dismissed, 373; recruiting in Pennsylvania, 481; sketch, 373.
Cumont, Viscount de, committee on nomination, 301.
Cunningham, Robert, infamous character, 622.
Cup, china, inventoried, 258.
Cupboard, inventoried, 269.
Curés, regarding marriage contracts, 73.
Curot (Curaux), Martin, Sieur, sketch, 179.
Curry comb, inventoried, 276.
Curtis, Emeline, Mrs., married Levi Barnhart, 747.
Cusick, John, private, courtmartialed and acquitted, 519.
Cushing, (Cushion, Cushon,) Thomas Humphrey, captain 2 sub legion, 481; major, date of rank, 514; promoted major, 466; prisoner, sketch, 374.
Cushion (Cushon), T. H., captain. See Thomas Humphrey Cushing.
Cushions, pin, inventoried, 268, 269.
Cusson, Michel, married Antoine Adhemar, 116.
Customs, French, marriage, 260, 261; Indian, regarding the dead, 51, 152, 191, 281.
Custos, —, M., political counsellor, 300.
Cutler, Philo D., Ionia, 765.
Cutler, Theresa, Mrs., death reported, 765.
Cuyahoga River, Ohio, 341.
Cyr, Marie, married Francois Corron, 117.

Dablon, Claude, Jesuit, at Quebec, 277; gives advice on Indian troubles, 280.
D' Adoncour, Sieur, 291. See Adoncour D'.
Daglish, Mary Ann, married Judge Albert Miller, 755.
D' Aigremont, —. See Aigremont D'.
Daillebout, Louise Catherine, married De Noyan, 325.
Daine, —, Sieur, granted land warrant, 111.
Daingerfield (Dangerfield), William, ensign, 2 sub legion, 479, 483, 516; resigned, 568; sketch, 466.
Dakota, 777.
Dalcho (Dalche), Frederick, lieutenant artillery, acting paymaster, 654–656; promoted lieutenant, 517, 601; resigned, 670; sketch, 515.
Dales, F., sur. mate, staff, 482.
Dallas Center, Iowa, 771.
Dalrymple, obsolete tactics, 473.
Dané, Marie, M'lle, mother of Angelique Furgole, 297.
Daneau, Jacques, Pierre, Sieur de Muy, French

officer, commandant at Detroit, member St. Louis, Governor of St. Joseph, biography, 334, 335; sketch, 132.
Daneau (D' Aneau), Nicholas, Sieur de Muy, Governor of Louisiana, member St. Louis, died at Havana, 334, 335; discovered plants, 335.
Dangerfield, Wm., 466. See Wm. Daingerfield.
D' Argenteuil, 236. See Argenteuil, D'.
Darke Co., Ohio, 438.
Dartaguiette, M., 127. See Artaguiette D'.
D' Auteuil, 223. See Auteuil D.'
David, Therese, 243. See Therese Davit.
Davidson, George Lee, ensign, 484.
Davidson, Samuel, ensign, 3 sub legion, 449; promoted lieutenant, 515; sketch, 418.
Davidson, William, ensign, rank decided by lottery, 484; lieutenant, resigned, 394; sketch, 384.
Davis, Benjamin F., elected treasurer, 3; report, 9.
Davis, Daniel, private, 1st dragoons, courtmartialed and pardoned, 493.
Davis, David, Dr., appointed hospital storekeeper, post surgeon, sketch, 653; sur. mate, 534.
Davis, James, courtmartialed, 381, 415.
Davis, Samuel, corporal, 4 sub legion, on detached service, 644;
Davison, Macomb Co., 771.
Davit, Terresse, married Jacob de Marsac, 243.
Dawson, John, farmer, Barry Co., 748.
Dawson, John, Mrs., death reported, 748.
Day, —, a tinman, on extra duty, 407.
Day, John E., read papers at meeting, 3, 4.
Day, Leonard, private, 634.
Dayles, Captain, 430. See Captain Thomas Doyle.
Dayton, Horatio R., lieutenant, sketch, 598, 602.
Dayton, Jonathan, purchased Ohio lands, 746.
Dead, army ceremonies for, 548.
Dearborn Fort, built by Captain Whistler by hand work, 519.
Dearborn, Wayne Co., retreat at, 752.
Debergére, French officer, Fort Pontchartrain, 235.
De Butts (Debuttes), Henry, captain, 4 sub legion, 471, 476, 482, 485, 490, 494, 495, 496, 592, 597, 603, 632; appointed aid de camp, signed orders, 347, 349–353, 355, 356, 358–368, 370–372; preferred charges, 441, 442; purchased vessel, 739; sketch, 347.
Decaillière, 225. See Callieres.
De Camet (Lamet), 299. See Camet De.
De Chaillon, 125. See Deschaillons.
De Couage (De Covague), —, Sieur, 97.
De Covagne, 97. See De Couage.
Deed, first given to Detroit land, 297.
Deer hide, parchment, inventoried, 258.
Deer horns, mounted, gift to museum, 10.
Defeat, causes of St. Clair's, 342.
Defiance Co., Ohio, 573.
Defiance Fort, 549, 551, 553, 554, 556, 691, 693; artillery sent to, 687; clothing sent to, 663; description, 573; dragoons sent to, 682; garrison to be supplied, 559; headquarters Wayne's army, 551–553; money due at, 684; ordered strengthened, 551; reinlistment at, 609; scarcity of supplies, 559; trade established, 559; troops sent to, 665; wounded carried to, 548.
De Fleury, Marie Claire, married Taschereau, 165.
Dejordy (De Jordy, —), Sieur, honors asked for, 293.
Delaforest, 237. See La Forest de.
De Lamberville, 281. See Lambertville de.
Delamothe (De La Mothe). See Cadillac.
Delany, —, corporal, courtmartialed, 710.
Delashman, sergeant, struck by private, 485.
Delaware, 517.
Delawares, Indian tribe, 640; camp of, 542; influenced by McKee, 734; refused provisions, 738.
Delery, 97. See Lery de.
Delestaige, 226. See Estaige de la.
Delhubert, —, King's counsellor, 220.
Delille, —, M., inventory, 294.
Delino, Marie Genevieve Martin, married Caspar Adhermar de l'Antagniac, 54, 317.
Delisle, 40. See Francois Bienvenue.
Deloriers, 246. See Jean Ferlan.
Delorme, 296. See Francois Fafar.
Delorme, Louis, 28. See Fafard.
Delorme, Marie Magdelaine, 263. See Marie Magdelaine Fafard.
Delpeets, —, M., sincere magistrate, 300.
Demeul, —, witness, 266.
Demiard (pints), inventoried, note, 258.
Demier, Christopher, private, dragoons, on detailed service, 602.
Demlar (Demlen), George, lieutenant artillery, 1 sub legion, 601; sketch, 478.
Demlin, Lieutenant, 478. See Demlar.
Demoulin, Charlotte Savaria (Sanaria), bought house, 241, 257.
Demoulin, Jacques, *dit* Filis, sold house, 241, 256.
De Muy, Jacques, 334. See Daneau.
Denaison, George. See George Dennison.
Deniau, Cherubin, Recollet priest at Detroit, witness, 277.
Denis, Marie Charlotte, married de Ramazay, 141.
Denis, Peter, died at Quebec, 303.
Dennison (Denaison), George, courtmartialed, 358; acquitted, 359.
Denonville, Jacques, René de Brisay, Marquis de, Governor of Canada, 280; ordered investigation, 311.
Densmoor, 598. See Dinsmore.
Dental Register, oldest dental paper in the world, 776.
Department, medical, publicly thanked by Gen. Wayne, 659.
Depin, 246. See René Lemoine.
Depre, Joseph, M., adjoined Charon, 240.
Derane, Lavale, Sieur, arrested deserters, 234, 235; house in Detroit, 264.
Dermont, Anne Meldrum, obituary, 772.
Dermont, Robert, druggist Detroit, married Anne Meldrum Johnson, 772.

Deroche, 47. See Jacob de Marsac.
Derome, Marie Benigue, married Charles Rene Gaudron Chevremont, 153.
Deronte La, Joseph, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Derring, Andrew, attempt to defraud discharged soldier, 586.
Desbergeres, French captain, 311.
Deschaillons (Dechaillons), Jean Baptiste, de St. Ours, French officer, accompanied Louvigny to Mackinac, 319; appointed commandant at St. Joseph, 319; at Fort Frontenac, 149; commandant at Quebec, 320; commanded against Foxes, 122, 123, 125; commanded by Beauharnois, 66; defense against English, 148; declines command at Detroit, 65; Indian name —Isokenesta, 340; misfortunes of, 118; powder delivered to, 64; replaced Alphonse Tonty at Detroit, 64; sent to Lake Champlain, 318.
Deschaillons, —, Madame, carried on trade, 319.
Deschaillons, Roch de, 321. See St. Ours.
D' Eschambault, 63. See Gorgendiere.
Deschamps, 141. See Boishebert.
Deschamps, Jean Baptiste, Francois, father of Boishebert, 320.
Desclavaux, 311. See Claveaux.
Deserters, came from British camp, 554, 555; how punished, 358, 702, 715; list, 353, 739; pay stopped, 386; reimburse public for time, 641; reward offered for, 387; tried and convicted by Cadillac, 306.
Desertion, causes, 408; general of soldiers, 342; great number of, 351; guarded against, 188; three soldiers reported, 553.
Desgly, —, Sieur, major at Three Rivers, 292; cross of St. Louis asked for, note, 293.
De Sheldon, (De Shildon,) Henry, private, court-martialed, 402, 403, 485.
Deshetres, Antoine, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Deshetres, Louis Antoine, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Desmarsac, 40. See Joseph Marsac.
Desmeloises, —, French officer, witness to quarrel, 311.
Des Moines, Iowa, size, 772.
Des Moines River, Sacs and Foxes on, 323.
Desmoulins, Jacques, *dit* Philis, sketch, 46, 120.
Desnoiers, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Desnoyelles, Joseph, Col. Crecy, France, 120, 323.
Desnoyelles (Noyelles des), Nicholas Joseph, captain marine, commandant at Detroit, member St. Louis, 133, 136, 138, 163, 177; attempts to pacify Hurons, 182, 192, 194, 196, 199; biography, 323, 324; commanded expedition against Foxes, 119, 122, 130–133, 323; conveyed belts to Governor, 192; failure of expedition, 74; forbade powder and guns to Indians, 153; Governor sends presents for Hurons, 191, 195; Indian council at his house, 151; Indians gave belt to, 152; Indian name, Nandetanion, 340; meets Indians at Sandusky, 163, 164; not favored by King as commandant, 145; provide expenses of post, 140; report Indian trouble, 154, 169; sketch, 120; succeeded at Detroit by Noyan, 157.
Despatches, sent to Philadelphia, 741.
Desquerac, —, captain of French company, 311.
Desrochers, 40. See Joseph Marsac.
Desruisseau, (Desruisseaux), 40. See Trotier.
Detachment. See troops.
De Tonty, 254. See Tonty.
Detroit, 21, 43, 121, 122, 127, 172, 174, 189, 254, 293, 297, 304, 319, 546, 737, 739, 754, 758, 767, 770–772, 777, 778.
Detroit, for commandants see Bellestre, Beranger, Boishebert, Bourgmont, Cadillac, Celoron, Danneau, Deschaillons, Desnoyelles, Dubuisson, La Forest, Le Moine, Louvigny, Noyan, Pean, Sabrevois, Tonty, Detroit rulers, 303–340; animals graze all the year, 24; Burton's, C. M., knowledge of, 6; Cadillac's route, 320; climate commended, 58; condition, 29, 113, 138, 146, 288; death sentence passed on deserters, 236; Deschaillons declines command of, 65; Detroit and Dexter railroad, 777; distance from Quebec, 29; early, views of shown, 4; excessive prices, 43, 75; first legislature, 757; free trade a benefit, 140; Grand Haven, Milwaukee railroad, 777; history of founding of, 18–28, 73–84, 215–277; how reached, 320, 750; Madame Vaudreuil petitions for new commandant, 54; marriage contracts, 260–263, 265, 266; no early Jesuits there, 63; object of settlement, 61, 70, 85, 86, 163; permanent commandant awarded, 161; register of baptisms at, cited, 311; St. Anne Church, 64, 261; for Detroit streets see Forts, Griswold, Jefferson, Rancoutre, Randolph, St. Anne, St. Francois, St Joachim, St. Louis, St. Pierre; styled village, 331, 335; term for commandant, 324.
Detroit under French regime; Cadillac's claims, 11, 19–37, 106, 111, 112, 213, 214; estate at, 13, 26, 27, 31, 213; inventory, 21, 31, 34, 267–277, 1; Cadillac reinstated at, 26, 27; commanded by Cadillac, 213, 215, 221, 225, 227–229, 231, 235, 255, 288, 303–305; Founder of Detroit, name for Cadillac, 251; attacked by Miamis, 51; attacked by Ottawas, 69; condition of Indian affairs, 195–202, 285, 286; council held at, 190–195; Fox indians surrender, 105; Hurons not settle, 169; Hurons, removal from, 203–207; Hurons return to, 212; Indians claimed lands, 15; Indians fought English, 338; Indians visit Quebec, 208; missionaries sent to, 63, 74, 290, 291; trouble with Indians, 100, 148, 150, 154–157, 180–182, 307, 319, 326; conveyances of land at Detroit, 111–115, 120, 121, 138–140, 259; documents signed at, 234–248, 256–267, 276, 277, 294, 296, first land conveyance in, 297; lands cleared around for defense, 26, 36; land grants confirmed at, 128–130; property at seized by Vaudreuil, 25; amount of Cadillac's rental, 23; a necessity, 46, 47, 76, 77, 79, 87, 88, 129, 130, 136, 137, 163; built at Detroit by Cadillac, 106, 251; cared for by Company Colony, 223; post commended, 74, 316; discontent at, 17, 62, 315; established, 33, 72, 98, 106, 107, 215, 304; expenses, 19, 30, 37, 47, 53, 60, 87, 140, 160, 211, 261, 314; expenses borne by Tonty, 40, 59; fishery established, 95; Indians fear, 164; Jesuits fled to French, 153; law officers hard to find, 92; mill necessary, 26, 32, 35; need of supplies, 330; no profit to commandant, 158;

Noyan asks to command, 82; only post expenses paid by commandant, 47, 66; pay of garrison, 165, 168, 176; selection of commandant, 13, 145, 318; size of garrison, 81, 322; strengthened, 71, 328; surrendered by Bellestre, 339; Tonty recalled, 52, 53; Tonty reconstructed fort, 314.
Detroit settlers, abandoned by, 20, 140; asks rights, 38; Cadillac's, 106; complained of Tonty, 15, 16, 23, 52, 53; difficulties of trade, 16, 43, 55, 57, 159; dues on boats, 28; forbidden trade at Detroit, 37, 40, 42, 44, 45; granted licenses and concessions, 11, 20, 41, 78, 81, 112, 113, 128, 136, 138, 161; illicit trade of Indians, 95; land culture encouraged, 58, 79, 112; list of, 40, 332; necessity for horses, 103, 104; property seized, 12; repaired mill jointly with Tonty, 24, 32; restrictions against French soldiers, 145, 148, 188; right to mill, 25; sent to Fort Chartres, 109, 110; soldiers become, 139; standing of, 14, 46; suffer from trade restrictions, 56, 77.
Detroit trade 28, 41–43, 50, 75, 79, 83, 86, 162; Indian trade necessary to, 315; licenses for trade, 86, 157–160; proposed free trade, 50, 85; regulating brandy trade, 75; set up free trading, 60; Tonty promises free trade, 314.
Detroit, in connection with Wayne's army: Captured by British, 335, 336, 339, 341, 503, 734; first soldier to enter after evacuation, of British, 363; Fort Le Noult located at, 715; Fort Wayne at, 562; Col. Hamtramck takes possession, 734; D' Etroit, headquarters Wayne's army, 697–733; Indian conference at, 558; militia success, 547; rebuilt by Sabrevois, 312; soldiers discharged at, 502; troops sent to, 740;
Detroit rulers, by C. M. Burton, 303–340; quoted, 11-13, 17, 38, 74, 114, 115, 118, 132, 142, 182.
Detroit under Cadillac, quoted 38, 40, 120 121.
Detroit river, 339; Celoron Island in, 323; site of Huron mission, 63.
Detroit streets, see Fort, Griswold, Jefferson, Rancontre, Randolph, St. Anne, St. Francois, St. Joachim, St. Louis, St. Pierre.
Deverier, —, French officer, at Detroit, 246.
Devin, —, lieutenant, detailed at Greenville, 537.
Dewey, John W., reminiscences by, 3, 4.
Dexter, railroad to Detroit, 777.
Diamond Island Station, 743–745.
Diary, kept by Verendrye, 143.
D' Iachetanon River, 210.
Dickenson (Dickinson), Joseph, captain, 2d battalion infantry, 479, 490.
Dickerson, —, Lieutenant, resigned, 602.
Dieppe, home of Le Moyne, 324.
Diermont, John, 616. See John Dinmont.
Dieskau, Baron, attack on English, 332.
Dinau, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Dinmont (Diermont), John, private, artillery courtmartialed, 615, 616; returned to duty, 617.
Dinsmore (Densmore, Dismore), Silas, sergeant, death reported, 598; sketch, 452.
Directors, Company Colony, 222, 223; approved missionaries for Detroit, 291.
Discharges, regulations of, 666.
Disco, Macomb Co., 769.
Dishes, inventoried, 272.
Distemper, prevention, 410.
Divin (Diven), William, ensign, acting adjutant and quartermaster, 364, 366, 482; acting captain, 414; acting major, 659; brought charges, 432, 433, 596; courtmartialed, 473, 474; life attempted, 352, 355; officer of the day, 406, 416, 419, 423, 425–427; plea for Hamilton, 356; reported sick, 428; sketch, 346.
Dixon, Stafford (Sankey), sergeant, courtmartialed, 457; sketch, 456.
Dizier, Michel (Michael), neighbors, 237, 259.
Doctors, report of wounded, 548.
Dodge, Jennie, Ypsilanti, married Edwin H. Whitney, 765.
Dog, bit Indian, 306; Indian term of derision, 152; inventoried, 258; killed by Indians, 202; used for food, 127.
Dold (Doldt), Samuel, ensign, 4 sub legion, 599, 694; date of rank, 612; liberated from arrest, 639; sketch, 516.
Dolly, Michael, courtmartialed, 486.
Domain, around Fort St. Frederic, 156; cultivated, 27; lands controlled by Cadillac, 22, 23, 26, 30–36; re-annexed, 93; steward, 111.
Domicile, house used for, 17.
Donaldson, Ezekiel, private, courtmartialed, 550, 551; discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Donaldson, George, courtmartialed, 405.
Donally, William, courtmartialed, 380.
Donegal, Moville Co., Ireland, 772.
Donkey, inventoried, note, 258.
Door, closet, with paintings reserved, 244; inventoried, 275.
Dorceval, Martin, Sieur, sketch, 136.
Dorchester, Lord, gave Indians presents, 737.
D'Orleans, Phillippe, Regent Louis, XV., sketch, 37.
Doud, Manning, Hastings, 748.
Doud, Serapha, death reported, 749.
Doud, Vivia, death reported, 748.
Dougherty, Patrick, private, courtmartialed, 587, 588.
Doughty, John, major, built Fort Washington, 510.
Douglas, James, alias Spiere, alias Spencer, private, courtmartialed, 431, 520.
Douglass, John, artificer, 632.
Dower, sums reduced, 91.
Dowry, given on marriage, 233, 261, 262.
Doyle, James, private, courtmartialed, 569, 585.
Doyle, Thomas, captain and major, called King Doyle, infantry 1 sub legion, 430, 444, 472, 478, 483, 496, 633, 744; characteristics of, 742; charges against Guion, 375, 637, 742; dangerously wounded, 373; liberated from arrest, 657; president courtmartial, 446, 447, 451, 453, 459, 463, 488, 489, 491; sent to Fort Massac, 742; sketch, 373.
Doyle, Thomas, Mrs., at Louisville, 742; to visit Fort Massac, 744.
Drake, Horton J., death recorded, 757.
Drake, Samuel, ensign, 2 sub legion, 403, 418,

428, 449; courtmartialed, 451, 452; promoted lieutenant, 466, 479, 514; officer of the day, 426, 429; sketch, 364.
Dransey (Dranfy), Peter Anthony, art. and eng., sketch, 629.
Draper, C. Stuart, traveled with Jeffers, 773
Dresses, decorated by Indians, 274; inventoried, 258; of people supposed to be Chinese, 307; of the troops, 675.
Drinkwater, —, lieutenant, deceased, 598; declined commission, 602.
Drought, injured harvests, 94, 102, 134.
Drouillard, Jean Baptiste, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Drum, inventoried, 274.
Drummed out of camp, offenders, 347, 536.
Dry goods, price, 582.
Dubois, Jean Baptiste, contract with Tonty, 313.
Dubuisson, Charles, Regnault, commandant at Detroit, biography, 307, 308; failure of expedition, 74; filled vacancy, 265, 310; witness, 266; wrote history, 307.
Dubuisson, Louise, daughter of commandant, 308.
Dubuisson, Marianne Gabrielle, daughter of commandant, 308.
Dubuisson, Marie Charlotte, daughter of commandant, 308.
Dubuisson, Marie Madeleine, daughter of commandant, 308.
Duburay (Duburoy), Sieur, envoy to Hurons, 206; Indians regard for, 184.
Duburon, —, Sieur, messenger from Governor, 203.
Duburon, Mathurin, sketch, 191.
Duburon, Simon, father of Mathurin, 191.
Duc, M. le., 13.
Duchesneau (Du Chesnau), James, Intendant of New France, 277, 280; conference with Jesuits, 278; letter from, 281–283; trouble with Iroquois, 281.
Dudley, Veloria, married James Gass, 767.
Duffey, blacksmith, 444.
Dufiguier, Louis Fournier, Esquire, major at Fort Pontchartrain, 235, 254; witness, 233, 234, 296.
Dufourd, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Dugué (Duguay, Guay), Pierre, sub-engineer, granted leave of absence, sketch, 112.
Dugué (Duguay, Guay), Sidrac, 112.
Du lude, P., witness, 246.
Du Luth, Daniel Greysolon, brother-in-law Louvigny, 317; captured English, 309.
Duluth, origin of name, 317.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, formerly Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon, 778.
Duncan, —, widow, horse stolen from, 360.
Dunn, George H., cornet, dragoons, 1 sub legion, 487; promoted lieutenant, 465, 477, 513; reported dead, 597; sketch, 394.
Dunnahoo, Joseph, courtmartialed, 688.
Dunneky, Thomas, private, courtmartialed, 461.
Dunning, Josephine A., married George Starr, 761.
Dunning, Nancy B., Mrs., Coldwater, 761.
Dupas Island, 143.
Duplessis, Jean Baptiste, *dit* Gatineau, bought house, 238; clerk at Quebec, 220, 221; commandant at Fort St. Frederick, 185, 186; sketch, 38, 238.
Duplessis, Jean Baptiste, Madame, 221.
Duplessis, Louis, took name of Gatineau, 238; See Gatineau.
Duplessis, Nicholas Gatineau, Seuir, 238. See Gatineau.
Duprat, —, M., political counsellor, committee on nomination, 300, 301.
Dupuis, Antoine, French lieutenant, sale of house, 238; witness at Quebec, 221.
Dupuy, old musketeer, 300; nominated as mayor, 301.
Dupuy (Dupuis), Claude Thomas, Intendant New France, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 33, 36, 40, 48, 64; approved of licenses, 62; enforced trade laws, 65; grant land concessions, 37; ill informed, 18; letter from, 28–33, 55–58, 59–61; letter referred to, 51; prejudiced by Tonty, 25; question of succession, 21; refused Deschaillon's powder, 66; sketch, 18; supports Tonty, 26; Tonty's reply to, 44; treatment of La Marche, 19.
Duquesne Fort, 338. See Pittsburg, Pa.
Durand, Jeanne, wife of Jean Pichon, 235.
Durand (Durant), Louis, voyageur compromise with Cadillac, 215–219.
Durand, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Durantye, —, French leader, captured English, 309.
Durmand, Sieur, de, peace reports, 108.
Dusable, —, refused to help rebuild fort, 312.
Dusenbury, H. B., Detroit, 767.
Dusenbury, Myron J., death recorded, 767.
Dussant, Jean Baptiste, Sieur Seigneur de la Pointe aux Cureus, 232.
Dussant, Marie René, marriage contract of, 232; 233, 234.
Dutch, Jeremiah, corporal, tried and acquitted, 485.
Duval, Louise, married Jean Lacetiere, 72.
Duverier, French officer, Fort Pontchartrain, 235.
Dysinger, D. F., Mrs., 769

Earthquake, at Montreal, 112.
East Nausau, N. Y., 767.
Easton, Ionia Co., 765.
Easton, Pa., 758.
Easttown, Pa., birthplace of Wayne, 343.
Eat, Indian figure of speech, 132.
Eaton, William, captain 4 sub legion, 404, 407, 413, 417, 448, 482; member courtmartial, 463; sketch, 376.
Ebbert, John, 370. See John Elias.
Ecorces river, Cadillac's land on, 318.
Edeline, Louis, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Edgar, Henry, discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Edicts, issued by King, 298–300.
Edinger, Joseph H., gift to museum, 10; paid for relics, 9.
Edmond, Marie Anne, married Mathurin Duburon, 191.
Edmonds, Mrs. James, absence of, 2.

Eel river, Ind., location of Wea village, 74.
Esteve, Pierre, Sieur, *dit* La Jeunesse, granted land, 120.
Eggins, Joshua, courtmartialed, 401–403.
Eggs, price, 42, 315.
Eight (8), represents French letter, note, 201, 218, 340.
Election, held at Castelsarrasin, 300; how conducted, 301; illegal, 344.
Elias, John, alias Ebbert, courtmartialed, 370, 371.
Elliot, —, wounded and prisoner at Charlestown, 346.
Elliott, John, surgeon 1 sub legion, 477, 529.
Elliott, Joseph, lieutenant, artillery, 385,480, 601; commended by Gen. Wayne, 635; preferred charges, 581, 651; sketch, 346.
Ellis, —, deacon, 752.
Ellis, Alma G., married Squire M. Nicholas, 752.
Ellis, Mary, married Lycurgus J. Wheeler, 777.
Ellison, —, Dr., in charge of lottery, 483.
Elmer, Theophilus (Tehopilus), lieutenant, guard, 716, 717, 719, 722, 724, 727, 729, 732; resigned, 602; sketch, 598.
Elmira, N. Y., 770.
Ely, —, Mr., journal sent to, 502.
Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, 762.
Encampment, arrangement of, 532.
Enemy, capture foraging party, 550; decision for peace or war, 544; force of, 546; guards against, 438, 543; necessity for repulse, 439, 512; retreated and left dead, 545; tracks discovered, 539.
England, 751, 755, 771.
English (see also British), 110, 573, 478; claimed Ohio, 330; control south side Lake Ontario, 74; destroyed by Choctas, 108; flag insulted by troops, 546; French prevents trade with Indians, 308; furnished passports, 101; no emigration to Canada, 188; prices attract savages, 138; settlement at Oswego, 51; trade at Albany, 316; trade regarding, 47, 70, 75–77, 85, 86, 88, 98, 103, 132, 208.
Ensign, commission how earned, 519; list and rank of, 611, 612; oldest to supply vacancies of lieutenants, 514; pay, 654; rank determined by lottery, 610; regulations for, 669.
Entatsogo, Huron chief at Falls, 182, 196.
Erb, Fannie, Hastings, 749.
Erb, Florence, Hastings, 749.
Erb, Frank, Hastings, 749.
Erb, Guy, Hastings, 749.
Erb, Henry Madison, obituary, 749.
Erb, Jacob, Baltimore, Barry Co., 749.
Erb, Lucy, Hastings, 749.
Erb, Mary Ann, Mrs., Baltimore, Barry Co., 749.
Erb, May, Hastings, 749.
Erie Canal, route to Michigan, 750.
Erie, Lake, 76, 108, 111, 120, 154, 213, 214, 231, 235, 236, 287, 306, 331, 333, 334; English settled on, 74, 315; Indian battle near, 396; Iroquois control travel, 320; land on owned by Cadillac, 318; residence of English, 75; troops sent to, 330.
Erie, Pa., post of Presque Isle, 450, 479; Wayne died at, 503.
Eschaillons de, 118. See Deschaillons.
Espervanche, L', 291. See Lespervanche.
Espontoons, obsolete word meaning a half pike carried by an officer, 378, 414, 671.
Estaige de la, signed document, 226.
Estene, Marie Madeleine, married Jean Chapoton, 120.
Esteve, *dit* Stebre, or La Jeunesse, Marguerite, married Jean Chapoton, 120.
Sunaeta8asti, Indian name for Boishebert, 340.
Europeans, 307.
Eury, Catherine, 329. See La Parelle.
Evacuation of Detroit, 363.
Evans, Joel, Johnstown, death reported, 749.
Evart, Osceola Co., 767.
Everett, Henry, Mrs., gave exhibition of spinning, 4.
Exchange, of houses, 246, 255.
Expedition, to trace Mississippi, 375.
Eyres hill, troops at, 364, 366, 390.

Facines, ordered for camp, 350.
Fafar (Fafard), Louis, *dit* Delorme, sketch, 28.
Fafard, (Fafar, Fafart, Favard), *dit* Delorme of Bertie, Francois, King's interpreter at Detroit, 260, 262; witness, 261, 265, 266, 294, 296.
Fafard, *dit* Macouse, Jean Baptiste, Detroit emigrant, 332; inhabitant of Batiscant, 260.
Fafard, *dit* Laframbois, Catherine Madeline, married Jean Beranger, 335.
Fafard (Fafar, Fafart), *dit* Delorme, Marie Magdelaine (Marguerite), marriage contract, 260, 263, 265, 266.
Fair, held for sale of goods, 314.
Fairbanks, Samuel Darius, old pioneer Branch, death recorded, 757.
Fairfield, started by Israel Ludlow, 746.
Falaise Louis de Gannes de la Sieur, promised ensigncy, 291.
Falaize, Abbe de, granted gratuity, 114.
Fallen Timbers, battle of, 345–347, 373, 375–377, 394, 396, 634; charge led by Captain Price, 362.
Falls, 192; Lake St. Sacrament (Lake George), 332; probably Niagara, 172; St. Anthony's, 131; St. Louis, near Montreal, 125, 126, 153.
Famine, feared by people, 94.
Fancon, Antoine, priest at Montreal, signs death record, 333.
Fangboner, Daniel, obituary, 767.
Fangboner, George W., Utica, 767.
Farewell, Samuel, suttler, courtmartialed, 536.
Farley, T., sur. mate, 480.
Farmers, agents of Tonty, 60; allowed to sell brandy, 139; allowed to sell products, 314; given trade at post, 77; not to be taxed for Indians, 283; revenues, 60.
Farmers Bank, at Mason, 764.
Farmers, King's, trading of company, note, 283.
Farmersville, Catteraugus Co., N. Y., 754.
Farreau, Anne, married Francois Picard, 40.
Farrill, Joseph, liberated, 555.
Fat, for food, 83; inventoried, 258.
Father, Indian appellation for Governor, or King, 49.

Faulkner, Abraham, Jr., Maryland, ensign, 599, 611; sketch, 516.
Faulkner, William, captain riflemen, 3 sub legion, 350, 351, 354, 358, 375, 404, 440, 459, 460, 473, 481, 495, 496; charges preferred against, 462; preferred charges, 475; resigned, 515; sketch, 349.
Favard, Francois, 261. See Francois Fafard.
Fayette (Lafayette), Fort, 347, 349, 351, 353, 358, 360, 366, 372, 380, 387, 390, 393, 396, 399, 401, 482; commanded by John Crawford, 482; location, 379; signal given from, 363.
Feast, made for Indians, 206.
Feather bed and bolster, inventoried, 276.
Fechoneguen, 283. See La Famine.
Ferguson, Caroline, Mrs., Romeo, 770.
Ferland, Jean, *dit* Deloriers, sold house, 246–248.
Ferland's Historie du Canada, quoted, 323.
Ferle, Grace, Miss, directed school music, 3.
Fero, David, Jr., ensign, 589, 599, 612; sketch, 589.
Ferrandine, signification, 295.
Ferree riviere, mill situated on, 229.
Ferris, James E., years on one farm, 767.
Ferriss, John, corporal, 2 sub legion, courtmartialed, 431.
Festivals, held by Indians, 173, 201; St. Remy, time of, 230.
Fields, James, corporal 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 701, 713, 714.
Fife Lake, Grand Traverse Co., 763.
Figuier du, 235. See Dufiguier.
Files, inventoried, 270.
Filis, 256. See Jacques Demoulin.
Filis, Madame. See Madame Jacques Demoulin.
Findley, James, licensed trader, 615.
Fine, against Young Pean, 322.
Finery, meaning of, 133, 134.
Fines, how applied, 104.
Finney, Byron, gave reminiscences, 3; member nominating committee, 2.
Fire, destroyed Deschaillons property, 118; destroyed records, 304; destroyed Saginaw store, 773; Indian term for making home, 39, 50, 131, 190, 192, 194, 197, 201, 204, 205, 207, 286;.
Fire Nation, 67. See Mascoutins.
Fireworks, impress Indians, 635; postponed, 585; to celebrate peace, 634.
Fish, gave name to Indians, 82.
Fish, Indian food, 69.
Fisher, John, alias James Robinson, alias James Young, courtmartialed, 381.
Fishery, porpoise poor, 95.
Fishhooks, inventoried, 272.
Fishing, rights asked by Cadillac, 107.
Five Nations, 280. See Iroquois.
Flacon, inventoried, 295; meaning, 296.
Flag, displayed in honor of holidays, 664, 665; honor to Americans, 547; presented to Indians, 450; sent to Gen. Wayne, 546; show British disgrace, 547.
Flagons, inventoried, 268.
Flanagan, John, courtmartialed, 381
Fland, 247. See Jean Ferland.
Flanks, George, artificer, courtmartialed, 584.
Flatheads, 76. See Cherokees, Chickasaws.
Flat iron, inventoried, 258.
Fleming (Tarlleton), Tarleton, captain dragoons, 480, 493, 513; death reported, 597; sketch, 465.
Fleury, Joseph, de la, 63. See Gorgendiere.
Flinn, William, private, courtmartialed, 415.
Flood, James, alias John McMahon, courtmartialed, 402, 403.
Floods, danger from, 97.
Flour, abuses in trade, 93, 94; amount issued for powdering hair, 569; inventoried, 271; no rations issued, 552; prices, 582; scarcity, 738; sent to Martinique, 134; supply, 79; to be inspected, 593, 666; troops furnished with bad, 367.
Flowers, inventoried, 268.
Flying Camp, battalion, 376.
Folles Avoines, (Menomonees,) characteristics, 80; chiefs sent to Montreal, 180; reliability, 82; talk with Beauharnois, 184.
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 762.
Fontaine, —, de la, lieutenant, conduct commended, 187.
Food, dog and horses so used, 127; how obtained by soldiers, 176; scarcity of among troops, 329.
Foote, Jennie, Mrs., Harbor Springs, 771.
Footstool, inventoried, 274, 269.
Foot stove, gift to museum, 10.
Forage, allowed cavalry, 410, 458, 564; at Detroit, 24; obtained from enemy, 552; shortness, 677, 682.
Ford, writings of Washington, quoted, 343.
Ford, F. W., Mrs., Hickory Corners, 748.
Ford, Mahlon (Machlin), captain artillery, 1 sub legion, 372, 478, 566, 588, 600, 612 687, 692; appointed inspector of clothing, 487; officer of the day, 642; president courtmartial, 354, 463, 555–557; major, sketch, 354.
Forest, 34. See La Forest.
Forges, at St. Maurice, 187.
Fort, —, private, 459. See Wiliam Anderson.
For forts see Adams, Assumption, Chambly, Chartres, Crown Point, Cuyahoga, Dearborn, Defiance, Desmoines, Detroit, Duquesne, Fayette, Fort, Franklin, Frontenac, Fox, Gamunettigoya, Grand St. Modet, Greenville, Hamilton, Harmar, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, La Fayette, La Chevalure, Laurens Le Noult, Loramies, Mackinac, McGilvery, McIntosh, Massac, Maumee, Miami, Michilmakinac, Montreal, Natchez Nepigon Niagara, Orleans, Pitt, Ponchartrain, Port Royal, Presque Isle, Prud'homme, Randolph, Recovery, Rowdy, St. Clair, St. Frederic, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Mary, Shelby, Simon, Sinclair, Steuben, Washington, Wayne, Western Sea, West Point
Fort burned by English, 319; comprised nearly all of Des Moines, 772; English at Lake Ontario, 73; Fox Indians, description of, 104, 105, 127; French, 153. See Detroit post; Hurons at Detroit, 28; made by Indian women, 126, 131; repaired along coast, 89; Sioux abandoned, 144; soldiers pay sent to, 174; wooden made by Indians, 338.
Fortifications, care in building, 97; ordered completed, 557, 560.
Foster, D. R., Mrs., Hastings, 748.

Foster, Mary, married William Wood, 754.
Foucault, —, Sieur, granted land warrant, 111.
Foucher, —, Sieur, reference to testimony, 189.
Fournier, Louis, witness, 253, 254.
Fourth of July, how army celebrated, 626.
Fowles, 545. See Henry B. Towles.
Fowling-pieces, exchanged for guns, 89.
Fox, Amos, private, courtmartialed, 461, 462, 487.
Fox, Jonathan, Hope, death reported, 749.
Fox, Jonathan, Mrs., death reported, 749.
Fox, Fort, 124.
Fox river, residence of Kickapous, 67.
Foxes, aided by Iroquois, 69; also known as Renards and Outagamies, 51; attacked by other tribes, 84, 97, 100, 104, 105; besiege Detroit, 307; captured by French, 126; chiefs sent to Montreal, 180; commerce with, 79; desire peace, 181; destroyed by St. Ange, 110; enemies of French, 83, 319, 323; escape of captive, 123; fled, 64, 83; fort, 124, 126; league with other tribes, 74, 120; Louvigny commanded expedition against, 293, 316; made bridge, 125; married Kickapou, 128; necessity for French post, 82; talk with Beauharnois, 184; war with French, 52, 62, 63, 76, 84, 120, 122–128, 130–132; war with Illinois, 67–69.
Foye, Frederick, courtmartialed, 369.
France, 156, 160, 174, 177, 299, 300; birthplace of Cadillac, 303; Detroit plants sent to, 132, 137, 335; Detroit post a necessity, 310; goods sent to Detroit, 56, 64; notaries records sent to, 72; paupers sent to, 135–137; took possession of Ohio, 330; treasurers pay salary, 299; vessels from, 94, 147, 285; war with England, 329, 332, 334.
Francoeur, witness, 236, 237.
Francoisse, Marie, witness, 263.
Francoisse, Mary, wife of Belile, 266.
Frank, S. R., gift to museum, 10.
Franklin Fort, location of, 398.
Frappier, Marie Magdeleine, married La Jeunesse, 120.
Frazer, James, Detroit merchant, courtmartialed, 708, 709.
Fream, —, sergeant, directed repairs, 410; struck by Private Creaton, 453.
Frederic Fort, St. See Fort St. Frederic, 148.
Fredin, Claudine, married Pierre Andre, 16.
Fredonia, N. Y., 777.
Freeman, Constant, Jr., major artillery, 4 sub legion, massacred, 466; colonel, sketch, 597.
Freeman, Nehemiah, lieutenant, sketch, 601.
Freeman, Peter, courtmartialed, 408, 409.
Freeman, William, Baltimore, death recorded, 750.
Free trade. See trade at Detroit.
Free trade, benefit to, 140, 314.
Freight, how paid, 217.
Fremin, Jacques, Jesuit, advises regarding Indians, 280; at Quebec, 278.
Fremont, Newaygo Co., 755.
French, accused by Hurons of high prices, 52. See also Frenchmen; allies of Indians, 51, 67, 69, 80, 82, 135, 200, 279; army at Lake George, 332; attacked New England, 318; attempt to incite Indians against English, 336; attempts to win the Sioux, 97, 98; Bellestre led Indian raid, 338; built Fort Massac, 742; claimed Ohio, 330, 331; corrupt Indians, 173; deny burning house, 99; Detroit post established for, 61; English incite Indians against, 15, 63, 74, 102, 103, 337; excesses, 146, 156; expense of missionary, 160; fired on Fox fort, 126; forbidden trade, 85, 95; government built Fort Frontenac, 308; kind of corn, 102; letter represented by, 8; note, 218; liked Tonty, 313; names, change in, 121; needs at Detroit, 43; no foreign trade, 188; officers forbidden trade, 224; peace attempts with Indians, 68, 309, 328, 337; plans to prevent English trade, 70, 86, 87; raid on English settlements, 312; regard for de Noyelles, 145, 323; regard for Detroit, 288; regarding trouble with Hurons, 153, 202, 210; remains at Port Royal, 251; respected Boishebert, 142; respected Rigaud, 164; rulers at Detroit, 303–340; settlements of Indians with their rule, 76.
French soldiers hunted Bourgmont, 307; took possession Grosse Isle, 213; took prisoners of war, 339; trade with, 158.
French treaty with Iroquois, 320; trouble with Indians, 163, 281, 285; trouble with Sioux, 144; war with Fox Indians, 120, 128, 130–133.
French History of Louisiana quoted, 328
Frenchman, see also French; at headquarters, 562; attacked at Ouabache, 108; brought copper from Lake Superior, 84; deserters, 236; killed by Indians, 127, 132; savages complain of, 60; took missionaries to Tamarois, 71; work on cleared lands, 206; wounded by Indians, 110, 125.
Fresuel (Freuel), 313. See La Pipardiere.
Fretoz, Julien, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Fretter, Jane, married Josiah Walker, 762.
Fricker, John, armorer, courtmartialed, 583, 584.
Frontenac, Louis de Baude, Count, Governor of New France, advice concerning Indian troubles, 278, 280, 281, 283; called conference at Montreal, 282; letter from, 283–285; manner of conference, 279; message from, 277; removed as Governor, 308; returned to Canada, 309; treaty with Iroquois, 308.
Frontenac (Cataracouy), Fort, 70, 103, 171, 178, 179, 277, 278, 281, 284, 291, 309, 311, 313; built by La Salle, location, 308; commanded by Louvigny, 316; commanded by Pean, 321; conference to be held at, 279–283, cost of work, 166; goods seized at, 95; Hocquart at, 99; Longueuil relieved from, 62; messenger sent to, 153; necessary to stop English trade, 70; Noyan appointed commandant, 325; Noyan asks for post, 149; prevents English trade, 88; trade at, 79, 80, 82, 86, 102; trade given to Co., 222–225; trade, how controlled, 224, 225; vessels built at, 79.
Frost, John, 452. See William Anderson.
Frost, hardest known, 558; retard navigation, 663.
Frothingham, Peter, ensign, 4 sub legion, 600, 612; sketch, 517.

Fry, — ordered on march, 657.
Frye, Frederick, captain, sketch, 601.
Frying pans, inventoried, 258, 271.
Fuel, gathering of, 679.
Fullen, Thomas, acquitted by courtmartial, 597.
Fuller, C. C., judge, read paper, 1.
Fuller, Laura Ann, married Wm. Sheldon, 760.
Fuller, Thomas, private, 2d U S. regiment, courtmartialed, 707, 708; sentence remitted, 711
Fullerton, John, private, courtmartialed, 567.
Fulton, Samuel, sketch, 517.
Fulton, N. Y., 756.
Funeral, held for officers, 547.
Funnel, inventoried, 271.
Furgole, Angelique de, Madam, widow of Pierre Salvignac, married Cadillac's son, 297.
Furgole, Jean, notary, 297.
Furniture, for Judith Cadillac, 251; inventoried, 295, 296; sold to Cadillac, 230.
Furs, bought from savages, 50; carried to English, 85, 103; consigned to Riverin, 248; conveyed by boats, 79; illicit trade, 101; inventoried, 257, 296;
Furs (peltries), purchased by Louvigny, 316; quantity of, 84; receipts from, 130; taken to Choueghen, 208; to be given Indians, 283; Tonty prevents English trade with savages, 47; trade in, 80, 82, 222–225, 281; used for garments, 67; used as money, 23, 32, 35, 75, 111, 238, 243, 245.

Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec, furnished information, 340
Gahagan, William, returning to Ohio, 745; under guard, 744.
Gaillard, —, Sieur, appointed counsellor, 92
Gaines, Bernard, lieutenant, rank decided by lottery, 483; promoted captain, 1 sub legion, 598, 629; sketch, 478.
Gaites, Henry, major, 481; see Major Henry Gaither.
Gaither (Gather, Gaites), Henry, major 3 sub legion, 344, 375; promoted lieutenant colonel, 515; sketch, 375.
Galissoniere, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la, Governor New France, 330; attempt to enlarge Detroit, 332.
Gallagher, Francis, courtmartailed, 387.
Gallahan, —, haymaker 3 sub legion, returned to duty, 527.
Gallifet, Francois de, French officer, commandant at Three Rivers, 292.
Gamasettigoya (Gamanistigouya, Gamunettigoya) post on Lake Superior, 80, 84, 291.
Gamber, Hannah, married Damon Weston, 771.
Gamble, James, captain, date of rank, 670; sketch, 601.
Gambling, in army, 519, 520, 536; forbidden by Gen. Wayne, 595.
Gannes, de, —, Sieur, 115.
Gannet, George, alias Phimple, ensign, courtmartialed, 522.
Gardens, made at Detroit, 11, 106.
Gardien, L' Ange, married Fafard, 28.
Gardner, David, courtmartialed, 489
Garnier, Julien Jesuit, sketch, 281.
Garreau, Pierre, *dit* St. Onge, buys house, 240.
Garret, inventoried, 295.
Garrison, See also Detroit post. At posts, 175; British aided Indians, 547; British desert from, 555; composed of convalescents, 553; condition at Detroit, 113, 234; enforce obedience, 130; erected by legion at confluence of rivers, 540, 542, 543; how supported, 56, 60, 174, 178, 224, 225; necessary, 70, 71, 81, 86–88, 98, 114, 136, 138–140, 162; not paid at Detroit, 165; Wayne's army strengthened, 557; Wayne's army, work on commenced, 556.
Garters, decorated by Indians, 67.
Garwood, Caleb, Barry Co. pioneer, death recorded, 750.
Gaspé, location, 93, 99.
Gass, James, married Veloria Dudley, 767.
Gass, Veloria, Mrs., "Aunt," obituary, 767.
Gassaway (Gasaway), William Pitt, ensign, courtmartialed, 399, 400; lieutenant killed in a duel, 413; sketch, 399.
Gastineau (Gastineaux), 294. See Gatineau.
Gates, Horatio, major general, 348, 517.
Gates, number at Montreal, 155.
Gatineau (Gastineau, Gastineaux, Gatinot,) Jean Baptiste Duplessis, 238; also known as Duplessis.
Gatineau, Louis, (Duplessis,) gave low price to settlers, 43, 45; Louis granted trade by Tonty, 314; Louis, letter from, 40–44; prevented complaints, 39; sold house to Lemoyne, 294; witness, 239, 247, 266.
Gatineau, Nicolas, Sieur Duplessis, 238
Gauchetiere, —, de la, Sieur, superseded Pean, 114.
Gaudefroy (Godefroy, Godfroy), Jacques, *dit* Manboeuf, early Detroit settler, 40· complained of Tonty, 315.
Gauge, inventoried, 270, 276.
Gaulain, Robert, carpenter, repair mill, 230.
Gaull (Gault), George, private, courtmartialed, 510, 511.
Gauthier, Grace, Miss, sang solo, 4.
Gautier, Jean, *dit* St. Aubin, 121. See St. Aubin.
Gautier, Marie Louise, married Jean Casse, 121.
Gautier, Pierre, 143. See Verendrye.
Geddes, Simon, lieutenant, sketch, 601.
Gendron, Catherine, married Antoine Pondret, 181.
General, for army, chosen by Washington, 343.
Genesee Co., N. Y , 767.
Genet, —, French ambassador to U. S., 743.
Geologist, first State, 777. See Douglas Houghton.
George, William, private, 4 sub legion, transferred to Captain Taylor's company, 534.
George Lake, known also as Lake St. Sacrament, 332.
Georgia, 479, 517, 758; gave land to Wayne, 344; troops in, 482, 654–656.
Germain, Alexis (Alex), bought land, 259.
Germantown, battle of, 372.
Gettysburg, battle of, 753.
Gibbons (Gibbins), Philip, private, courtmartialed, 453, 604, 605, sentence remitted 605.

Gibbs, Matthias. 4 sub legion, courtmartialed, 686.
Gibbs, William W., sketch read, 4.
Gibson, Alexander, captain riflemen, 4 sub legion. 482, 492, 496, 530, 539 558, 559, 573, 585 608, 632, 698, 722; president courtmartial, 565, 566, rank decided by lottery, 417, 448; sketch, soldiers wages, 377; taken prisoner, 376.
Gibson, Thomas, licensed trader, 615.
Gibson, William, alias John Johnson, 509. See Johnson.
Gifford, William, obituary, 767; oldest man in St. Clair Co., 767; voted for James Monroe, 768.
Gifts and loans, to society list of, 10.
Gilbert, —, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Gilbert, Jean, called Sans Peur, Detroit settler, 121.
Gilbert, T. D., Mrs., regrets sent, 3.
Giles, —, detailed as artificer, 590.
Gill, Matthew, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 494, 586.
Gill, inventoried, 258.
Gilles, Angus, sergeant, 1 sub legion, detached for special service, 644.
Gillet, Shadrach, Detroit, 778.
Gillet, Theodosia Petite, married Jacob Hougton, 778.
Gimp, narrow edging, inventoried, 258.
Girard, Marie, wife of Pierre Ostesse, 260.
Girard, Branch Co., 761.
Girty, —, Tory, held conference with Indians, 558.
Girty's Town (Guirtees, Gurterstown, Geitiestown, Girties Town, also called Kettletown), 564, 662, 663, 678, 691; location, 746.
Glass, John, discharged from company of spies, 562.
Gleenville, 646. See Greenville.
Glendelet, Charles, priest, dean, vicar general, superior of the Church of Our Lady, 250, 253.
Glenn (Glinn), James, lieutenant, 482; claim of rank, 464; courtmartialed, 456, 457; ordered to Fort Hamilton, 483; preferred charges, 476; resigned, 515.
Glicman, Emma, Miss, gave solo, 2.
Glinn, Lieutenant, 464. See Lieutenant James Glenn.
Glinn, William, armorer, courtmartialed, 583, 584.
Gobin, —, Quebec merchant, director Co., agreement of, 223, 225, 226.
Godefroy, de, 40. See Gaudefroy.
Godfroy, Catherine, second wife of Trotier, or Desruisseaux, 40.
Godfroy, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Godfroy (Linetot, Linctot), Michel, Sieur de Linctot, Siegneur de Dutort, captain, attempt to regulate trade, 45; established post among Sioux, 97.
Gohele, Marie, married Nicholas de la Boissiere, 153.
Goodrich, Henry, corporal, courtmartialed, 510; on detached duty, 644.
Goods, arbitrators ordered list, 219; bought by Tonty, 313; in charge of company, 223; inventoried, 257, 276, 295, 296; invoice required, 218; regarding prices, 38–43, 45, 71, 86–88, 99, 139; regarding trade, 65, 82, 101, 138, 144, 175; sent to Detroit, 330; household, sold to Cadillac, 230.
Government land, taken up, 769.
Gordon, Edward, courtmartialed, 587, 588.
Gordon, John, alias Myers, punishment ordered, 510.
Gorjandiere (Gorgendiere), Joseph de la Fleury, Sieur D'Eschambault, sketch, 63.
Goss, Dwight, read paper, 1.
Gouge, inventoried, 258.
Gough, —, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Gouin, Joseph, trader at Detroit, 41, 314; reply to Dupuy, 40.
Gould, Amos, judge, Owosso, 773.
Gould, Ebenezer, colonel, Cayuga, N. Y., 773.
Gould, Irene Josephine, died in infancy, 774.
Gould, Lawrence Ebenezer, Chicago, 773, 775.
Gould, Lucius Ebenezer, obituary, 773, 774.
Government, refused Sabrevois reimbursement, 312.
Governors, French, Indian names, 74, 340; western territory, rank with commander-in-chief, 463.
Governor General. See Beauharnois, Calliere Vandreuil.
Gowin, Francis, private, courtmartialed, 646, 647.
Grain, allowed soldiers, 359; Cadillac asks reimbursement, 107; found at M. Budemont's, 257; granted to troops, 410; inventoried, 258, 296; promise of harvest, 288.
Grand, —, de, M., 255. See Grandmesnil.
Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., 775.
Grand Forks, N. Dak., 778.
Grand Glaize (Oglaize), 544. See headquarters Wayne's army.
Grand Glaize, prices regulated at, 579.
Grandmesnil, Etienne Verron, merchant, agent and secretary for Cadillac, 18, 27, 29, 33, 239, 240, 254; agent for La Marche, 17; bad record, 266; papers so signed found at Quebec, 294; witness, 233, 234, 241–250, 256, 257, 259; report of Cadillac's property, 35.
Grandmenil, Estienne Verron, de, Jr., attorney, 248, 249.
Grand Rapids, 752–754. 775.
Grand (La Grand), River. See St. Lawrence.
Grand St. Modet, post of, 187.
Grand Traverse, Indian clearings at, 207.
Grange, Capitol, choir officiated, 2.
Grange State, urged to donate Cass bust, 7.
Grant's hill, 364, 366, 385.
Grants land, made at Detroit, 112. See also Detroit lands.
Grants, to private persons, 93.
Grappling irons, inventoried, 270.
Gratuity, asked for Verrier, 72; given boat builders, 94; given commandant at Detroit, 161, 162; given poor at Detroit, 223; granted by King, 221; granted Cadillac, 304; granted to Abbe Falize, 114; granted to Cugnet, 89; necessary

to officers, 78; obtained for De La Richardie, 89; powder to Tonty, 16.
Gravil, Latapie, wheelwright, 300, 301.
Gray, Archibald, ensign, light infantry, 481; absent, 707; commanding company, 702; guard, 712–714, 716–718, 721, 724, 726, 729, 732; member courtmartial, 697, 700, 701, 727; officer of the day, 700; preferred charges, 605, 607; promoted lieutenant, 514; sketch, 449.
Grayson, Peter, lieutenant, 4 sub legion, 589, 604, 613, 652; reported dead, 598, 602.
Grayson, William Smallwood, ensign, sketch, 516.
Grazing ground (poultry yard), set apart for post, 37.
Great Britain. See British and English.
Greaton, Richard Humphrey, captain 2 sub legion, 479, 499, 560, 566, 698, 700–706, 509–729, 732, 733; officer of the day, 731; president courtmartial, 730; sketch, 475; took possession of Detroit, 561; wounded, 475.
Great river (St. Lawrence), 80. See note.
Green, color for 4th sub legion, 382.
Green Bay, called The Bay, 82, 127, 131.
Green river, 745.
Greenville Fort, 502; huts erected at, 539.
Greenville, Ohio, 734, 736–739, 746.
Greenville, Ohio, headquarters for Wayne's army, 502–694; name given camp, 501; place St. Clair's defeat, 342; treaty of, 374.
Gregg Aaron, lieutenant 2d battalion infantry, 742; sketch, 481.
Gregoire, Marguerite de, wife of Joseph Cadillac, 298.
Greusel, Joseph, Hon , reminiscences, 3.
Grey, —, lieutenant. See Lieutenant Archibald Gray.
Gray Nuns at Montreal, Celoron's daughter joined, 333.
Gridley, Massachusetts artillery regiment, 377, 478.
Griffin, Eleanor, married John E. Nellis, 769.
Griffin, Peter, private, courtmartialed, 627.
Griffith, A. C., director Detroit Museum of Art, gave talk on art, 4.
Griffith, Richard, sur. mate, sketch, 602
Griffith, William, courtmartialed, 401.
Grignan, —, Counts de, family of, 292.
Grimes, 519. See John Robison.
Grimes, John, private, courtmartialed, 456, 457.
Grindstones, furnished troops, 384.
Griswold, one of Detroit streets, 64.
Grosse (Great) Island, Hurons proposed settlement, 173, 201, 202, 211; location, 172, 204; not occupied by Hurons, 212; owned by Cadillac, 318; taken possession by French, 213.
Grosson, Jean de, 110. See St. Ange.
Grove, A. R., Coldwater, 757, 758.
Grove, Archibald, married Jane Pilcher, 757.
Grove, Elisha, Minnesota, 757.
Grove, Jane, Mrs., old pioneer, death recorded, 757.
Grove, Jay, Batavaia, 758.
Grove, Theron, Batavia, 758.
Guantagnac de, Sieur Adhemar, 292. See Adhemar.
Guay, 112. See Dugue.
Guignolet, witness, 236, 237, 239.
Guilbonnet, Jean, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Guillet (Guillot), Paul dec. of Cadillac, sold land, 259; witness, 241, 244, 246, 260, 265, 266.
Guimpe (Guimfre), Joseph, lieutenant, mistake in note of name, sketch, 598.
Guinn, —, ordered on march, 657.
Guion, Guyon, Denis, father of Madame Cadillac, 303.
Guion, Isaac (Isack), captain infantry 3 sub legion, 385, 401, 407, 408, 431, 439, 456, 499, 506; acting major, 480, 650; arrested, 742; courtmartialed, 440, 637; member courtmartial, 463, 475; on furlough, 659; preferred charges, 446, 451, 452; sent to Fort Massac, 650; sketch, 375.
Guion (Guyon), Madame Marie Thereze, 262. See Madame Cadillac.
Gulfs, St. Lawrence, 93.
Gulich, Sarah M., married Daniel Fangboner, 767.
Guns, asked for forts, 143; forbidden to Indians, 153; grenadier given recruits, 89; inventoried, 273.
Gun cases, inventoried, 273.
Gun flints, inventoried, 271, 273.
Gunning, Moody, private, courtmartialed, 625.
Gunpowder, inventoried, 271
Gurney, H., Mrs., Memphis, 768.
Gutline, inventoried, 273.
Gutrey, —, corporal, 1 sub legion, reduced to ranks, 484.
Guy, Pierre, attorney at Montreal, 329.
Guyon Denis, 303. See Denis Guion.
Guyon, Marg. Suzanne du Rouvray, married Pierre Constantin, 187.

Habershain, lieutenant, declined commission, 598, 602.
Hagerstown, Md., 742.
Hagerty, Edward, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 699.
Hagerty, John, sergeant, 1 sub legion, on detached duty, 644, 657, 720.
Haggerty, Hugh, private, 4 sub legion, courtmartialed, 634, 654.
Haggerty, Joseph, private, transferred to Captain Lyons' company, 727.
Haight, Marah J., married Lycurgus J. Wheeler, 777.
Haimard, Pierre, 216. See Pierre Haymard.
Haines, Jacob, on extra duty, 720.
Hair, Indians cut to show tribe, 69, 524; powdered by Wayne's soldiers, 569.
Haldimand papers, mentioned, 6.
Hale, David, lieutenant, 598; sketch, 602.
Hall, John Barker, lieutenant, 601; resigned 670.
Hall, Nathan, artificer, 632.
Hallams, Henry, private, 3 sub legion, employed as artificer, 603.
Hall's independent sharpshooters, Co. A, 762.
Halm, James, released and sent to garrison, 416.
Halter, placed around deserter's neck for punishment, 347.

Hamel, Pierre, aid asked for, 188; death reported, 187.
Hamfield, John, detailed with surgeon, 592.
Hamilton, —, licensed trader, 61o.
Hamilton, —, Mr., liquor order on, 581.
Hamilton, Henry (Henery), attempted life of Divan, 354; courtmartialed, 352; executed, 355.
Hamilton, Fort, 423, 430, 444, 445, 464, 470, 650, 658, 677, 681, 687, 693, 746; base of supplies, 694; commanded by Major Doyle, 373, 742; refuge for soldiers, 438, 439; sick ordered to, 487; soldiers desert from, 625; trip to, 741; Wayne's headquarters near, 491; Wilkinson, Gen., at, 483.
Hammers, inventoried, 267, 270, 271.
Hammond, Jason E., check to, 9.
Hams, inventoried, 275.
Hamtramck, John Francis, major 1st sub legion, 344, 464, 477, 665, 696, 720; commanding Fort Wayne, 449, 538, 560, 562, 663, 695; letter from, 734, 740; on recruiting service, 658; preferred charges, 630, 631; president of court of inquiry, 462, 546, 554, 555; president courtmartial, 463, 692; sketch, 372; took possession of Detroit and named Fort Wayne, 363, 561, 734.
Hanabury, Patrick, artificer, courtmartialed, 612.
Hancock, Oliver, drummer, courtmartialed, 489
Handcuffs, inventoried, 270.
Handsaw, inventoried, 269.
Hanging Rock, battle, 518.
Hannah, Nicholas, captain infantry, 3 sub legion, 407, 414, 415, 433, 481; died October, 1794, 599; rank decided by lottery, 447.
Hanson, Lewis, Mrs., death recorded, 750.
Harbor Springs, Emmet Co., 771.
Harding's Station, 745.
Hardy, George, lieutenant, date of rank, 598, 602.
Hare, Christian, deserter, courtmartialed, 359.
Harmar, Josiah, general commanded army, 342; route of, 746; sketch, 377; with garrison at Ft. Washington, 510.
Harmer, Fort, treaty, 341.
Harness, inventoried, 276.
Harris, Edwin L., ensign, 559, 611, 638; courtmartialed, 652, 654, 656, 657; sketch, 517.
Harris, Nicholas, courtmartialed, 437
Harrison, Charles, ensign, 484; date of rank, 601; death reported, 670; sketch, 397.
Harrison, William H., ensign, 1st infantry, captain, major general and President U. S., 381, 396, 478; promoted lieutenant, 397.
Hart, H. S., sang solo, 3.
Hart, Nancy M., Mrs., original member First Presbyterian Church, Bay City, 755.
Hartford, Conn., 757.
Hartley's additional Continental troops, quoted, 376.
Hartshorn (Hartshorne), Asa, captain 3d battalion rifles, 492, 499, 507, 523, 535, 536, 746; killed at Fort Recovery, 598, 629; preferred charges, 504; sketch, 478.
Harvest, at Detroit, 322.
Harvests, report, 57.
Harvey, George, lieutenant, death reported, 670.
Harvey, John, artificer, 632.
Haskell (Haskill), Jonathan (I.), captain light infantry, 374, 484, 489, 514, 673; detailed as adjutant general, 680, 682; major, date of rank, 515; president courtmartial, 673, 674; signs orders, 684, 690; sketch, 480.
Hassell, John, private, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 562, 563.
Hastings, Barry Co., 747–755.
Hatanville, Anthoine, Sieur, witness, 221.
Hatchet, inventoried, 267.
Hatfield, Mass., 770.
Hats, military decorations for, 666; inventoried, 258; made into caps, 414.
Hauberks, inventoried, 268.
Haughey, William, sergeant, courtmartialed, 509, 510.
Havana, Cuba, 335.
Haverhill, Mass., invaded by Indians, 318.
Haverland, William, sutler, courtmartialed, 618.
Hawks, A. P., Coldwater, 761.
Hawks, A. P., Mrs., Coldwater, 757.
Hawley, Julia, death recorded, 768.
Haymard (Haimard), Pierre, Quebec merchant, witness, 216, 228.
Haynes, Armilla, 761. See Josephine A. Dunning
Haynes, David, private, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 698.
Hayward (Haywood), Nathan (Nathaniel), surgeon, entered army as surgeon's mate, 480, 509; kindness to wounded, 548; resigned, 671.
Hazeur, Francois, Quebec merchant, director company, agreement, 223; arbitrator for Cadillac, 215, 216; contract with Cadillac, 225, 226; given power of attorney, 221, 222; rendered judgment, 220; signed compromise, 218–220.
Headquarters for Wayne's army, bank of Miami, 547; Beaver Creek, 540; deposit, 545; D'Etroit, Detroit, 695–733; field of battle, 546; Fort Hamilton, 491; Fort Randolph, 540–541; Grand Glaize, 542–544, 548–553; Greenville, or Fort Greenville, 503–539, 564–694; Hobsons's choice, 413–490; Indian camp near Fort Recovery, 539; Legionville, 406–413; Miami villages, 492–501, 554-563; Philadelphia, 346; Pittsburg, 347–405.
Health, of convalescents considered, 455.
Healy, —, sergeant, defrauded by sutler, 536.
Heat, intense, 934.
Heath, John, captain 1st battalion infantry, 375, 481; not reported in Heitman's list.
Heifer, inventoried, 275.
Heitman's Historical Register of U. S. army, quoted on officers from, 345–728.
Hemar (Hemard), Pierre, exchanged houses at Detroit, 246–247; location, 242.
Hendershott, B. J., Hastings, journey to Michigan, 750; obituary, 750–752; pioneer trials, 751.
Hendershott, B. J., Mrs., 752.
Hendershott, Fred, death reported, 750.
Hendershott, Grant, farm, 750.

Hendershott, Hanna Trego, Pennsylvania, 750.
Hendershott, Isaac, Pennsylvania, 750.
Hendershott, Mercy Jane, Mrs., death reported, 750.
Hendershott, Robert I., 750.
Henderson, William, sergeant, major, sketch, 614.
Henley, Samuel, appointed deputy quartermaster, 673.
Henry, Charles, dragoon, charged Miller with cheating, 583.
Henry, James, sergeant, courtmartialed, 730; on extra duty, 732.
Henyman, (Heyniman), John, sergeant, courtmartialed, 406.
Herald Vernon, paper, edited by Gould, 774.
Herbin, Pierre, bought house, 239.
Hetchel, gift to museum, 10.
Heyniman, John, 406. See Sergeant John Henyman.
Hibernia, Saint of, 686.
Hickey, Manasseh, Rev., death reported, 7.
Hickory Corners, Barry Co., 748.
Hides, conveyed to Fort Hamilton, 681; used for covering roofs, 627;
Hiesrodt, James, Coldwater, 758.
Hiesrodt, Thomas, death recorded, 758.
Higgins, Prince Hawes, private, courtmartialed, 647; sentence remitted, 648.
Hill, James, West Maple Grove, death recorded, 750.
Hill, John, private, 4th dragoons, on detailed service, 602.
Hinde, Thomas S., letter quoted, 466.
Hinges, inventoried, 270, 272.
Historical Societies. See societies.
Historie du Canada, Ferland's, quoted, 323.
History, Allegheny Co., quoted, 347; Fort Wayne, quoted, 634; Michigan, Campbell's quoted, 238; preservation urged, 7; Wayne Co., Ohio, quoted, 353, 634.
Hoar, Mary E., married Uncle Jacob Moore, 766.
Hobbs, Wallace, married Bettie A. Wellman, 751.
Hobbs, Wallace, Mrs., obituary, 751.
Hobson, William, private, artillery, courtmartialed, 615, 616.
Hobson's Choice, name of Wayne's headquarters. See headquarters Wayne's army; origin of name, 413.
Hocquart, Giles, Chevalier, Intendant at Quebec, 145, 149, 157, 168, 173, 186, 215, 216, 219, 254; aided settlers, 113; appointed agent at Detroit, 136; letter on commandant at Detroit, 161–163; Deschaillon's loss, 118, 119; Fox Indians, 130–133; giving report, 90–104; Hurons, 163–164; iron works, 133, 134; Joncaire, 120; on land conveyances, 111, 112, 128–130, 138–140, notaires' records, 72, 73, 116–118; paupers, 135–137; payment of troops, 185, 186; trade with Indians, 70–72; received letter from Maurepas, 87–90; received letter regarding trade relations, 85–87; profit from licenses, 158; recommended Pean, 322.
Hodge, Jonathan, appointed ensign, 516, 600.
Hodges, Augustus M., married Mrs. Clara Nye, 769.
Hodges, Clara, obituary, 769.
Hodginson, Bradshaw Canton, death reported, 7.
Hogden Samuel, quartermaster general, letter from, 741.
Hogs, inventoried, 296; sold to Cadillac, 230.
Holden, John, ordered on march, 657.
Holder, —, corporal, 4 sub legion, on detached service, 644.
Holdfast, inventoried, 269.
Holland, George, private, courtmartialed, 652; pardoned, 654.
Holland, Lidius goes to, 88.
Holland, Ottawa Co., 772.
Hollom, Jacob, courtmartialed, 370, 371.
Holmes, William, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 641.
Holte, 260. See Pierre Ostesse.
Holtsey, Edward, private, courtmartialed, 654.
Home, Richard Surcomb, 376. See Richard S. Howe.
Honors, paid to dead heroes, 547.
Hook, iron, inventoried, 267.
Hope, Barry Co., 749.
Hopkins, —, sergeant, courtmartialed, 403.
Hopper, Mathew (Matthew), courtmartialed, 381.
Horses, Cadillac conveyed to Detroit, 106, 258; confiscated, 338; convey flour, 650; inventoried, 276; scarcity, 553, 558, 644; sent to camp women, 406; sent to recruit, 555, 741; stolen, 360, 646; tax on, 103; trade in, 58, 450; used for food, 127; value of, 104; wounded by Indians, 544.
Horseback, journey from New Jersey to Michigan, 769.
Horticultural Society, 777. See Societies.
Hospitals, bills sent to Montreal, 178; discharges ordered from, 384; made of block house, 619; Montreal always occupied, 156; religious service at, 646; sick disturbed in, 403; site chosen for, 350; storekeeper, pay of, 653; supplies, 91, 359, 362, 363, 390.
Hostage, kept by Chickasaws, 108; returned to Foxes, 97.
Houghey, William, 4 sub legion, punishment remitted, 518.
Houghton, Annie G., Detroit, 778.
Houghton, Douglas, Dr., First State geologist, 777.
Houghton, Douglas G., Leadville, Colorado, 778.
Houghton, Jacob, judge, N. Y., 777.
Houghton, Jacob, mining expert, discovered iron ore, 777; obituary 777, 778; surveyed straits of Mackinac, 777.
Houghton, Lydia, Douglas, N. Y., 777.
Houghton, Philip S., Grand Forks, N. Dak., 778.
Houghton, Sara F., Detroit, 778
Hour glass, inventoried 275.
Houses, burned, 338, 341, 546; Cadillac's at Detroit, 106, 107; necessary for furs, 80; price paid for rent, 247; restrictions to settlers, 148; sale of, 237–248, 255–257, 265, 294.
House Journal, U. S., quoted, 344.
Howe, Bezaleel, captain riflemen, 430, 444, 479. 684; president courtmartial, 669, 670, 685, 688; promoted major, 598; sketch, 374.
Howe, George, member nominating committee, 2; reminiscences, 3.

Howe, Levi, ensign, rank decided by lottery. 483.
Howe, Richard Surcombe, captain infantry, 4 sub legion, 376; death reported, 466, 490; sketch, 354.
Howe, William, sergeant, 2d regiment, court-martialed, 713, 714.
Howell, Elias, 3 sub legion, artificer, 610.
Howe's History Ohio, quoted, 385, 430, 478, 507, 510, 519, 544, 546, 573.
Howitzts, ammunition for, 365.
Howlandsburg, Kalamazoo Co., 751.
Hoyle, Archibald, private, courtmartialed, 485
Hoyt, Epaphorius, appointed ensign, 516, 610.
Hoyt, Mary M., Mrs, gave pioneer reminiscences, 4.
Hubert, Louis, witness, 260.
Hubert, René, recorder Marshal's court, Quebec, 311.
Hudson river, forts on, burned by English, 319.
Huet, Marie, Paris, married Pierre Mousseau, 311.
Hughes, J G., Prairieville, 751.
Hughes, Orren, Prairieville, obituary, 751.
Hughes, Richard, Plainwell, 751.
Hughes, Thomas, captain, 347, 349, 374, 378, 427–429, 450, 478, 505, 517, 518, 549, 550, 562. 598; charge of reserve, 365, 366; in command of garrison, 352, 353; ordered arrangements for seventh anniversary celebration, 348; major, ordered to Fort Hamilton, 483; preferred charges against Lieutenant Hyde, 560; president courtmartial, 357–361, 445, 463.
Hughes, Thomas, private. courtmartialed, 380, 654.
Huguet, Pierre, clerk, witness, 226–228.
Hulbert, Ransford, pioneer, took up wild land, obituary, 751.
Hull, Henry F., mother captured at Wyoming massacre, death recorded, 765.
Hull, William, Gen., surrender of, 734.
Hull, Yorkshire, England, 770.
Hunger, denoted by raven cry, 152.
Hungerford, Morgan B., death reported, 7, 764.
Hunt, A., licensed trader, 615; recommended as sutler, 680.
Hunt, Thomas, captain infantry, 2 sub legion, 480, 492, 496, 505, 517, 518, 665; letter reported, 737; on board regulating prices, 579; major, president courtmartial, 464, 470, 471, 508–511, 519; sketch, 374; colonel, wounded at Stony Point and Yorktown, 374.
Hunter, —, lieutenant, life attempted by Bashford, 430.
Hunter, Robert, ensign, sketch, 357.
Hunting, done by savages, 131, 163; rights asked by Cadillac, 107; season for, 279; stopped by war, 144.
Huntington, E. T., gifts to museum, 10
Hurons. See also Indians.
Hurons, abandoned lands, 163; allies of French, 52, 74, 130, 328; ask for free trade at Detroit, 49–51; asked French aid, 153, 193, 194, 196–200, 204; at Detroit, 180, 195, 287; at Sandwich, 164, 210, 340; brought message to Cadillac, 291; called Tionnontates, 281; characteristics, 47, 52, 286; death of, 127. 337; describe Fox fort, 104; deserted M. Desnoyelles, 132; fort on river, 28; gave belt to Pottawattomies, 152; given up for punishment, 338; held council, 151, 190, 191, 209; joined Desnoyelles at Detroit, 323; migration, 48, 172, 184, 201, 203, 205–207; missionary sent to at Detroit, 63, 160; peace desired, 151, 182, 189; promised new commandant, 53; protest against Tonty, 315; settlement, 76, 169, 172, 211, 212; trouble with other tribes, 83, 97, 100, 105, 108, 122, 131, 148, 150, 154, 156, 182, 183, 326.
Huron woman shot at, 202.
Huron, lake, 76, 108, 736.
Huron, river, 736.
Hurricane Island, in Ohio river, 745.
Hurt, John, chaplain, resigned, sketch, 517.
Husband, Isaac Y., ensign, 449. See Isaac Younghusband.
Huston, Nathaniel, lieutenant, rifle corps, courtmartialed, 379; deceased, 515; killed in a duel, 484; sketch, 372.
Hutchin, —, lieutenant, artillerist and engineer, 602; resigned, 629.
Hutchins, James, courtmartialed, 381.
Hutchins, T., sur. mate, resigned, 517.
Huts, erected by soldiers, 539, 561; for Indians, 51, 210; how laid out, 500; how repaired, 650; number of, 98, 109; regulations for, 498; sutlers cleared for dragoons, 586.
Hyde, (Hye,) Charles, ensign, Judge Advocate, 407, 413, 418, 445, 446. 449, 453, 456, 479, 486, 505, 508, 514, 518, 521, 562, 565, 567, 568, 570, 573, 581, 589, 593; acquitted by courtmartial, 559, 560; lieutenant, elected paymaster, 527, 528; judge advocate court of inquiry, 462; ordered to return goods stolen by soldiers, 520; captain, sketch, 401.
Hyde, E., former Coldwater business man, 761.
Hyde, Ebenezer, death recorded, 758.
Hyde, Mary O., Detroit teacher, 758.
Hyde, O. M., sold saw mill, 773.
Hye, Charles, 418. See Charles Hyde.
Hykes, Jacob, kept confined for desertion, 403.
Hyland, Jeremiah, advised desertion, 715.

Iberville, Pierre, Sieur d', 324. See Charles Le Moyne.
Ice, danger from, 96, 97; detained travel, 123.
Ickes, Rachel M., married Madison Erb, 749.
Illinois, (Islinois), Indian tribe, allies of French, 279; at Fort de Chartres, 100; brought oxen to Canada, 89; Chickasaws sue for peace, 108; garrisons established among, 130.
Indian country, 123, 145, 172, 181; killed another Indian, 277; killed Sonnontonan, 285; war with other tribes, 67, 68, 82, 105, 110, 278, 280, 281, 309; subjection of country, 99; Wayne gives flags to chiefs, 450; women given to French as hostages, 127.
Illinois river, home of that tribe, 67, 163, 743.
Illinois, State, 112, 752.
Immortality of Man, by Judge Chatterton, quoted, 764.
Independence, anniversary, how celebrated, 348, 525, 526.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, secretary, 764.
India Company, 119.
Indian relics, given to museum, 10; purchased, 9;
Indian river, Michigan, 758.
Indiana, 526; occupied by Indians, 34, 74.
For Indians see Abenakis (Obenakis), Abitibi (Tabitibis), Algonquin, Assiniboils, Cherokees (Chicachias, Chickasaws, Chikachias, Choctaws, Tetes plattes, Flatheads), Chippewas (Ojibways, Pauoirgoueiouhak, Salteurs Sauteux), Cristinaux, Delawares, Fire Nations, Fox (Renards), Hurons (Tionnontates), Illinois, Iroquois (Five Nations), Kanses, Kikapous, (Quiguapous, Kiskakous,) Kouatheattes (Ouatchipouanes), Loups leveriers, Mascoutins (Maskoki, Maskoutins), Menomonees, (Folles Avoines), Miamis (Metonsceprinioueks, Ouiatanous, Onyatanous, Wawaiatanons), Mississaugues (Missiagues), Missouris, Monsonis, Montagues, Natchez, Nippissing, Ottawas (OutaStSacs, Outauacs, Outavaes, Outawacs, Ncz Percez), Pottawatomies (PoutSatamis, Poutouatamis, Poutwatamis, Puttawattamies, Poux), Sacs (Saki Saquis Socks), Shawnese, ChaSanous, Chaouanous, Peauguichias), Sioux, Sonnotouan (SonontSaus), Tamarois, Weas, Winnebagoes (Puans, Otchagras), Wyandots.
Indians (savages), 73, 135, 142, 143, 164, 500; abandoned settlement, 547; acted as mediators, 155; aided by Canadians, 548; allowed to choose residence, 739; attacked Fort Recovery, Ohio, 376, 503; battle at Fallen Timbers, 345, 422, 480; capture soldier, 540; captured Captain Gibson, 377.
Indians, characteristics of tribes, 47, 51, 67, 76; addicted to drunkenness, 75; amount for presents, 160; cruelty, 318, 544; excesses, 146; mode of settlement, 183, 200, 203; not reliable, 83; religion, 75.
Indians, claimed land, 341; complaints, 59–61; concessions granted, 20, 30; corn, praised by Cadillac, 288; corn, price at Detroit, 315; cured by Demuy, 137.
Indian customs, avenging dead, 100; destroy called eat up, 132; customs, fires lighted and abandoned, 131, 182; huts hung with scalps, 152; language and customs studied by French, 147; marks of friendship, 524; never beg for protection, 192, 197; ornamented dresses, 274; played cards, 639; presents, how obtained, 36, 37, 40, 56, 86; raven cry of hunger, 152.
Indians defeated by Lieutenants Lee and Turner, 507; defied by Wayne, 573; demand Tonty's recall, 52, 53, 59–61; deserters demanded from, 408; discontent of, 41, 43; enticed by English, 102, 135, 558; evacuated town on Oglaize river, 542; fear Detroit, 164; forbidden camp, 627, 628, 634; forbidden liquor, 521, 620; forced to act as guide, 615; French policy toward, 82, 101, 113, 140, 181, 281–285, 336–339; French prevent from trading with English, 308; half breed came to headquarters, 562· horse stolen from, 686; how restrained, 138, 139, 150, 156, 293, 454; in battle on Misseneway river, 629; invaded New England, 318; Jesuits claim Hurons, 212; killed U. S. officers, 396; less feared than desertion, 343; liked Tonty, 313; name for King or Governor, 74, 340. See Onontio. Name for Gen. Wayne, 634; opposed settlers, 342; post on Missouri river, 307; prospects of peace with, 13, 17, 46–48, 81, 98, 163, 209, 595, 734; protection of, 7, 626; provisions given to at garrison, 738; provisions restricted, 718, 737; ravage New York, 312; recollection of, 772; remains of at Port Royal, 251; removal, 172; reported location, 554; reported uneasiness of, 324; retreat, show lack of discipline, 508; returns of goods to be given, 661; sent after deserters, 739; shoot May, 544, 545; smallpox among, 109; spies employed against, 375; tracks discovered, 542; trade with, 38, 39, 44, 45, 70–77, 85–88, 99, 103, 158, 159, 224, 310, 314, 590, 614, 615; treaty with, 319, 635, 746; trouble caused by dog, 306, troubled frontier settlements, 328; troublesome around fort, 556.
Indian villages, 49–51, 76, 97, 122, 183, 191, 539, 554, 555; alarmed by French, 193; controlled by Huron chief, 203; destroyed, 338, 546, 547; Hurons sent porcelain on behalf of, 192; Miami, 553, 554.
Indians visit Quebec, 208; war between tribes, 67–69, 97, 100, 110, 122–128, 130–133, 154, 195–202, 210, 211, 277–285, 348; war, cause of, 735; war, destructive, 545, 639; with Ohio expedition, 330–332.
Indian women, assured of safety, 193; built fort, 126, 131, 323; captured by Wells and liberated, 553; habits of, 82; influence sought, 197; looks commended, 80; scalp taken from, 152; wound horse of soldier, 544
Indians of Grand River Valley, paper read by Goss.
Industrial School for Boys, furnished music, 1.
Ineson, Martha, Mrs., Dallas Center, Iowa, 771
Ingersoll, George, lieutenant, promoted captain, 514, 600; sketch, 478.
Ingham Co., memorial report, 763.
Inkstand, inventoried, 275.
Inoculation, of troops ordered, 350.
Intendant. See Beauharnois, Begon, Champigny, Duchesnau, Dupuy.
Interpreter, expenses, 211; granted license, 160, 162; how paid, 40, 71, 86, 87, 89; Hurons remind Governor General through, 53; report of Indians, 718; salary, 312; sent after deserters, 739; supported by commandant, 314.
Intoxication, denounced by Gen. Wayne, 429.
Introduction, to Gen. Wayne's orderly book, 341.
Invalides de la Marine, military order, 119.
Invalids, to be employed, 571.
Inventory, Cadillac's 1714, 267–277; same referred to, 21, 31, 34; made at marriage contract, 233, 262; of Delille's goods, 294–296; of goods sold Cadillac, 229, 230; of post for trade at Detroit, 1701, 224; of Sansquartier, 257, 258.
Invoice, required of Cadillac, 218.

Ionia Co., memorial report, 765, 766.
Iowa, Historical Society, 5.
Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 763.
Ireland, 773.
Iron Hand, 305. See Henry de Tonty.
Iron, branding, inventoried, 274; curling, inventoried, 296; ore first discovered, 777; rods, inventoried, 274; weights, inventoried, 271; wimble, inventoried, 269; works, at St. Maurice, 133.
Iroquois, called also Five Nations, 76, 184, 206, 227, 277, 283, 334; aided French, 123, 328; allies of Hurons, 200; asked for council, 125; asked to aid against Foxes, 105; asked to aid Ottawas, 153; conference with, 282, 284; demands, 279; elated over victory, 281; fear of vessels, 79; given porcelain by French, 205; given slave, 110; incited against English, 338; Indian village, 97; injurious to whites, 69; Joncaire interpreter for, 119; message from general, 206; ravaged by smallpox, 109; received Sacs and Foxes, 181; relinquished land, 341; sue for peace, 309; talked by belts, 15; trade with Louvigny, 316; treaty with French, 308; troubles with other tribes, 51, 67, 68, 77, 97, 122, 127, 197, 278, 280, 285, 286; warlike, 74; war with French, 142, 293, 312, 320.
Irvin, James, private, courtmartialed, 484.
Irvin, William, private, courtmartialed, 587, 588.
Irving, Barry Co., 750, 752, 755.
Islands. See Bois Blanc, Cape Breton, Celeron, Diamond Dupas, Fishing, Grosse Isle, Hurricane, Isle Royal, Jesus, La Motte, Le Bic, Lille persse, Long, Martinique, Montreal, Mount Desert, Noquet, St. Laurent, St. Magdalene, Windward.
Isle Royal, known also as Cape Breton, 98, 292; grain supplied, 134; location, 291; sick soldiers left at, 96; trade with, 93, 94.
Isle Royal Land Corporation, English concern, 778.
Islinois, 89. See Illinois.
Isokeniesta, Indian name for Deschaillons, 340.
Izard, George, lieutenant, sketch, 601.

Jacket, inventoried, 274, 295.
Jacks, John, 613. See John Steel McKinley.
Jackson, —, ensign, 600. See Ensign Jonathan Jackson.
Jackson, —, sergeant, 515.
Jackson, Edwin, Coldwater, 758.
Jackson, Elizabeth, 766.
Jackson, George W., obituary, soldier in civil war, 758.
Jackson, Henry, 766.
Jackson, James, elected Congressman from Georgia, 344.
Jackson, Jonathan, ensign, appointed to vacancy, 516; declined, 600.
Jackson, Uri, married Sarah M. Barrenger, 766.
Jackson, Walter, Battle Creek, 758.
Jackson, William, Coldwater, 758.
Jackson, Jackson Co., 753, 777.
Jacob, Marie Ursule, married Louis Fafar, *dit* Delorme, 28.
Jamb iron, inventoried, 258
James, C. C., president Ontario Historical Society, 2.
James, William, courtmartialed, 490.
Janot, Rober, witness, 239.
Jarret, Marie Madeleine, married de La Pera, 123.
Jaunay du, Jesuit, letter to regarding Hurons, 210.
Jeanne, of St. Francis Xavier, zealot, 250, 253, 254.
Jefferd's Post G. A. R., Nashville.
Jeffers, —, Mrs., death reported, 773.
Jeffers, John, 773.
Jeffers, John Jr., 773.
Jeffers, John, captain infantry 3 sub legion, 379, 381, 442, 454, 456, 461, 477, 479, 492, 496, 499, 518, 520, 525; member courtmartial, 463; officer of the day, 406; sketch, 375; resigned, 527, 598.
Jeffers, Michael, obituary, 772, 773.
Jefferson, Thomas, President U. S., 629.
Jefferson avenue, one of Detroit's streets, 64.
Jefferson, Fort, 343, 439, 444, 449, 518, 569, 570, 613; built by Gen. St. Clair, location of, 438; commanded by Maj. Buell, 537; in charge of Gen. Wilkinson, 441; sick ordered to, 487.
Jeffersonville, Ohio, location of Ft. Steuben, 424.
Jenifer (Junifer), Daniel St. Thomas, lieutenant, 4 sub legion, 413, 437, 476, 487; charges against Lieutenant Divin, 433; courtmartialed, 432, 434; dismissed, 475, 476, 515; killed Gassaway in duel, sketch, 413.
Jenney, Grace, Mrs., Mt. Clemens, 770.
Jenseron, or Laboune, *dit* Leveille, neighbor Dupuis, 238.
Jersey, —, Mr., took up government land, 769.
Jersey, Mary Jane, pioneer, Macomb Co., first white child in township, 769.
Jesuits, addressed by Cadillac, 289; college at Quebec, 115, 172; letters suppressed, 212; missionary work, 63, 281, 288; recollection of, 772; reported Louvigny, 316; trouble with Cadillac, 285, 287, 304; withdrew to fort, 153.
Jesuit Relations and Allied Document, quoted, 27, 38, 40, 88, 89, 92, 97, 100, 105, 112, 121, 278, 311.
Jesus, Island, part of Montreal, 117, 118.
Jobain (Jobin), Marie Madelaine (Magdelaine), wife Francois Fafart, 261, 262; witness, 265, 266.
Johnson, David, private, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 563.
Johnson, George, tried for gambling and liberated, 608.
Johnson, Harriet, Mrs., death recorded, 751.
Johnson, John, alias William Gibson, 3 sub legion, courtmartialed, 509, 510. See John Johnson.
Johnson, John, private, 4 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 485, 509; executed, 510.
Johnson, O. C, Dr., married Anne Meldrum, 772.
Johnson, Sir William, 338.
Johnston, —, colonel, quoted, 546.
Johnston (Johnson), Francis, ensign, 4 sub legion, 482, 555; rank, 483, 599, 612; received apology, 415; captain, sketch, 415.

Johnston, John, first English settler at the Soo, 762.
Johnston, John, pack horse master, courtmartialed, 644, 645.
Johnston, Mary E., Lansing, married Andrew Young, 755.
Johnston, Rebecca, married Ensign Reasin Beal, 353.
Johnstown, Barry Co., 749.
Jolicoeur, —, French soldier, deserted, 235, 236.
Jolivet, Louis, priest at Montreal, signs death record, 333.
Joncaire, Daniel Chabert de, character of, 119; mourned Indian death, 109; sketch, 98.
Joncaire, Louis Thomas, Sieur de Chabert, lieutenant and Iroquois interpreter, 119; fought Foxes and mortally wounded, 125.
Jones, —, corporal, acquitted by courtmartial, 625.
Jones, —, Jesuit, at Montreal allowed copies of papers, 277.
Jones, Abraham, cornet dragoons, 2 sub legion, 406, 479; lieutenant, date of rank, 513; sketch, 394.
Jones, David, chaplain, attendance at hospital, 646; prepares prisoners for death, 571, 625; sketch, 517.
Jones, Frances, Miss, sang solo, 1.
Jones, Lorin, private, courtmartialed, 510.
Jones, Robert, private, courtmartialed, 440, 441.
Jones, Thomas, alias McKnelius, courtmartialed, 402, 403.
Jonquiere, Marquis de la, preferred charges against Celoron, 332.
Joos, —, Monseignor, paper on, 3.
Jordan, Charles, private, courtmartialed, 370, 371.
Jordy, De, 293. See Dejordy.
Joseph Lucas, Branch pioneer, built first house, death reported, 758; obtained government land, walked to Lansing, 759.
Joslyn, J. C., Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio, 757.
Journal, Lieutenant Boyers, sent to American Pioneer, 502.
Journal, of Wayne's campaign, by Lieutenant Boyer, 539–564.
Journal, Wayne's, cited, 617.
Jovbert, Marie Genevieve de, married Paul Le Moine, 334.
Juchereau, Charlotte Francoise, de la Forest, Madame, Countess of St. Laurent, 218. See Madame La Forest.
Juchereau, Charlotte Francoise, married Pachot, 218, 310.
Judgment between Cadillac and Moreau and Durant, 216, 219.
Judiciary records of the District of Quebec, 294.
July 4th, how celebrated, 625, 626.
Jumatry, plains of, drill of troops, 473.
Junifer, Lieutenant, 413. See Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer.

Kalteisen, Michael, promoted captain, 598, 601.
Kanaonagon, river, Ohio, plate buried at, 330.
Kankakee river, 67.
Kansas river, home of Indians that name, 127.
Kanses, (Kansas,) Indian tribe, location, 127.
Kaskakia, 100, 123; commanded by St. Ange, 110; home of Tamarois, 71.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., 757.
Keating, John, sergeant, courtmartialed, 570, 571; pardoned by Gen. Wayne, 573, 579.
Kedzie, Frank S., Prof., loaned stereopticon lantern, 4.
Keene, Ionia Co., 748.
Keizer, John M., on extra duty, 720.
Kell, Robert, private, courtmartialed, 461, 462; sentence remitted, 487.
Kelley, Mary, married Joseph Olner, 753.
Kelly, Joseph R., private, courtmartialed, 452, 453.
Kelly, William, corporal 2d regiment, deserter, courtmartialed, 704.
Ken, Joseph, 375. See Joseph Kerr.
Kendallville, Ind., 760, 761.
Kennebec river, Abenaki village on, 98.
Kennedy, Charles, private, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 701.
Kennedy, Edward, private, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 509, 510.
Kennedy, Frank, Mrs., 747.
Kentucky, 517, 746, 758; legislature, Bedinger member of, 375; sent peace commission, 744; troops thanked by Congress, 575, 576; troops to be mustered out, 558; volunteers in Wayne's campaign, 392, 541.
Kenyon, Emory, Irving, Barry Co., 752.
Kenyon, Frank R., Charlotte, 752.
Kenyon, Olin B., farm of, 751.
Kenyon, Solomon H., Barry pioneer, obituary, 751.
Kerr, (Ken) Joseph, captain infantry, 3d sub legion, 448, 481; resigned, 515.
Kersey, William, captain infantry, 1 sub legion, 373, 472, 478, 519, 522, 523, 527; promoted major, 598, 599, 629; sketch, 357.
Kersey, blue cloth, inventoried, 258.
Kettle inventoried, 258, 272, 274.
Kettletown, 746. See Girtystown, 746.
Keweenaw Old, paper on, 3.
Kibbs, 553. See Captain Kibby.
Kibby (Kibbs), captain, in command of spies, 544, 553, 562.
Kiepigono, Indian village, location, 109.
Kikapous (Quickapoux, Quiquapous, Quiquapoux), Indian tribe, allies of Foxes, 67; allies of French, 74, 123, 125–130; attacked Foxes, 68; gave information, 122; troublesome to French, 82.
Kilinehuie, Outaoua, neighbor of Demoulin, 241.
Kilnut, of Cook's company, on extra duty, 407.
Kimousaki, Ottawa chief, possessed red coat, 337.
Kinderhook, Branch Co., 756, 759, 760.
King of France (Louis XIV. and Louis XV.), 87, 95, 96, 112, 117, 156, 216, 260, 286; appointed Cadillac Governor of Louisiana, 297; appointed Cadillac Mayor Castelsarrazin, 298, 300; confirmed land grants, 120, 121, 129; desires justice, 12; forbids selling timber, 93; furnished law books, 92; gave Mt. Desert Island to Cadillac, 250 granted gratuities, 16,

94, 115; granted trade to Tonty, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 56–61; honored officers, 292, 293; Indian name for, 74. See Onontio Possessed Ohio, 330, 331; punished illicit traders, 88; regarding Cadillac's rights to Detroit, 19–21, 26, 27, 30, 31, 36, 107, 213, 214, 219–221, 225, 227, 229, 231, 255, 262, 291; regarding Indians, 49, 63, 100, 102; regarding posts, 13, 37, 53, 71, 79, 84, 89, 113, 114, 130, 136, 139, 140, 143, 145, 149, 158–160, 170, 174–176, 179, 185, 187, 222–225, 270; regulation of taxes, 97, 103, 104, 283; rejected Denoyelles appointment, 323; revoked concessions, 22, 29, 34, 46; right to Detroit lands, 15.
King, E. Sylvester, Prof, absence of, 4.
King, James J. Strang, Mormon, crowned in Michigan, 7.
King, John, dragoon, courtmartialed, 584.
Kingsbury (Kingsburey), Jacob, captain infantry, 1 sub legion, 478, 492, 505, 560, 632; sketch, 373; took possession of Detroit, 561.
Kingston, —, historian, quoted, 334.
Kingston, formerly Fort Frontenac, 316.
Kinnaid, Joseph, tried and acquitted, 369
Kinzie, John H., Chicago, 772.
Kinzie, John H., Mrs., Chicago, 772.
Kirk, —, Mr., commissary in Georgia troops, 655.
Kiskakous, Indian tribe, Indian killed among, 277; trouble with other tribes, 284.
Kiskakous, village, 281; with Illinois, 285.
Kitchens, ordered for troops, 414.
Klough, Michael, tried and acquitted, 523.
Knife, copper, gift to museum, 10.
Knives, inventoried, 258, 272; price at Detroit, 43; scalping, given to soldiers, 350.
Knowlton, J. C., Prof., eulogized Mrs. Angell, 775.
Knowlton, N. Y., 758.
Knox, Continental artillery, 374, 377, 403, 478.
Knox, Annie Reid, Mrs., read paper, 2.
Knox, Henry, General, Secretary of War, 742; gave reasons for defeat, 344; letter to, 347.
Knox, Fort, location of, 424.
Kohler, Fanny, Lapeer, 771
Kohler, W. L., Mrs., Mt. Clemens, 767.
Kouatheattes, 144. See Ouatchipouanes,
Koupanisse, —, Indian messenger to Cadillac, 291.
Kramer, —, lieutenant, 713. See Lieutenant Kreemer.
Kreemer (Kramer, Kremer), Jacob, ensign, 478, 519, 720; cashiered, 418; commanding company, 716; lieutenant, date of rank, 440, 514; courtmartialed, 422, 423, 683, 688, 689; guard, 712, 714, 721, 723, 726, 728, 731; preferred charges, 639; member courtmartial, 713, 724, 727; sketch, 418.
Kuykendall, —, criminal, description of, 745.

La Bandon, —, lost house, 256.
La Barre, seized Fort Frontenac, 308.
Labatut, Jean, *dit* Champagne, exchange of house, 255.
La Belle river. See Ohio.
Laboratory, troops wanted for, 368.
Laboune, 238. See Leveille.
Labrador, 292; defense of, 142; map made by Boishebert, 321.
Labriere, 242. See Louis Normand.
La Butte, Pierrot, 121. See Pierre Chesne, Sr.
Labutut, Jean, *dit* Champagne, traded house, 256.
La Cayade, 166. See Cadere.
Lace, inventoried, 273, 274.
Lacetiere, Jean, sketch, 72.
Lacey, David, private, acquitted by courtmartial, 608.
La Chance, contract with, 229.
La Chassagne, sergeant, Ft Pontchartrain, unable to write, 237.
Lachaussee, French soldier, pay deducted, 220.
La Chevalure, at foot of Lake Champlain, fort established at, 95, 143.
Lachine, Canadian village, 40, 330.
Laclede, Pierre, founded at St. Louis, 110.
La Corne (Lacorne), Jean Louis, favored Tonty's recall, 61; succeeded Louvigny, 316.
Lacourt, M., political counsellor, 300.
La Deronte, Joseph, 332. See Deroute.
La Deroutte (Deronte), Joseph, early Detroit settler, 40, 121, 332; complained of Tonty, 315.
La Durantaie, —, Madame, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Lady Superiors, of nunneries, 91.
La Famine (Fechoneguen), bay, location, 283.
Lafayette Fort. See Fort Fayette.
Lafeuillade (La Feuillade), Joseph, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Lafleur, —, French soldier, pay deducted, 220.
Lafleurdor, —, sergeant at Fort Pontchartrain, unable to write, 237.
La Forest, Charlotte Francoise Juchereau, Countess of St. Laurent, agreement of, 230; gave power of attorney, 232; marries Francois Pachot, 218; sale to Cadillac, 229–231; trouble with Tonty, 17.
La Forest (Foret), Francois, captain Department Marine, commandant at Detroit, 17, 229, 265, 281, 307; biography, 308–310; message to Frontenac, 277; ordered inventory taken, 31, sent to Detroit, 30; succeeded Cadillac at Detroit, 19, 34; succeeded Dubuisson at Detroit, 308; witness, 237.
La Forest, Guillaume, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Laforest, Marguerite, wife of Antoine Ferron, sold house, 239.
Laframbois, 335. See Fafard.
Lagarde, —, citizen Castelsarrasin, proposed as first consul, 301.
Lagarde, Antoine (Anthoine), Mon., merchant Quebec, power of attorney, 228; witness, 227.
La Gardeur. See Le Gardeur and Repentigny.
La Gardeur, Charles, widow, 333. See Le Gardeur.
La Gauchetiere, Daniel Migeon, Sieur de, approved payment, 186.
Lagemeres, —, French officer at Detroit, 244.
La Gesse, Sieur de, 292. See Ramezay.
Laglois, 258, 259. See Jacques Langlois.
La Jaunesse, (Jeunesse), 120. See Esteve.
Lajeunesse, 40. See Jean Bineau.
Lajeunesse, 247. See Pierre Come.

Lajus, Jordin, surgeon, Quebec, witness, 249, 250
Lake (Small), Hurons left, 201.
Lake, The, 51, 201.
For lakes see Abittibi, Champlain, Erie, George, Huron, Marameck, Michigan, Nepigon, Ontario, St. Clair, St. Sacrament, Superior, Tabitibis, The Two Mountains.
La Marche, Francois, 40. See Joseph La Marche.
La Marche (Lamarche, la Marque), Joseph Baudry, Sieur de, bought Detroit, 11–13, 41, 44, 45, 314; demands his property, 22, 23, 254; demands inventory, 21; denies abandoning domain, 26; messenger to Iroquois, 277; received license to trade, 38; refused reply to letter, 19; reinstated at Detroit, 27, 28, repairs to mill, 25; reply to Dupuy, 40; sketch, 11.
La Marque, suit against Tonty, 315.
La Marque, Marie Anne, married Alphonse de Tonty, 313.
Lambert, Gabriel, clerk Company Colony, 232.
Lambertville (Lamberville), Jean De, Jesuit, sketch, 281.
Lamet (Camet), De, 299. See De Camet.
La Morandiere, Rocbert, Sieur de la, gratuity granted, 89.
La Mothe, (La Motte). See Cadillac; neighbor of Masse, 264; La Mothe Island, owned by Pean, 322.
Lamp, inventoried, 272.
Lamson, John, ensign, rank decided by lottery, 483.
Lancaster, Pa., 482, 742, 766.
Lands, abandoned, 140, 163; at Detroit, 24, 107, 111, 120, 159; ceded by Indians, 746; claimed by Cadillac at Detroit, 21, 33, 34, 36, 107, 318; claimed or given Indians, 196, 201, 205, 207, 209, 341; cleared around Fort St Frederic, 156; concessions revoked by King, 18, 20, 29, 30; cultivation of at Detroit, 42–44, 58, 78, 82, 139, 162, 206; government price of, 65, 764; granted Detroit settlers, 23, 31, 113, 128, 138; granted Pean, 322; grants necessary at Detroit, 136; how located and bounded, 259; owners forbidden selling standing timber, 93; ownership questioned, 12, 22, 27, 35; possessed by Lamarche, 14; price of lease, 32; quality of, 79, 106, 341, 540, 542; set apart for post, 37; used for gardens and poultry yards, 11.
Lang, William, private, artillery, acquitted by courtmartial, 670.
Langlet, Jean Francois, kept in colony, 115.
Langlois, Germain, inhabitant of Beauport, 232.
Langlois (Laglois), Jacques, location of lot, 258, 259; marriage contract of, 232, 233; witness, 234, 266.
Langlois, Paul, adjoined Ferland, 247.
Languedoc, governor, 299.
Lansby, James, discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Lansing, Ingham Co., 3, 10, 358, 755, 764, 765; first stake for new capitol, 759.
Lanster, Gottlieb F., death recorded, 765.
L' Antagniac, Caspar Adhemar, de, 54. See Caspar Adhemar.
Lantern, inventoried, 267.
La Parelle, Catherine Eury de, second wife of Pierre Celoron, 327, 329; convent name, Marie Catherine, death recorded, 333.
Lapeer, Lapeer Co., 771.
La Perade, —, Sieur de, fought Foxes, 125.
La Perade, Thomas Tarieu, Sieur de, lieutenant, Seignor of St. Anne, sketch, 123; witness to quarrel, 311.
Lapierre (Pierre de la), soldier De Lignery's company, 296; lieutenant, accompanied Louvigny to Mackinac, 319; Governor of Louisiana, 98; harassed Indians, 100.
La Pipardiere, —, Madame, married Tonty, 313.
La Pipardiere Fresnel (Freuel), Joseph Antoine de, married Marie Anne La Marque, 313
Laprairie, 72
Laramies (Loramies), post in Darke Co., Ohio, 652, 658, 662, 664, 668, 678, 746.
"La Ranomme," vessel, 325.
L' Arbe Croche, Indians disliked, 207.
Lard, James, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 490
Larette, 153. See Lorette.
La Roche a, river, 181.
La Roze, 234, 236. See Bertellemy Pichon.
Laroze, 240. See Charles Charon
La Salle, Rene Robert, Cavalier Sieur de, accompanied by Henry de Tonty, 305; built Fort Frontenac, 308; death reported, 309.
Lasselle (Lassell), Antoine (Anthony), Indian interpreter, 734, 736; courtmartialed, sketch, 546.
L' Assomption, de Fort, 169. See Assomption.
Latouche, —, French soldier, pay deducted, 220.
Latour, —, M., royal attorney and counsellor, 300.
La Trinite creek, 187.
Laughlin, Hugh M., oeserter, courtmartialed, 360.
Launay, de Semontel, name for Cadillac's father, 303.
Laurel, Christopher, 462. See Christopher Lollan.
Laurens, Fort, 746.
Laurent Du, —, Sieur, registrar, 72.
Lauzon (Lauson), Pierre De, Jesuit, faslely accused, 88; message from priest, 204; received letter, 154· settled quarrel, 155.
Lauton, Francois, early Detroit settler, sketch, 121
Lavale, 264. See Lavale de rané.
Laveille, French soldier, enticed soldier to desert, 235.
Lavell, John M., lieutenant, 702. See Lieutenant John M. Lovell.
La Verendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes, de la, French officer, discovered Rocky Mountains, 27, 69; explorations of, 144, 324; sketch, 143.
Laverdure, —, French soldier, pay deducted, 220.
Lavergne, 238. See Francois Teze
La Violette, 166. See Codere.
Law, John, scheme, 305.
Law, French, instruction given in, 92; none in Tennessee, 744; small income from, 91.
Lawdon (Lauden, Laden, Ladon, Lowden), Pat-

rick, private, courtmartialed, 434; pardoned, 435; sentenced to be shot, 433.
Lawler, Christopher, 4 sub legion, boatman, 610.
Lawrence, Harriet L., married Horton J. Drake, 757.
Lawson, Muning, 401. See Anthony Smith.
Lawton, William, promoted surgeon, 517; cashiered, 671.
Lead, formed on Wisconsin river, 84; given as gratuity, 89; inventoried, 271, 273, 274; left at Fort Frontenac, 313; not given Indians, 153;
Leadville, Col., 778.
League, measurement, 110.
Le Baie, René, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Le Bau, Jean Baptiste, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Le Beau, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Le Bic, island in St. Lawrence river, 93.
Le Breton, —, brought peace pipe, 108, 110.
Le Canadien, Courier, gift to museum, 10.
"Le Cent," barges of, 80.
"Le Chameau," shipwrecked, 292.
Le Chanvre, —, M , French interpreter, 736.
Le Clear, photographed audience, 3.
Leclerc, Francoise, married Joseph Baudry, Sieur de la Marche, 11.
Le Duc, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Lee, —, captain dragoons, 439, 458. See Captain Wm. A. Lee.
Lee, Henry, Governor Virginia, urged for general, 343.
Lee, Jacob, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Lee, James, deserter, courtmartialed, 380.
Lee, O., 349. See O Lee.
Lee, Robert, ensign, 418, 431, 444, 449, 460; appointed adjutant and quartermaster, 414, 416, 420, 422, 425, 482; at Fort Defiance, 551; lieutenant, commended by Wayne, 507; promoted lieutenant, 514, 528, 637; sketch, 362
Lee, William, deserter, courtmartialed, 380.
Lee, William Aylet, captain dragoons, 1 sub legion, 376, 385, 431, 439, 458; cashiered, 513; sketch, 477.
Lefevre, —, Sieur, French ship captain, 89.
Le Fort, Marie, wife of La Chance, 229.
Le Gardeur, 333. See also La Gardeur.
Le Gardeur, widow of Charles, married Celoron, 333.
Le Gardeur, Charles de Tilly, 62 See Repentigny.
Le Gardeur, Marguerite, marries Jean Baptiste De St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons, 318, 319.
Le Gardeur, Marie Rénee, married Léry de, 97.
Leg bolts, worn by prisoners, 701.
Leger, Pierre, location, 239, 256.
Legion, called regiments, name for U. S. army, 344, 695. See troops also.
Legion. blessings of, 595, 596; how equipped, 575; warned against intoxication, receive testimonial from Congress, 575, 576.
Legionville, headquarters for Wayne's army. See headquarters.
Legionville, location, 406; tactics quoted, 428, 444, 452, 466, 639; time of breaking garrison, 413.
Legislature, Ky., Bedinger member of, 375.
Legislature, Michigan, assist Society, 6; first in Michigan, 757; member of, 777; thanks to, 5.
Legislature, Penn. Colonial, Wayne member of, 343.
Le Gris, —, Miami chief, reports peace prospects, 736, 737.
Leguas, Marie Catherine, married Chaumont, 165.
Leitheiser (Lightheizer), Hartman, ensign, 3 sub legion, 449, 481; lieutenant, date of rank, 515; captain, sketch, 418.
Le Mans, bishoprick in Cossé, 135.
Le Moine, Paul Joseph. See Paul Joseph Longueuil.
Lemoine, René Depin, exchanged houses, 246, 247.
Le Moyne, Alexis, bought house and land, 242, 259, 260; witness, 240–245, 264.
Le Moyne, Antoine, Governor of Cayenne, 325.
Le Moyne, Catherine Jeanne, married De Noyan, 325.
Le Moyne (Le Moine), Charles, Baron de Longueuil Chevalier, Knight St. Louis, Governor Montreal, 324, 334; at Quebec, 157; brother-in-law of Beauvais, 62; summon conference with Governor General, 52; favored Tonty's recall, 61; Indians complained to, 49; relieved from Fort Frontenac, 62; reports list of things asked for by Indians, 337; soldiers not feared by Indians, 181.
Le Moyne, Francois, Sieur de Bienville, son of Charles Le Moyne, 324; Gabriel, died on La Ranomme in marine guard, 325.
Le Moyne Jacque, bought house, 294.
Le Moyne, Jacques, Sieur de, Ste. Helene, 324.
Le Moyne, Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville, 324.
Le Moyne, Jeanne, married Louis Gatineau, Sieur Duplessis, 38, 238.
Le Moyne, Joseph, Sieur de Serigny, son of Charles Le Moyne, 324.
Le Moyne, Louis, Sieur de, Chateauguay, 324.
Le Moyne, Paul, Sieur de Maricourt, son of Charles Le Moyne, 324.
Le Noult (Fort Shelby). See Lernault.
Le Page, Abbé, petition to set up forges, 187.
Le Paillieur, —, sheriff at Quebec, 219.
Lepailleur, Catherine, wife of Adhemar, 116.
Le Pailleur (Pallieur), Francois Michel, royal notary, 116, 117.
Lernault (Le Noult), (Fort Shelby), 708; commanded by Major Buell, 731; location, 715.
Le Rocher, place, 67; Illinois at, 105.
Le Roy, flight of, 22.
Léry de (Delery), Gaspard Chaussegros, marine engineer, damages by earthquake, 112; seigniories of, 111; sketch, 97.
Le Sault (The Sault, The Soo), 128; Indians at, 155.
Le Saut, chief, killed by Foxes, 83.
Le Sc, M., (Le S. C.,) 301.
Leschaillons de, 118. See Deschaillons
Le Seur, Jean, bought house, 241.
Lespagnol, 264. See André Marsil.
Lespervanche —, Chev. de, made ensign, 291; permission to go to France, 186.

Lestaige, Jean De, Secretary Company Colony, 232; granted land warrant, 111.
L'estenduere De, —, return to Isle Royal, 96; letter from Cadillac to Maret, 290; letter from Jesuits suppressed, 212; letter from George Will, 502, 503; patent granted by King, 107; suppressed by Jesuits, 212.
Lettre de cachet, 135.
Leveillé, 238. See Jenseron.
Leveille, shot and ate soldier, 236; suicided by drowning, 236.
Le Villiers, Marie Charlotte Petit de, married Desnoyelles, 323.
Lewis, Charles, ensign 1st battalion infantry, 450, 482, 555; lieutenant, date of rank, 514; sketch, 483.
Lewis, Howell, captain riflemen, 3 sub legion, 375, 456, 481, 493, 496, 504, 513 521, 566, 574, 589, 610, 625; exempted from duty, 473, 477; in battle, 545; president court martial 475, 596, 597.
Lewis, James, deserter, courtmartialed, 346, 347.
Lewis, Merriweather, ensign, 4 sub legion, acquitted, 652; challenged Lieutenant Lewis in duel, courtmartialed, 651; discoverer of northwest, 449; sketch, 629.
Lewis, Thomas, captain riflemen, 481, 492, 499, 506, 517, 523, 527, 538, 567, 587, 607, 634; appointed aid-de-camp, 529; rank decided by lottery, 417, 448; resigned, 568; sketch, 373.
Lewis, William, captain, 447, 481, 495, 496, 506, 552, 603, 644, 653; appointed on board of claims, 463; courtmartialed, 567, 568; sketch, 375.
Lexington, 652; battle referred to, 374; on route to Philadelphia, 741, 742; soldiers desert from, 641.
Library, State Michigan, preserve newspapers, 5.
Licenses (permits), applied to post expenses, 53, 78, 83, 161; countersigned by commandant, 63; granted by Governor General, 59, 60, 211; granted to settlers, 87, 89, 211, 663; how granted at Detroit, 61, 62, 85, 86, 114, 188; necessary for Indian trade, 590, 614, 615; necessary for visitors, 681; prevents seizure of goods, 95; price at Detroit, 158–160; regarding trade, 38, 58, 71, 89; revenue from, 62, 81, 162, 211; statement sent, 114, 145.
Licking River, camp, 741.
Lidius, accused missionary, 88; punished for trading, 87.
Liette, de Angelique, Isabelle, married Laurent Tonty, 305.
Life of Captain Michael Cresap, quoted, 539.
Life of Gen. Wayne, quoted, 343, 376, 394, 396, 450.
Light Hizer, Hartman, 418. See Hartman Leitheiser.
Lightning, destroyed Detroit mill, 24; not destroy mill, 25.
Lignery, Charles le Marchand, Sieur de Savigny, captain, 296; at Mackinac, 13, 293; signature of, 149; sketch, 149; took Louvigny's place, 319.
Lignery, Constant le Marchand de, French officer, 149; fought Foxes, 125.
Like, —, Mr., employed Owens, 775.
Lille persse, probably fishing islands, 235.
Limoges, France, 88.
Lincoln, Benjamin, Major General, wounded at Saratoga, 374.
Linctot, or Linctot, 45. See Godfroy.
Lindsay, Isaac, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 652, 653.
Lindsey, Samuel, deserter, courtmartialed, 369.
Linen, body, inventoried, 258.
Linnberry, —, corporal, 4 sub legion, on detached service, 644.
Linton, 402, 403. See Sergeant John Stokes.
Liquor. See also brandy. Amount allowed per day, 724; forbidden Indians, 521; forfeited, disposition of, 615; furnished Indians, 620; none received, 552; punishment for illegal sale, 707; report on from settlers, 663; sale forbidden, 526, 686; sale of causes desertion, 697; sale of, regulated, 527; troops steal, 557, 618.
Littell, Amos, horseback journey, 769.
Little, —, transferred to Captain Campbell's company, 404.
Little, Brown & Co., publishers, quoted, 332.
Littlefield, William, captain, sketch, 601.
Livaine, Thomas, 599. See Thomas Swaine.
Livaudiere, Ives Jacques Hughes Pean de, 321. See Pean.
Livaudiere, name of Pean's land in New York, 322.
Livingston, John, artificer, 566.
Livres, value of, 83.
Lock, door, made of wood, 241.
Lockport, N. Y., 754.
Lockwood, Benjamin, lieutenant, 3d battalion rifles, 482, 694; sketch, widow married Captain John Symmes, 391.
Lollan (Loller), Christopher, private, courtmartialed, 46, 401, 462; pardoned, 403.
Lollard, Jacob, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Long, Felix, ensign, 2 sub legion, resigned, 466; sketch, 455.
Long Island, expedition to, 642.
Longsbraith, John, courtmartialed, 369.
Longstreet, John, private, courtmartialed, 456, 457.
Longue Pointe, 236.
Longueuil, Paul, Joseph, Le Moine, Chevalier de, Governor of Three Rivers, commandant at Detroit, captain troops and Knight of St. Louis, 235, 336; biography, 334; Indian name TatakSisereyakSieche, 340; married Marie Genevieve de Joybert, 333; preferred charges against Celoron, 331; succeeded by De Muy, 335.
Longueuil, place, 325, 334.
Longyear, Mrs. Harriet, one of the Munroe girls, 1.
Loramies. See Laramies post.
Loramies fort, artillery sent to, 687.
Loramies, town in Ohio, 693.
Lorette (Larette), Huron mission, 153, 191, 195, 204; location, 105.

Lotbiniere, Chartie de, M., son of supreme councilor, pension asked for, 54.
Lotbiniere, René Louis Chartier de, member supreme council, signed documents, 223, 225.
Lothman, Marie Barrios, married Robert Navarre, 136.
Lott, William, corporal, 3 sub legion, courtmartialed, 624, 625.
Lottery, used to decide rank for officers, 394, 416, 447, 450, 464, 483, 610.
Louis XIV., King of France See King also.
Louis XV., King of France succeeding Louis XIV, 330 See also King.
Louisburg, shipwreck near, 317.
Louise, Rose of Ste. Catherine, confidant, 250, 253, 254.
Louisiana, 25, 98, 112; colony accepted by King, 89; connection with Detroit, 113; for Governors, see Cadillac, Bienville, De Muy, Wilkinson; Ouyatanous carried to, 71, 86; trade with colony, 139; vessel from, 147.
Louisville, 742.
Loup (Leveriers), grey wolves, Indian tribe, 84.
Loutré a la, river, English settlement at, 145, 148.
Louvigny, Louis de la Porte, Sieur de, acted as commandant Detroit, 316; appointed Governor Three Rivers, 316; commanded at Mackinac, 316, 319; commanded expedition against Foxes, 293, 316; dismissed from office, 316; praised Detroit, 316; shipwrecked, 317.
Louzargues, Caunac de, Provost, witness, 298.
Louzargues, Francois de, witness to marriage, 297.
Love, Robert, private, courtmartialed, 485; pardoned, 486.
Lovejoy, Henry, gift to museum, 10.
Lovell (Lavell), John M., lieutenant artillery, acting judge advocate, 602, 702, 705; major, signs orders, 697, 711; sketch, 598.
Lowell, D. N., gave sketch of Gibbs, 4.
Lowry, —, ensign, killed near Fort St. Clair, Ohio, 346.
Lowry, J., lieutenant, 3d battalion rifles, 480.
Lowry, John, ensign, sketch, 346.
Loy, —, corporal, tried for cowardice and acquitted, 535.
Lucas, Jacques, *dit* St. Arnoul, sergeant company, 235; witness, 296.
Ludlow, Israel, laid out Fairfield town, Ohio, 746.
Ludwell, George, sutler, courtmartialed, 535.
Lugré, Angélique de, married Degué, 112.
Lukins, Jesse, ensign, 484; appointed major and inspector, 609; lieutenant, 514; sketch, 483.
Lundy, Grace, Miss, gave piano solo, 3.
Lyman, Cornelius, captain 2d battalion infantry, 586, 588–590, 596, 627, 628, 698, 700–733; president courtmartial, 623–626, 628; sketch, 479.
Lyman, Elihu, surgeon, reported dead, 671.
Lynch, —, deserved death, 588.
Lynch, John, courtmartialed, 587.
Lynch, John, courtmartialed, 390; executed, 391.
Lynch, John R., sur. mate, sketch, 602.
Lynx, skins, inventoried, 257, 258.
Lyon, Percy, artificer, 632.
Lyon, William, Mrs., Banfield, Mich., 751.
Lyons, John, private, 1 sub legion, deserter, acquitted, 523.
Lyons, Peter, private, courtmartialed, 583.
McAllister, —, lieutenant, commended and promoted by Congress, 385.
McBride's Pioneer biographies, 377; quoted, 413, 484.
McCall, Hugh, ensign, date of rank, 612; sketch, 599.
McCallister, Torrence, private, 2d dragoons, on detailed service, 602.
McCarroll, William, ensign, 2 sub legion, 599; sketch, 612.
McCaw, Patrick, punishment reduced, 353.
McClane, captain, artillery, 514. See Captain McLean.
McClane (McCleans), Levi, ensign. See Levi McLean.
McClallan, John, lieutenant, sketch, 601.
McClary (McCleary), Andrew, lieutenant 3d battalion rifles, 480; appointed adjutant, 490; elected paymaster, 528, 529; captain, 698, 700–702, 704–706, 709–733.
McClary (McCleary), John, ensign, 599; date of rank, 612; sketch, 516.
McCleary, John, 599. See John McClary.
McCleland, Samuel, artillery, transferred to quartermaster department, 702.
McCleland, William, private, courtmartialed, 699.
McClellan Hospital, Pennsylvania, 762.
McClelland (McClellan), Robert, lieutenant company spies, 544, 556; sketch, 601.
McClery, John, private, courtmartialed, 369.
McConnel, James, private, artillery, courtmartialed, 730, 731.
McCoy, Daniel, elected chairman executive committee, 3.
McCraskey, William, sur. mate, 2 sub legion, 479.
McCrea, William A., 671. See McRea.
McCullough, George, major, 463. See Major George McCully.
McCully (McCullough), George, major, sketch, 460.
McDermott, Paul, cornet, courtmartialed, 631, 632; cavalry, sketch, 629.
McDonald, Archibald, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 646, 647, 649, 650; pardoned, 653, 685.
McDonald, Patrick, tried and acquitted, 388.
McDonald, William, dragoons, boatman, 610.
McDonald, William, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 431.
McDonough, Micah, lieutenant, 3 battalion rifles, 480; cashiered, 514; sketch, 470.
McDonough, Michael, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 407, 408, 624, 625
McElvannon (McIlvanan), Alexander, private, courtmartialed, 352, 353, 391.
McFall, Barnabas, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 572.
McFall, Matthew, courtmartialed, 715.

McGarvin, James, sergeant, courtmartialed, 460; preferred charges against officer, 462.
McGilvery, Va., Fort, battle at, 762.
McGinley, Patrick, private, courtmartialed, 615–617.
McGiverin, Hugh, ensign, deserter, courtmartialed, 522.
McGlasky, Philip, private, acquitted by courtmartial, 457.
McGowen, Owen, 2d regiment, on extra duty, 702.
McGuion, John, 4 sub legion, boatman, 610.
McHenry, William, corporal, deserter, courtmartialed, 404; pardoned, 405.
McIlvanan, Alexander, 391. See Alexander McElevannan
McIntire, Alexander, deserter, courtmartialed, 387.
McIntire, Daniel, artillery, tried and acquitted, 731.
McIntire, Peter, courtmartialed, 407, 408.
McIntosh, Daniel, ensign, 599, 611; sketch, 517.
McIntosh, Fort, treaty, 341.
McKean, —, captain, stationed in Georgia, 482.
McKee, Adam, acquitted by courtmartial, 627.
McKee, Alexander, English army officer, 734; conference with Indians, 558; opposes Americans, 735, 738; reported to have killed Captain Hartsborn, 478.
McKee, Griffith I., captain, date of rank, 600.
McKergan, John, courtmartialed, 715.
McKew, Patrick, transferred to Captain McClary's company, 723.
McKinley, John Steel, alias John Jacks, courtmartialed, 613.
McKinsey, —, 4 sub legion, artificer, 610.
McKnelius, 402, 403. See Thomas Jones.
McKrea, —, captain, 659. See McRea.
McLaughlin, Andrew C., Mrs., Washington, D. C., 776.
McLean (Lane), Daniel, captain, artillery, 4 sub legion, 569, 574, 628; resigned, 514; wounded at Montreal, sketch, 376.
McLean (Clean, Clane), Levi, ensign 3 battalion rifles, 376, 522, 599; rank decided by lottery, 484; lieutenant, sketch, 481.
McLeod, Archibald, death reported, 769.
McLeod, Elizabeth, obituary, 769.
McMahon, John, 402, 403. See James Flood.
McMahon, Michael, private, courtmartialed, 445.
McMahon, William, major, 345, 430, 439, 443, 460, 472, 477, 482, 492, 499 523, 592; appointed on court of inquiry, 462; appointed on courtmartial, 434–437, 503, 504; bravery commended, 503; in charge of right wing 472; killed in action with Indians, 526, 599; sketch, 376.
McMullen, James, 388. See James Nugen.
McMurray, John, sergeant, courtmartialed, 459.
McNabb, Maria I., Mrs., married Lycurgus J. Wheeler, 777
McNabb (McNab), William, private 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 699.
McNeal, James, deserter, courtmartialed, 408
McRea (McCrea, McKrea), William A., lieutenant, 431, 448, 481, 567, 589; captain, acting reg. adjutant, 599, 613, 614, 617, 659; resigned, 670; colonel, sketch, 417.
Macard, Catherine, Gertrude, married Jean Deschamps, 320.
Macart, merchant Quebec, director Company Colony, 223; witness, 225.
Mace, Jane, married Lewis A. Thompson, 761.
Mackinac (Michilimakina, Michilimackinac, Missilimakinac, Mishilimakina, Missilimakinak, Missilimaquinak), 13, 69, 89, 132, 192, 216, 217, 287, 329, 503, 712, 719, 736; care in officers' selection, 84; copper displayed at, 83; embassy sent to Hurons, 197; expedition sent to, 319; for governors of, see Cadillac, Celoron, Desnoyelles Dubuisson, Lignery de Louvigny; Indians fought English, 338, Indians killed at, 277; Indian presents sent to, 142; location, 108; mason work at, 703; menaced by Foxes, 319; necessities of garrison, 71, 87, 129, 137, 309, 328; Ottawas attack French, 74; route, 309; surveyed by Houghton, 777; trade at, 79, 80, 82, 86, 217, 218, trouble with Jesuits, 285.
Mackinac, Farly, book by Rev. Williams, 10.
Mackinac, French, fort at, 207.
Macomb Co., 768–771; memorial report, 766.
Macouse, Jean, 332. See Jean Baptiste Fafard.
Mad river, 746.
Magazine, explosion at York, 375.
Magnan, Marie Anne, married Belestre, 336.
Magnant, Antoine (Entoine), signed document, 276.
Magnés, Guillaume, merchant, witness of marriage, 297.
Mahaffy —, in company of spies, 544.
Mahon, John, private, courtmartialed, 673.
Mahon, William, deserter, courtmartialed, 380.
Maichens, Bernard, received deed from Cadillac, 297.
Maine, home of Abenakis, 98; land in, given to Cadillac, 250, 304.
Mainne, Duke de, Governor of Languedoc, 299.
Malenfant, Jeanne de, married Jean de la Mothe, 303.
Mallet, Baptiste, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Mallet, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Mallett, Pierre, witness, 239, 264, 265.
Manchester, England, 749.
Maniple, inventoried, 268.
Mansfield, Ezra, married Mrs Helen S. Starr, 759.
Mansfield, Helen S., death recorded, 759.
Manton, in Provence, 54; Adhemar governor, 317.
Map, Boishebert's of Labrador, 321; Verendrye's of Labrador, 142, 143.
Maple Grove, Barry Co., 753.
Marameek, Lake, location, 104.
Maramec, river, location, 104.
Marandeau, Marianne, married Antoine Dupuis, 238.
Marchand, Charles C., 149. See Ligneries Des.
Maret, Joseph Jacques (Jean), Superior Jesuit missions, 289; letter from Cadillac, 290; letter to Cadillac, 286.
Marette, Madelene, witness, 266.
Margry, —, quoted, 307.

Maricourt de, 324. See Le Moyne
Marie Ann, of St. Thereze, confidant, 250, 253, 254.
Maries, —, Mr., road by, 367.
Marigny, Claude, Sieur de, lieutenant, 276; agreement with La Forest, 19, 30; inventory, 271.
Marin, Paul, Sieur de, 180; attempts at peace, 181.
Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., 760.
Markets, reached by boat, 543.
Marks, Hastings, lieutenant, 3d battalion rifles, 478, 534, 608, 609, 629; requests court of inquiry, 608; resigned, 610, 671.
Marks (Marts), Peter S., ensign 1st battalion infantry, 449, 481; lieutenant, courtmartialed, 529; date of rank, 515; dismissed, sketch, 418.
Marlac, Detrochers, 121. See Marsac.
Marlow, Samuel Hanson (Hemon), sur. mate, sketch, 517.
Marque, Marie Anne de la, second wife of De Tonty, 305.
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, now D. S. S. & A. Railroad, built by Houghton, 778.
Marriage, ceremony in Tennessee, 744, 745; contracts executed by missionaries, 73; terms and customs, 232–234, 260–263, 265, 266, 297, 310.
Marsac, Jacob de Rocher, (Desrocher de Cobtrion) early Detroit settler, 121, 259; complained of Tonty, 315; denounced by Tonty, 47; received power of attorney, 254; signed petition, 46; sketch, 40; sold house and cattle, 243, 255.
Marschalk, Andrew, lieutenant, 479, 483; prefers charges, 473, 570; promoted captain, 599, 649, 681, 740.
Marseilles, U. S. consul at, 297.
Marsh, Armilla, 761. See Armilla Haynes.
Marshall, Orsamus H., confounded names, quoted, 328.
Marshall, Stephen, trooper, courtmartialed, 436.
Marshall, Mich., termination of M. C. Railroad, 750.
Marsil, André, *dit* Lespagnol, bought house, 264.
Martel, Claude, witness, 242.
Martens, trade in, 84.
Martin, Charles, ensign, 2 sub legion, 599, 611.
Martin, Emma, Mrs., Nashville, 747.
Martin, Gabrielle, married Henry Sabrevois, 311.
Martin, John, promoted ensign, 516.
Martin, Marie Genevieve Delino, 317 See Delino.
Martin, Thomas, captain, infantry 1 sub legion, 478; major, sketch, 373
Martinique Island, troops on, 134.
Martinsburg, Va., 742.
Marts, William, captain, 2 sub legion, 648; resigned. 667; settlement ordered, 668; sketch, 629.
Maryland, 353, 515, 516; birthplace Wilkinson, 348.
Masanne, Indian village, 122
Macoutins (Maskontins Fire Nation, land nation), 144; attacked Foxes, 68, 74, 105; prairie Chasanous desire, 207; restrain other Indians, 208; signification of name, 67; troublesome to French, 82.
Masoki, Natchez Indians, 110.
Mason, —, Tennessee, gave infair, 745; received peace overtures, 744.
Mason, Anna D., Mrs., 753.
Mason, Ingham Co., 763, 764.
Mason, Monroe Chapter, at Detroit, 778.
Mass, —, lieutenant, in command of artillery, 564.
Mars, Michelle 248. See Michel Massé.
Massac (place), 743, 745.
Massac, Fort, rebuilding of, 375, 742; soldiers transferred to, 650, 651.
Massachusetts, 516; frontier troubles, 327; invaded by Indians, 318.
Massacre, Indians in New England, 318; of Gen. St. Clair's troops, 342.
Massé, (Mars) Michel, sold house, 264, 265; wife of Joseph Riverin, 248; witness, 260.
Masset, 264. See Massé.
Massey, —, bastion named after, 592.
Massey (Massie), Ebenezer, ensign, artillery, 480; lieutenant, 601, 646, 735; captain, sketch, 458.
Masts, inventoried, 275
Matrons, for hospital, wages, 363;
Mats, Indian word for fireside, 152; customs regarding, 192, 197; inventoried, 275.
Mattapoisett, Mass., 768.
Mattawan, Van Buren Co., 754.
Mattingly, Thomas, courtmartialed, 643, 644, 653.
Mattock, inventoried, 269.
Mattress, inventoried, 295.
Mauboeuf, 40. See Jacques de Gaudefroy.
Maudoché, Pottawattomie chief, 68.
Maur, —, M., political counsellor, 300.
Maumee, Fort, in English hands, 502, 503.
Maumee river, Ohio, 67, 308, 331.
Maunoir, Sieur de Ramezay, death reported, 292.
Maurepas, Jean Frederic Phelypeaux, Count de, minister and secretary for the navy, 73, 133, 142, 166, 213, 214; letters, 90, 142, 213; questions laid before, 28, 29; received petition, 54.
Maurice, Claude, witness, 232.
Maxfield, William, artificer on extra duty, 704.
Maxwell, George, married Cynthia Smith, 759.
Maxwell, George, Mrs., death recorded, 759.
May, —, spy taken prisoner and shot by Indians, 544, 545.
Means, Thomas, courtmartialed, 440, 441.
Measures, system established by Hocquart, 70.
Mecosta Co , Pioneer days, 1.
Medals, King sends Indians, 102.
Medicine, chests granted nuns, 91; how provided for, 37; obtained from plants, 335.
Meeker, Isaac, musician, courtmartialed, 457.
Meigs (Meggs), Return Jonathan colonel, prisoner, appointed clothier, general, sketch, 642, 643
Mekinac, Huron chief, 190.
Melcher, Jacob, lieutenant, judge advocate, 444, 478; captain, resigned, 514; sketch, 346.

Meldrum, Anne, married Dr. O C. Johnson, 772.
Meldrum, George, Scotchman, 772
Meldrum, John, Detroit, 772.
Meldrum, Sara Lytle, Detroit, 772.
Meldrum & Polk, firm at Detroit, 772.
Méloche, Pierre, early Detroit settler, sketch, 121.
Melois, —, Sieur de, French lieutenant, post asked for, 55.
Memoranda, of B. Van Cleve, 741.
Memorial reports. See reports.
Memphis, Macomb Co., 769; location, 768.
Memphis, Tenn., 169.
Mendham, N. J., 761.
Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., 767.
Menomonees. See Folles Avoines.
Mercer Co., Ohio, 526.
Merchandise, inventoried, 272; used for pay, 240, 241.
Merchants accept posts, 222; at Montreal, interested in Detroit trade, 56; controlled price of furs, 35; corn profited by drought, 94; increased number, lower prices, 57; ships of, 89.
Meridian, Ingham Co., 764.
Merony, Hugh, courtmartialed, 369.
Merrifield, Nathan D., Barry pioneer, death recorded, 752.
Merrill, C. & Co., bought saw mill, 773.
Messengers, Indian report to Hamtramck, 737.
Messger (Messaiger), Charles Michel, missionary at St. Joseph, sketch, 69.
Meteier, Joseph, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Metouscepriniouneks, name for Ouiatanous or Miamis, meaning Walkers, 51.
Mexico, Wilkinson died at, 348.
Mezeray, Marie Magdeline, married Jean Baptiste Dussaut, 232.
Miami, Fort, 547; British garrison at, 615; clothing sent to, 707; evacuated, 740; Indian council at, 739; troops sent to, 696.
Miamis (Oumiamis), Algonquin Indian tribe, 67, 71, 74, 79, 286, 308, 323, 735; allies of English, 74; allies of French, 279, 338; at Greenville, 735, 737; at St. Joseph river, 84; beg to go to Quebec, 183; by Lake Erie, 287; characteristics, 51; enemies of Chickasaws, 100 109; Hurons threaten to remove to, 315; influenced by McKee, 734; missionaries to, 288; post necessary, 88, 328; took scalps of Chicasaws, 110; trade with, 70, 73, 76, 85, 86; war with Fox Indians, 120.
Miamis of the Lake, British garrison at, 544, 545.
Miami river, 331, 430, 503, 548, 553, 555, 615, 633, 746; battle on, 376; confluence with Au Glaize, 543; home of that tribe, 51; irregularities at, 677.
Miami villages, camp at, 594; flour delivered at, 552.
Michael, John, ensign, 449, 478; promoted lieutenant, 514, 537, 624; sketch, 418.
Michel, —, Sieur, commissary at Montreal, 173, 186.
Michel, Andre, *dit* Bichel, 165; extra clerk for, 170; letter from, 173–180; message from, 211; trouble over paying troops, 185.
Michigan, bar of, 763; Gen. Cass, Governor, 374; condition of, 750; first clerk of legislature, 757; history referred to, 6, 7, 238, 772; Indians in 67; oldest man in, 767; paper on early surveys, 3; proud of Historical Society, 5; Sac settlement in, 68.
Michigan Agricultural College, first student, 764; glee club, 4; Dental College, Ann Arbor, 776; Horticultural Society, 777.
Michigan, Lake, 67, 68, 80, 319.
Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Dexter, 777.
Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Marshall, time of travel, 750.
Michigan Southern Railroad, 777.
Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, continuation of Cadillac papers, 11; greetings from Ontario Society, 2; growth, 5; historical committee, 775; ideals, 6, 7; member of, 765, 774; minutes of annual meeting, 1; progress of index and collections, 8; quoted, 290, 297, 311, 340, 377, 418; report of treasurer, 9; suggestions regarding, 8.
Michigan soldiers, cavalry, 6th, 777; 7th, 766; infantry, 16th at Gettysburg, 753; infantry, 19th, 758; infantry, 21st, 765; sharpshooters, 762.
Michigan, State's Rights, paper, 2.
Michigan Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 776.
Michigaumee, mine managed by Houghton, 778.
Michipecton, (Michipicoten Point), on north shore Lake Superior, 80, 84.
Middleton, William, deserter, courtmartialed, 380.
Middleville, Barry Co., 753.
Mikinak, Ottawa chief, demands, 337; Indian messenger, 285; gave improper report, 288.
Milk, charged to Tonty, 24; right to, questioned, 22.
Mill, built at Detroit by Cadillac, 106, 267. Cadillac asks reimbursement, 107; destroyed by French, 338; destroyed by lightning, 24, 32; hand ones used for corn, 458; near Quebec, 134; necessary at Fort St. Frederic, 156; never abandoned by Cadillac, 22, 26; profits from, 23; repairs, 13, 14, 25, 35; sold to Cadillac, 229, 230; turned by horse at Detroit, 12.
Millar, —, sergeant, on guard, 698.
Mill Creek, 746.
Millenson, Augustus, dragoons, artificer, 610
Miller, —, ordered on march, 657.
Miller, —, flagman, brought news from enemy, 544.
Miller, Albert, judge, pioneer Saginaw valley, 755.
Miller, Christopher, captured by Indians, 544.
Miller, David, courtmartialed, 352; executed, 353.
Miller, Edward, captain, 2 sub legion, 450, 479, 490; sketch, 444.
Miller, Frederick, artillery, deserted, 430; courtmartialed, 580; imbecile, acquitted, 431.
Miller, Henry, 2 sub legion, dragoons, 602
Miller, Henry, captured by Indians, sketch, 544

Miller, Henry, 720; deserter, courtmartialed, 640.
Miller, John Fay (Fry), private, 1 sub legion, courtmartialed, 562, 563.
Miller, Mary Ann, Mrs., obituary, 755.
Miller, Olliver, musician, courtmartialed, 457.
Miller, Thomas, corporal courtmartialed, 352.
Miller, Thomas, sentence remitted, 353.
Miller, William, dragoons, acquitted of cheating, 583.
Millers, —, in company of spies, 544.
Millet, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Mills, John (I.), captain, 370, 385, 398, 411, 416, 427, 447, 472, 479, 499, 508, 527, 610, 635, 656; absence, 613; appointed adjutant and signed orders, from page 505–657; commended by Gen. Wayne, 346; officer of the day, 413, 419, 423, 425, 429, 430, 450; president courtmartial, 347, 372, 379–381, 437, 439–442, 463; recommends clemency, 388; major, sketch, 346.
Mills, John, state of health, 680.
Milo, Barry Co., 751.
Milstead, —, sergeant, 1 sub legion, 644, 657.
Minard, Peter, deserter, courtmartialed, 673, 680; acquitted, 634.
Mines, Bay State and Pontiac, Lake Superior, 778; copper prospects, 136; discovery, 83; near Quebec, 134; superintended by Houghton, 778; valuable copper at Lake Superior, 84.
Minneapolis, Minn., 778.
Minnesota, 757.
Minor, John, private, courtmartialed, 470; acquitted, 471.
Minot, French measure, capacity, 55, 238, 314, 322.
Minot (measure), inventoried, 275.
Mirambeau, Estienne, merchant, witness, 226, 231.
Mirrors, tin, inventoried, 273.
Misseneway river, battle at, 629.
Missiagues, Algonquin tribe, at Detroit, 190, 195; at Ottawa village, 76; council held, 205; governor's message to, 203; location, 108; village, 97.
Mission, Huron at Detroit, taken away, 210; Huron, location, 63; in Canada, 88.
Missionaries, ask for Noyan's appointment, 81; attempts for peace, 155, 289; care of Indians, 99; conveyed to Tamavois, 71, 86; desire Lignery at Chambly, 13; how paid, 37, 40; Huron preference, 210; licenses, 158, 160, 162; one promised Hurons, 50, 51; oppose English, 101; supported by commandant, 314; treatment of liquor sellers, 102.
Mississippi, 110; home of Choctaws, 100.
Mississippi river, 100, 105, 131; attempts to trace, 375; crossed by French, 1, 23; fort on, 742; Fox and Sioux menace to navigation, 51; home of Sacs, 68; interesting trip, 307; portage, 51.
Missouri, 105.
Missouri river, 307; post on, 110, 307.
Missouris, Indian tribe, allies of French at Detroit, 127.
Missoury, Indian chief, found among Kikapoos, 123.
Mitchell, Donald G., captain, 601; sketch, 598.
Mitchell, William, sutler, courtmartialed, 707, 709; sentence remitted, 708.
Mixer, Charles W., Hastings, 752.
Mixer, Curtis G., Muskegon, 752.
Mixer, L. N., Dr., obituary, 752.
Mixer, Newell H., Grand Rapids, 752.
Monaco, Prince of, interested in Adhemar, 292.
Monastery, Recollet, at Montreal, damaged by earthquake, 112.
Money, deducted from Cadillac, 220; furs used as, 111; indemnity to Cadillac, 227, 248, 249; no paper, 178; required for trip to Philadelphia, 741; support honest families, 223; used for colony, 224.
Mongon (Moingona, Mohingona), river, location, 131.
Monitor, newspaper at Mt. Clemens, 769.
Monks, few new ones, 91.
Monmouth, battle referred to, 376.
Monongahela river, 350, 365.
Monopoly, Tonty deprived of, 60.
Monroe, James, President United States, 768.
Monsonis, Dakota tribe, enemies of Sioux, 143, 144.
Monstrance, inventoried, 267.
Montagues, Indians, put to flight, 184.
Montandre, witness, 247, 256, 259.
Montcalm and Wolf, Parkman quoted, 332, 338.
Monteith, Hugh, sergeant, 461; courtmartialed, 566, 567.
Montford, —, lieutenant, 466. See Lieutenant Montfort.
Montfort, Henry, ensign, 473, 478; promoted lieutenant, 514; resigned, 598; sketch, 466.
Montmidy, —, Sieur de, recommended as ensign, 292.
Montour, —, brother of Tichenet, 235; deserted to English, 236.
Montreal (Ville Marie, city of Mary), 155, 156, 212, 218, 220, 231, 232, 274, 304, 305, 308, 312, 313, 318, 319, 326, 327, 331–333, 336; damage by earthquake, 112; Detroit licenses examined, 61; distance from Detroit, 60, 283; fortifications at, 96, 145; Fox Indians sent to, 181; freight rates, 79, 80, 159, 224; fur market for Illinois, 281; governor transferred trade to Detroit, 222; Hurons enticed to, 47; Indians decline conference at, 182, 192, 196; Indians desire to return to, 109; Indians settlers at, 83, 308; Indian trade with, 102; Iroquois visit, 184; licenses issued, 78, 161, 162; necessaries obtained at, 38, 41, 44, 45; peace conference, 105, 282, 284, 287; prisoners exchanged at, 324; proclamation to settlers, 65; proposed settlement for Hurons, 201, 202, 204, 205, 207; set prices for Detroit, 36, 42, 43, 238; site of Ramezay chateau, 321; trade difficulties of, 57, 159, 314, 328; trade with Detroit, 56; voyageurs detained at, 82; wheat report forbidden, 94.
Montreal Islands, 101, 221, 231.
Montreal manuscripts, quoted, 317, 323, 327, 328, 329, 333.
Montreal papers, 277–293.

Montreal, records, 310, 327, 329, 335.
Monvel, Noel Bartholemew, lieutenant, 670; sketch, 601.
Mooney, Robert, courtmartialed, 627.
Moór, —, detailed as artificer, 590.
Moore, Jacob, uncle, death recorded, 766.
Moose horns, gift to museum, 10
Moose Mine, Colorado, 778.
Moran, John, private, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 699.
Moran (Morand), Pierre, early Detroit settler, sketch, 121.
Moreau, Catherine, wife of Adhemar, 116.
Moreau, Joseph, voyageur, allowed brandy, 217; arbitration with Cadillac, 215–219;
Morgan, —, sergeant, on guard, 698.
Morgan, John, ensign, 1 sub legion, charges brought against by Gen. St. Clair, 462; captain, courtmartialed, sketch, 514.
Moroney, —, rope maker, 444.
Morrill, E. W., Hastings, 752.
Morrill, E. W., Mrs., 750.
Morrill, Larooka, Mrs., death recorded, 752.
Morris, alias Morrison, Edward, deserter, executed, 401.
Morris, Robert, private, courtmartialed, 456, 457.
Morris, Staats (States), lieutenant artillery, 479, 602; appointed judge advocate, 357, 364, 372, 379; promoted captain, 598, 601, 602; sketch, 351.
Morris, Thomas, 1 dragoons, deserter, courtmartialed, 535.
Morris, William, lieutenant, 598, 602.
Morrison, Edward, 401. See Edward Morris.
Morrison, Mary A., married Judge Chatterton, 764.
Morrow, James, armorer, 596; sentenced to apologize, 556, 557.
Mortar and pestle, gift to museum, 10; inventoried, 271.
Mose, Amos, received liquor order, 581.
Mosquitoes, size, 540.
Mount, —, M., ordered on march, 657.
Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., 767, 771; condition in early days, 770; growth, 766; Monitor, published at, 769, 770.
Mount Desert Island, given to Cadillac, 250, 303, 304; possessed no church, 251.
Mount Holly, Rutland Co., Vt., 763.
Mount Pleasant, near Pittsburg, 367.
Mousseau, Louise, married St. Amant, 311.
Mousseau, Pierre, Paris, 311.
Moyers, George, courtmartialed, 523.
Mugridge, Clem., Mrs., Middleville, 753.
Muhlenberg, Henry M., lieutenant, date of rank, sketch, 601.
Mulston, John, private, courtmartialed, 581.
Munriy, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 370.
Munroe girls, 1.
Munroe, Charles, artificer, courtmartialed, 584.
Munsell, Levi, licensed trader, 615.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., battle of, 760.
Murphy, —, of Carberry's company, 407.
Murphy, Daniel, deserter, courtmartialed, 369.
Murphy, J. A., Mrs., Batavia, 758.
Murphy, John, recruit, assigned to Captain Lyman's company, 723.
Murray, James, private, courtmartialed, 587.
Murray, William, artificer, 633.
Murrow, 556. See Morrow.
Museum, society's growth, 8.
Music, troops ordered to practice, 447, 687, 688, 691.
Muskegon, Muskegon Co., 752.
Musket, old, gift to museum, 10.
Muskets, inventoried, 273.
Muskingum Co., Ohio, 374.
Muster rolls, how made out, 378, 645.
Musters, how conducted, 474, 475.
Myers, 510. See John Gordon.
Myers, Peter, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.

Nails, inventoried, 273.
Naudetanion, Indian name for Desnoyelles, 340.
Napkins, inventoried, 272, 274.
Narantzouacz, Indian village, location, 98.
Nashville, Barry Co., 747, 753, 777.
Nashville, Tenn., 743.
Natchez, Indians on Yazoux river, 109; number left, 101.
Natchez, Miss., 745.
Nathaniel, O., lieutenant, 1 battalion infantry, 481.
Navarre, Robert, royal notary, sketch, 136
Navarre, King of, 298.
Navy, honors asked for officers, 293.
Needles, inventoried, 272.
Negroes, attached to French, 68: needed by Wayne, 344.
Nellis, Frank E., Mt. Clemens, 770.
Nellis, Jessie, Mt. Clemens, 770.
Nellis, John Eakins, newspaper dean, 769. obituary, 770
Nelson, New York, 750.
Nepigon, post near Lake Superior, 80, 84.
Neveu, refused to assist in rebuilding fort, 312.
Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., 760.
New Castle Co., Del., 517.
New England, 336; few troops, 139; frontier troubles, 328; illicit trade with, 87; raided by Canadians and Indians, 318; scout from, 339.
Newfoundland, Boishebert sent to, 320; defence of harbors, 142.
New France, citizens ask for rights, 38; fall of, 339; governed by De La Galissoniere, 330; relation to Indians, 100; report from, 36.
New Hampshire, 516, 517.
New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio, 754.
New Jersey, 516.
Newman, A. E., gift to museum, 10.
Newman, Robert, pardoned by Gen. Wayne, 640.
New Mexico, attempts to make peace with Indians, 307.
New Orleans, soldiers sent from, 110; trouble with Indians, 328.
News, difficult to send, 69.
Newspaper, French, gift to museum, 10.
Newspapers, see Advertiser, Bancroft: Argus, Owosso; Dental Register, Ann Arbor; Herald,

Vernon; La Canadian, Chicago; Monitor, Mt. Clemens; Times, Owosso; value to historical societies, 5.
New Year, how celebrated, 665
New York, 516, 517, 747, 748, 750, 756, 757, 759, 760, 765, 766, 767, 769, 770; devastated by Denonville, 309; French privateers at, 320; invaded by French, 338; land grants given Pean, 322; Vandreuil plans to capture, 312.
New York city, 773.
New York, colonial manuscripts, quoted, 310, 331.
New York & Harlem Railroad, 777.
Nez Percez (Ottawas), 69. See Ottawas.
Niagara, 70, 172, 211, 329; boat seized at, 59; goods sent to, 98; hunting district, 76; journey to on snowshoes, 119; messenger sent to, 153, 154; portage of, 80, 81, 153, 205, 320; prisoners taken to, 309; selection of officers, 84, 718; trade, 79, 102; troops sent to, 330; vessels from, 173.
Niagara fort, 331; goods seized, 95; guns asked for, 143; necessities of garrison, 129; prevents English trade, 88; stop Indian trade ,70; taken possession of by French, 339; trade at, 86.
Niagara river opened to French, 320.
Nicholas, Huron chief (Orontony, Indian name), Huron messenger, audience with governor, 194, 198, 199; begged governor's aid, 194. loyalty of Hurons to French, 200; plead for safety, 193; sent governor porcelain, 164, 192, 196.
Nicholas, A. L., Plainwell, Mich., 752.
Nicholas, Alma G., Mrs., death recorded, 752, 753.
Nicholas, Ella, Plainwell, 752.
Nicholas, James, ensign, 1 sub legion, 599, 611, 671.
Nicholas, James, sketch, 516.
Nicholas, Richard B., private, 1st cavalry, courtmartialed, pardoned, 445.
Nicholas, Squire M., Plainwell, Mich., 752.
Nicholson, —, continental regiment, 375.
Nicolet, Canada district, 134.
Nicoll, Abimael (Abernael) Youngs, lieutenant, 601, 602; captain, sketch, 598
Nipissing, Indian report, 123
Nivard, Marie Anne, married Belestre, 336.
Noblesse, —, Canadian soldiers, 340.
Nolan, —, trader at Detroit, 314.
Nolan, Jean Baptiste, married Marie Anne La Marque, 313.
Nolan, Louis, *dit* Thiery, bought Detroit trade, 41; received trade license, 38; reply to Dupuy, 40.
Nontagarouche, 128. See Noutagarouche.
Noquet Island, in Lake Michigan, home of Pottawattomies, 67.
Norman, —, dragoons, successor appointed, 609.
Normand (Normant), Louis, *dit* Labriere, early settler Detroit, 120; bought property, 244, 260; message to, 155; sketch, 259; sold house, 242, 245.
Normandy, property at, 141.
Norris, Francis, transferred to Captain Lyman's company, 731.
North America, 213, 288.
Northumberland Co., Pa., 750.
Northwest, U. S , discoveries, 449, 629.
Northwest, Under Three Flags, quoted, 342.
Northwest territory, 517, 670; governor, 342; settlement. 341.
Notary Royal, at Quebec, 215, 216; care of records, 116, 117; records, copied, 72.
Note, given for house, 243; inventoried, 295
Nott, Edna J., teacher in Detroit, 771.
Nott, Jane Burnett, obituary, 771.
Nott, Joseph, Bucyrus, Ohio, 771.
Nott, Lettie, Pontiac, 771.
Nott, Nettie, Pontiac, 771.
Nott, R. Newton, Detroit, 771.
Nott, Nicholas, married Jane Bullock Burnett, 771.
Noutagarouche, war chief Two Mountains, 124, 128.
Noyan, Pierre Jacques Payan, Sieur de Charvis, Chanay de, commandant at Detroit, Governor of Montreal, captain of marine, 111, 148, 149, 150, 157, 173, 186, 205, 210–213, 324; biography of, 325, 326; complains of ill health, 141, 151, 161, 162, 164, 186, 187; Indian name, T'aSistaSio, 340; instructions regarding Hurons, 191, 194, 201–204, 205; letter from giving condition of Canada, 73, 85; regarding Huron and Ottawa quarrel, 150, 151; regarding soldiers' pay, 165, 166; reply to Tascherau, 170, 171; report of Detroit, 157–160; letter received from Tascherau, 167, 168; made false statement, 176; married Catherine Jeanne Le Moyne, 325; married Louise Catherine Daillebout, 325; message to Hurons, 206; peace attempts with Hurons, 181–183, 200–202; report of Detroit, 73–85; reports removal of Hurons, 195; requests to remain with Hurons, 184; succeeded Noyelle at Detroit, 157; successor to be appointed, 187, 195; trouble with soldiers' pay, 174, 176–180, 185, 186.
Noyan, —, Madame de, commendations of, 205.
Noyan, Pierre Louis, born in Detroit, 325.
Noyelles, 74. See Desnoyelles.
Nugen, 388. See Nugent.
Nugent, —, sergeant, authority resisted, 581.
Nugent (Nugen), James, alias James McMullen, dragoon, deserter, executed, 388.
Null, Teter, private, 4 dragoons, courtmartialed, 652, 653.
Nuns, care of Cadillac's daughters, 251.
Nuns, contract of, 252, 253.
Nuns, Ursuline, council reduced grant of money, 91.
Nye, Marquis, Washington, Mich , 769.
Nye, Edwin R., married Clara Sutherland, 769.

Oak, wood used for forges, 133.
Oakland Co., 7, 766; memorial report, 771.
Oarant, Bertrand, furrier, witness of marriage, 297.
Oats, inventoried, 271; wild, food of Menomonees, 80.
Obenakis, 98. See Abenakis.
O'Brien, Edward, courtmartialed, 494.
O'Brien, Frank, Right Rev., read paper, 3.

O'Brien (O'Brian), William, private, 2 regiment, courtmartialed, 725.
O'Bryan, James, courtmartialed, 597.
O'Bryan, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 641.
Oceans. See Atlantic, Pacific.
Odio, Pierre, salt smuggler from Cossé, 135.
Officers, addressed by Gen. Wilkinson on their duties, 660, 661; amount of rations, 654; asked to dine with commander, 564, 565; at St. Louis, 222; created by King, 298; duties at posts, 537, 542, 672; elected at Castelsarrasin, 300; forbidden passes, 395; forbidden trade, 224, 225; 4 brigadier generals appointed for each legion, 344; hats, how distinguished, 382; how paid, 167, 177, 179, 590, 591; Hurons ask for escort, 196; in Wayne's army, list of, 372–376, 417, 418, 448, 449, 465–484, 513–517, 597–602, 611, 612, 657, 670, 671; number in each tent, 529; ordered to perfect signals, 471; ordered to study tactics, 472; profits on licenses at Detroit, 160; promoted by Vaudreuil, 291; rank determined by lottery, 417; suppressed by edict, 298; widows and daughters aided, 114; wounded by sentinel, 544.
Ogden, Stephen, sergeant, courtmartialed, 519, 520, 584.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., 759.
Oglaize Grand, 542, 545. See Au Glaize.
Oglaize river, 542. See Au Glaize.
O'Hara, Hugh, 3 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 641.
O'Hara, James, Quartermaster General, 693; sketch, 582
O'Hara, Patrick, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 490.
Ohio, 51, 341, 353, 374, 503, 615, 760. army in Northwest, 595; battleground in, 342, 346; claimed by French, 330; falls, 637; Indian trade, 614; militia, 734; occupied by Indians, 341; valley, English trespassers, 331; volunteer infantry, 72d regiment, 759.
Ohio Dental College, 776.
Ohio (Bell, La Belle), river, 181, 196, 204, 208, 331, 338, 357, 398, 399, 406, 411, 424, 603, 645, 741, 742, 745, 746; French troops sent to, 330; Indians on friendly to English, 332; settlements on, 341; Wayne's soldiers camped on banks, 502.
Ojibwas. See Chippewas.
O'Jibway, Isabel, Mrs., obituary, oldest woman at Soo, 762.
O'Jibway, Joseph, chief Chippewas, 762.
O'Jibway, Joseph, son of chief, 762.
Oka, Indian village, 97.
Okemos, Ingham Co., 764.
Old Mission House, lock of, gift to museum, 10.
O'Lee, Oneida Indian warrior, buried with honors, 349.
Oliver Mining Co., gift to museum, 10.
Olivier, —, (Oliver), complained of Tonty, 315; early Detroit settler, 40; located forges, 134; sent to Three Rivers, 133.
Olner, Charles, 753.
Olner, Frank, 753.
Olner, Joseph, Rutland, Barry pioneer, death recorded, 753.
Olner, William H., 753.
Ondéchawasty (Ondéchawarty), 191 192, See Father de la Richardie
Oneida, Indian warrior, 349. See O'Lee.
Oneida Co., N. Y., 775.
Oneida Castle, N. Y., 759.
Oniatanous (Onyatanous Weas), Miami tribe, 67, 68; allies of Hurons, 69; attacked Chickasaws, 100; taken to Louisiana, 71; trade at Detroit, 70.
Onions, price at Detroit, 42, 315.
Onontio, Indian appellation for King or governor, 49, 123; attacked by Ottawas, 74; Hurons beseech aid of, 199; message to Indians, 191; message necessary to Hurons, 202; porcelain sent to, 196; protect Indians, 163, 198; represented by commandant, 151; unable to protect Ottawas, 286.
Onorakinguiak, Indian chief, 125.
Onsbury, Aaron, 436. See John Watkins.
Ontaganons, allies of French, 338.
Ontario, Canada, 766.
Ontario Co., N. Y., 764, 766.
Ontario Historical Society sent greetings, 2.
Ontario, Lake, 79, 80, 95, 108, 283, 308; danger of navigation, 99; English fort on, 73; Iroquois control trade, 108, 320; route of Hurons, 205;
Onyatanons. See Ouiatanons.
Operation, on Sieur Noyan, 149, 162.
Operative Dentistry, text book by Dr. Taft, 776.
Orades, M. D. D., rector of Church of the Savior, 297, 300.
Orange, 99. See Albany.
Orangeville, Barry Co., 749, 752, 753.
Order, required in army, 427.
Order St. Louis, 291. See St. Louis,
Orderly book of Gen. Wayne, 341–733; incomplete and missing, 345.
Ore, specimens iron, gift to museum, 10.
Orgenille, d', —, M. 134.
Orleans Co , N Y., 758.
Orleans, Fort, established by Bourgmont, 307.
Ormsby, —, licensed trader, 615
Ornaments, church, inventoried, 267.
Orontony, 192. See Nicholas.
Osborn, C. H., Mrs., Hastings, 751.
OstaSoichront, Indian name for Pean, 340.
Ostesse (Hotte), Pierre, sketch, 260.
Oswego, 51. See Choueguen.
Oswego river, 283.
Otchagras, 82. See Puants.
Otisco, Ionia Co., 766.
Ottawas (Outawas, Ontaoia, Outaoua, Outavaes, Outaouacs, Outaouis, Outavois, Outaouais, Outawacs, OutaSacs, Nez Percez), Indian tribe, 132, 154, 180, 217, 285, 290; allies of French, 281; attacked Chickasaws, 108; attacked Flat Heads, 152; attacked Foxes, 105; Mackinaws attacked French, 74; attacked by Sioux, 181; called also Nez Percez, meaning of name, 69.
Ottawas chiefs at Fort Wayne. 734; chief asked for presents, 337; confer with Beauharnois, 184, 190, 203; describe Fox fort, 104; desire peace, 736; gave porcelain to Iroquois, 153; go to Oswego for brandy, 172; hold counci l,

205; involved in Indian wars, 278; language, 67; numbers, 76, 83, 740; refused Huron belt, 151; replaced by Chawanons, 201; trouble with Hurons, 148, 150, 154, 156, 182, 183, 195, 200, 202; visit Montreal, 205, 284; war with Iroquois, 280.
Ottawa Co., memorial report, 772.
Ottawa river, 80, 97; route, 309, 320.
Otter skins, inventoried, 257.
Ouabache river, 108. See Wabash.
Ouabache, settlement, 108. See Wabash.
Ouatchipouanes (Kouatheattes), 144.
Ouelle Riviere, home of Deschamps, 320.
Ouiatanons (Onyatanons, Wawaiatanons, Weas), Miami tribe, 51, 123; allies of English, 74; country, 131; furs, 79; garrisons established among, 130; location, 74; message from, 108; post necessary, 88; sent canoe, 109; trade with, 76, 85, 86; trouble with French, 113; turbulent tribe, 208.
Ouichkousiro river, 84. See Wisconsin.
Oumiamis, 279. See Miamis.
Outagamies, 51 See Fox Indians.
Oven, inventoried, 274.
Overby, —, Mr., Vincennes, 745.
Overcoat, inventoried, 258.
Ovid, Branch Co., 756, 758.
Owens, Alonzo H., death reported, 7; obituary, 775.
Owosso, Argus, published Gould's articles, 774.
Owosso, Shiawassee Co., 773, 775.
Owosso Times, edited by Gould, 774.
Oxen, for food, 124, imported into Canada, 89; inventoried, 275; reported killed, 338, 504; sent to Loramies, 668; used by settlers, 104.
Oxentigh, inventoried, 296.
Ox-shoe, gift to museum, 10.

Pachot, Francois Viénay, Quebec merchant, 291; arbitrator for Cadillac, 215, 216; marries Charlotte Francoise Juchereau, 218; sketch, 218; witness, 219, 220.
Pachot, —, Madame, widow of Francois, married La Forest, 310.
Pachot (Pichot), Jean de St. Jean, witnessed contract, 266.
Pacific Ocean, 773; search for passage, 120, 324.
Pack horses, sent to Ft. Recovery, 549.
Pain, Michael, private, courtmartialed, 415
Paine, John, recruit 2d regiment, 719.
Paine, John, ensign, sketch, brigadier general, 392.
Paintings, on door reserved, 244.
Palatines, village attacked by Iroquois, 338.
Pallieur, La, Francois Michel, 116. See La Pallieur.
Palls, inventoried, 268.
Palmer, Angelo R., gift to museum, 10.
Palmer, Nathaniel, private, 2 sub legion, acquitted by courtmartial, 572.
Paludy, Baron de, 305. See Alphonse de Tonty.
Pamitabé Point, Indians disliked, 207.
Papers, Cadillac, 11–214; Grandmesnil found at Quebec, 294–303; Montreal, 277–293; inventoried, 258.
Par, Marie, married Belestre, 305.
Paradis, Jacques, property, 229.
Parant (Parent), Joseph, witness, 233, 234.
Parend, Madelenne, witness, 266.
Paris, Cutume (Contume) de, 229, 310.
Paris, marriage customs, 233, 260, 262, 265; money exchanged, 223, 224; Young Pean taken to, 322.
Parker, Gilbert, Sir, confounded names, 328.
Parkhill, —, corporal, 4 sub legion, on detached service, 644.
Parkhurst, John G., Gen., Coldwater, 759.
Parkill, Stanley E., delivered eulogy, 774.
Parma, Jackson Co., 768.
Parkman, Francis, historian, quoted, 324, 332.
Parmer, Mae, Mrs., Hastings, 754.
Parole, how given, 500; meaning, 358; used from pages, 358–432, 697–733.
Parsons, James H., old Branch pioneer, death recorded, 759.
Passes, forbidden to troops, 393, 395, 429, 543; how respected, 463; issued from headquarters 669.
Pasture (Pasteur), Thomas, captain, rifleman, 478, 484, 499; major, sketch, 373; taken prisoner at Charleston, 373.
Patel, 332. See Jean Billy.
Paters, captain, 496. See Peters.
Pattengill, Henry R., re-elected secretary, 3; secretary's report, 6–8.
Patterson, W. R., gift to museum, 10.
Patterson, N. J., 754.
Paul, Christophe, kept in colony, 115.
Pauoirigoueiouhak, 108. See Chippewas.
Pauperet, Claude, Quebec, merchant, witness, 222.
Paupers, sent back to France, 135.
Paxton, Isaac, gave amount of soldier's pay, 377.
Pay of troops, amount, 167, 168, 450, 654; regulated by Congress, 590, 591; U. S. greatest, 595; withheld from garrison, 165.
Paymasters, refuse to settle accounts, 695, 696.
Payne, J. M., Mrs., 747.
Payne, William Temple, ensign, allowed to resign, 405; courtmartialed, 404; money stolen from, 359; sketch, 344; witness against deserter, 390, 391.
Pay rolls, neglected by officers, 406.
Peace, with Indian tribes, 108, 110, 131, 151, 169, 209, 309, 336, 558, 595; with Indians, how celebrated, 634.
Pean Charles, born at Chambly, 321
Pean, Ives Jacques Hugh, Sieur de Livaudiere, commandant at Detroit, Mayor of Quebec, Knight of St. Louis, biography, 321–323; OstaSoichront, Indian name for, 340; name confounded with sons, 291, 322; recommended as commandant, 140; sketch, 291.
Pean, Jean Pierre, Paris, 321.
Pean, Marthe Louise, born at St. Ours, 321.
Pean, Michael Jean Hughes, born at Montreal, 321; infamous through intrigues, 322; prisoner in Paris, surrendered Canada, 323.
Pean, René Pierre, born at St Ours, 321.
Peas, inventoried, 271; price, 42, 315.

Peauguichias, attack Chickasaws, 108; Chasanous desire, 208; garrisons established among, 130.
Pecody, Antoine, married Jeanne de St. Ours, 321.
Pecody, Marie Francoise, married Jacques Pean, 321
Peirce (Pierce), John, captain artillery, 374, 404–406, 413–415, 421, 430–434, 463, 479, 581; in charge Fort Washington, 509, 637; sketch, 403.
Peire, Philippe, Quebec merchant, director Company Colony, 222, 223; signed documents, 225, 227.
Pekin, China, 776.
Pelcher, Horace, death recorded, 770.
Pellerin, David, Bruges, 311.
Pellerin, Pierre, *dit* St. Amand, sketch, 311.
Pelletier, Francois, married Mary Louise Robert, 40; witness, 242.
Peltier, —, Detroit settler, property taken from, 12.
Peltier, —, Monsieur, in charge of Indian provisions, 718.
Peltier, Mitchell, Mrs , obituary, 770.
Pelton, —, 2 sub legion, haymaker, returned to duty, 527.
Peltries, 225. See furs.
Pennsylvania, 481, 515–517, 766; home of Wayne, 344; legislature, 343; route of army, 355.
Pennsylvania Mag. of His. and Biog., quoted, 343, 374, 373, 480.
Pension asked for Boishebert's widow, 149, 320; asked for Madame Cadillac, 106; asked for Deschaillons, 119; asked for La Forest, 19, 30; asked for Lotbiniere, 54; asked for Repentigny, 115; given nuns for Judith Cadillac, 251, 252, 303; regulations of, 426, 427.
Pentwater, Oceana Co., 748.
Pen Yan, N. Y., 757.
Pepin, Ignace, contract with, 229, 230.
Pepper mill, inventoried, 271.
Perade, —, de la, Sr., reports Indian affairs, 183.
Perkins, —, sergeant, insulted by soldier, 509.
Perkins, William, 2d regiment, acquitted by courtmartial, 699.
Permits, 162. See licenses.
Perougue, canoe, 696.
Perrier (Perriere), de la, 98. See Lapierre.
Perrin, —, Sieur, adjust Indian trouble, 101.
Perry, Oliver Hazard, commodore, souvenir given to museum, 10.
Perthuis, —, early Detroit trader, 43, 45; property siezed, 12.
Peters, William, captain infantry, 1 sub legion, 424, 463, 472, 478, 485, 495, 506, 518, 568–574, 586, 589, 610, 635, 641–643; president court of inquiry, 609; promoted major, 598, 599, 629; sketch, 373.
Petlin, Leicestershire, England, 762.
Petticoat, serge, inventoried, 258.
Peyre, —, Sieur, established fisheries, 95.
Peyton, Yelverton, ensign, 652, 690; lieutenant, date of rank, 611; preferred charges against officer, 688, 689; sketch, 600.
Phelan, J., author of History Tennessee, quoted, 169.
Phelipeau (Phelippeaux), Jacques, clerk, signed contract, 226.
Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., 748, 756.
Philadelphia, Pa., 347, 659, 750; Academy at, 343; clothing brought from, 487; French prisoners sent to, 339; location of Department of War, 658; prices for repair, 423; route, 741; Wayne's headquarters, 346.
Philips, Philip, prisoner exchanged, 324.
Philis, 46, 120. See Jacques Desmoulins.
Phillips (I.), Joseph, sur mate, sketch, 477, 693
Phimple, 522. See George Gaunet
Picard, Alexis, bargeman, 40.
Picard, Francois, early Detroit voyageur, 315; sketch, 40.
Pichet, Pierre, *dit* St. Onge, sells house, 237.
Pichon, Bertellemy, *dit* La Roze, French soldier, deserter, 234; judgment against, 234; sentence, 236.
Pichon, Jean, Bourdeau, France, 235.
Pickawillany, English at, 332.
Pickaxes, inventoried, 258, 270, 296.
Pickering, Timothy, colonel, secretary of war, sketch, 591.
Picket guards, composition of, 620.
Pictures, inventoried, 268, 269; gift to museum, 10.
Piedfroid, chief of Chickachas, 109.
Pieplate, inventoried, 272.
Pierce, captain, artillery. See Captain John Peirce.
Piffer, Lewis, courtmartialed, 402, 403; transferred to Captain Campbell's company, 404.
Pigeons, inventoried, 276.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, captain infantry, 3 sub legion, 463, 481, 488, 499, 545; appointed major, 506; discoverer of Pike's Peak, killed at York, Canada, by explosion, brigadier general, sketch, 375.
Pike's Peak, discoverer, 375.
Pilet, Jacques, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Pilken, —, captain, deceased, 598.
Pillows, leather, inventoried, 258
Pioneers, name for advance soldiers, 533, 540–544.
Pipes, iron water, first used, 778.
Pique, town in Ohio, 678, 693.
Piquet, M., prepares to receive Hurons, 210.
Pitcher, Jane, married Archibald Grove, 757.
Pitkin, —, captain, declined, 601.
Pitt, Fort, 347.
Pittsburg, Pa., formerly called Fort Duquesne, 338, 487, 608, 673, 655, 764; headquarters Wayne's army, 347–405, 502, 742; new fort at, 347.
Pizas, Joseph, discharged, 640.
Plainwell, Allegan Co., 751–753.
Planes, inventoried, 269.
Plants, collection sent to France, 335; discovered by De Muy, 137.
Plaster, inventoried, 267.
Plate, placed at foot of tree by Celoron, 330, 331.
Plates, inventoried, 258, 272.
Platt, John, captain, cashiered, sketch, 354.

Plichon, Louis, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Plough and share, inventoried, 276.
Plough spoons, inventoried, 270.
Pluchon, Jeanne, married Cettiere, 17.
Plymouth Colony, records, 763
Point, The, care in selecting officers for, 84.
Point a la Chevaliere, Fort. See La Chevalure.
Pointe aux Cureus, near Quebec, 232.
Pointe aux Iroquois, fisheries at, 95.
Poirier, Pierre, adjoins Agnet, 246.
Poitiers, place in France, 40.
Poleton, John, 2 sub legion, artificer, 610.
Polhemus, John, ensign, on courtmartial, sketch, 346; promoted lieutenant, 629, 637.
Polhemus, Nellie, Mrs , San Diego, Cal., 755.
Polk, one of firm Meldrum & Polk, 772.
Polygamy, practiced by Indians, 51.
Pomme de Cigne, 123. See Cigne Pomme de.
Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 756.
Pontchartrain, Louis Phelypeaux, comte de, 220, 293.
Ponchartrain, Fort, at Detroit. See Detroit.
Pontiac, Indian chief, headquarters, 121.
Pontiac, Oakland Co., 764, 765, 771.
Pope, Piercy Smith, lieutenant artillery captain 479, 601, 657, 682; captain, sketch, 413.
porcelain, used as presents with Indians, 126, 153, 164, 192, 196, 205, 283.
Porpoise, fisheries a failure, 95.
Portages, difficulties, 85; Niagara, 80, 81, 153.
Port Dauphin, situated on Isle Royale, called St. Anne, 292.
Porter, Moses, captain, artillery, 365, 375, 379, 381, 389, 475, 480, 556, 557, 560, 561, 600, 700, 704, 710–712, 739; president of courtmartial, 406, 463, 521–523; brigadier general, first soldier to enter Detroit after evacuation, sketch, 363.
Portmanteau, inventoried, 258.
Port Royal, called also Annapolis Royal, on Mount Desert Island, home of Cadillac, 251, 303, 304.
Posey, John, cornet, 482, 483, 515; promoted lieutenant, 597; resigned, 670; sketch, 466.
Posey, Thomas, brigadier general 443, 477, 483, 491, 496; commended by Gen. Wayne, 492; president courtmartial, 462, 464, 473, 475, 484, 486; resigned, 517; sketch, 441.
Posts see also forts.
Posts, all strengthened, 328; all warned against savages, 147; established among Sioux, 97; French on Missouri, 110; high prices regulated in Wayne's army, 579; importance of Mackinac, 309; orders regarding Natchez, 101; protection of all, 139; service of commandants, 173; the Western Sea, 324; to be established among Foxes, 82.
Pothier, Marie Anne, married Jean Bineau, *dit* Lajeunesse, 40.
Pot-hooks, gift to museum, 10.
Potier, —, Jesuit missionary Church of the Assumption, 340.
Potiers, France, 88.
Pots, French measure capacity, 75, 217; redwood, inventoried, 268.
Pottawatamis (Poutouatamis, Poutwatamis, Poutouatamis, Poux, Pout8atamis, Puttawattamies), 640, 736; allies of French, 74, 130; at Detroit, 190, 195; at St. Joseph, 69, 82, 737; attacked Chickasaws, 108; attacked Foxes, 68; attacked Hurons, 202; attempted peace with Foxes, 105; characteristics, 67; chiefs, at Fort Wayne, 734; council held, 205; describe Fox fort, 104; governor's message, 203; joined Desnoyelles at Detroit, 323; left Detroit, 122; location, 735; number, 76; returned Huron belt, 152; trouble at Detroit, 151; understood Illinois, 67.
Potter, Bon Q., Jackson, 753.
Potter, E. G., Maple Grove, died of wounds received at Gettysburg, 753.
Potter, Frank W , U S. consul at Marseilles, sent Cadillac papers, 297.
Potts, Lillian, Mrs., Bronson, Branch Co., 761.
Pouanes, 144. See Puans.
Pouch, given to soldiers, 349; inventoried, 258.
Pouchot, French officer, surrendered Niagara to English, 339.
Poucin, Claude, priest at Montreal, sign death record, 333.
Poudret, Antoine, baker, 181.
Poudret, Vincent, sketch, 181.
Poulé (Poulet), Antoinne, property, 229, 230.
Poultry, sold to Cadillac, 230; yards at Detroit, 11, 12, 37.
Pournier, Marie, 313. See Marie La Pipardiere.
PoutchitaSy (place), Indians disliked, 207
Poux. See Pottawattomies.
Powder, Cadillac asks for, 30; captured at Boston, 142; captured by Boishebert, 320; horns, decorated by Indians, 67; given to Detroit, 158; given to Indians, 69; granted Tonty, 16, 29, 59, 64; gratuity given to commandant at Detroit, 66, 89; how cared for, 439; how controlled, 714; Indians asked for, 67; left at Fort Frontenac, 313; no supply, 39; not supplied to Indians, 153; pay for presents, 160; price at Detroit, 43; profit on, 159; quality, 90; sent to Desnoyelles, 156; sold by Tonty, 47; to be repaid at Detroit, 13.
Powell's Valley, 742.
Power of attorney given by Cadillac to Madame La Forest, 231; given Madame Cadillac and Hazeur, 221; given to Lagarde, 228; substituted by Riverin, 231.
Powers, Michael (Michall), private, artillery, 381, 415, 670.
Powers, Sarah, Mrs., 747
Powers, Thomas, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 430.
Powlus Hook, battle referred to, 385.
Prairieville, Barry Co , 751.
Pratt (Prat), John, captain, 3d battalion rifles, 431; two recorded in Heitman, sketch, 373, 478; in charge of clothing, 487; ordered to Fort Hamilton, 483; 1 sub legion, resigned, 514; with musketmen, 492.
Prayers, offered for rain, 94.
Prentice, Robert, on extra duty, 720.
Presents, commandant chargeable with, 36, 40; expensive at Detroit, 160; flags to Indian chiefs 450; given by French to Indians, 50,

123, 126, 153, 283, 309, 331; given Indians at Mackinac, 142; given Indians by English, 102, 135; how furnished Indians, 37, 56, 71, 86, 87, 89, 314; necessary to Indians, 138, 202; to be given Iroquois, 278, 280; to whom presented, 280.
President United States, 465; announced promotions, 513; birthday celebrated, 585; commander of army, 372; made no appointment of brigadier general, 517; orders for army, 382; protects troops, 501; thanks troops, 575, 576.
Presque Isle, Pa., post, location, 51, 450, 479.
Preston, Ira Luman, death recorded, 770.
Preston, Patrick, courtmartialed, 728; sentence remitted, 729.
Preston, William, captain, riflemen, 417, 431, 436, 448, 482, 490, 492, 499, 534, 538, 552, 560; courtmartialed, 628, 630, 631; got lost, 553; president courtmartial, 658; sketch, 374; took possession of Detroit, 561.
Price, Benjamin, lieutenant, 386; appointed paymaster, 399; captain, asked for court of inquiry, 565; promoted captain, 365, 378, 452, 482, 495, 496, 505, 518, 553, 585, 602, 624; sketch, 362.
Price, James, discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Prices, at Detroit, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50; beaver skins raised, 132; brandy at Detroit, 75; English ones cheap, 138; for repairs regulated by Philadelphia, 423; high prices of goods denounced, 52, 58, 96; house at Detroit 294; how regulated 139; in icenses reduced, 62; lowered by competition, 57, 317; property bought by Cadillac, 230; regulated, 57, 582, 579, 680; salt, 556; sheep, 556; whiskey, 556.
Priest, at Fort Frontenac, 103; extolled De Muy, 335; Recollet, at Montreal, 112.
Prince Edward's Island, 769.
Pringlehorn, of Hannah's company, on extra duty, 407.
Prior, Abner, captain, infantry, 3 sub legion, 416, 478, 555, 570, 574, 585, 597, 632, 638; killed in battle Fallen Timbers, 546; sketch, 375.
Prisoners, disposition, 96; English at Detroit, 339; exchanged, 324, 331, 558; French taken, 108; loaded with irons, 546; taken by Belestre, 338; taken in Fox war, 132.
Privateers, scare New York and Boston, 320.
Prize, offered for markmanship, 365.
Probate courts, by Judge Chatterton, 764.
Procureur de Roy, how paid, 16.
Profit, from Lake Superior trade, 84; of licenses, 158, 159, 160, 162; of vessels, 81.
Promotion of officers Wayne's army, 372–376, 417, 418, 447–449, 465, 466, 477–484, 513–517, 597–602, 611, 612, 629, 670, 671.
Provence, country, 54, 317
Providence, R. I., 776
Provisions, how drawn, 497; how regulated, 427; manner of issuing, 603; necessity for, 43; received at Montreal, 178; scarcity, 142, 337, 552; troops have plenty, 691.
Provost (Provost Provôt), Francis, 277, King's lieutenant, mayor or major of Quebec, sketch, 280.
Prudden, W. K., Mrs, Lansing, 765.
Prud'home, Francois, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Prud'homme, Fort, near Memphis, 169.
Puans (Pouans, Puants, Winnebagoes, Otchagras), 144 See Winnebagoes.
Punishment, announced for sentinels, 429; for unnecessary firing, 559; how administered, 461, 618; of deserters 697, 715; of liquor dealers, 620; of sutler, 707, 708; soldiers insufficient, 734
Purdy (Purdery), Robert, ensign, 4 sub legion, 459; discharged as colonel, 418; promoted lieutenant, 466, 482, 515; sketch, 418.
Purifactories, inventoried, 268.
Purse, inventoried, 268.
Putnam, William, Rev., offered prayer, 1.
Puttawattamies. See Pottawattamies.
Pyxcover, inventoried, 269.

Quarrels, between Cadillac and Jesuits, 304
Quarries, at great distance, 96.
Quartermaster department captured by Indians, 540.
Quartermaster general, duties, 664, 672; furnish camp colors, 385; instructions, 384.
Quebec, M. de, made Chartie de Lotbiniere chief archdeacon, 54.
Quebec, Canada, 752.
Quebec, archives quoted, 215; battle place, 642; birthplace of Boishebert. 320, 321; Cadillac summoned, 305; Celoron at, 330, 331; chiefs visit, 135; church, 91; college, 277; Deschaillon commandant, 320; documents issued, 216–232, 248–254; fall of 339; garrison, 175; goods bought from, 56; home of Le Moine, 334; Indians at, 336; inventory found, 267; La Forest at, 309, 310; letters from, 11–17, 28–33, 44–46, 51–53, 55–64, 70–73, 90–104, 111–120, 128–130, 133–141, 143–149, 151–155, 161–164, 180–189, 207–213; Louvigny, governor, 316; lower town, 311; Father Maret visits, 290; Pean major, 322; Provost Court 215; recorder's court, 312; records found, 294, 303; seminary, 117, 118; slave fled to, 101; soldiers at, 282; Tonty at, 306, 315; visited by Detroit Indians, 208.
Quicapoux, Quiquapous. See Kickapoux.
Quick, Albert Milo, Mich., 751.
Quick, Ernest, Milo, Mich., 751.
Quills, allowed hospitals, 359.
Quincy, Branch Co., 758.
Quintus, Nellie, Mrs., Buffalo, 770.

Racontre street. See Rancontre street.
Radiation, meaning, 170.
Radisson, —, M., overseer of storehouse Detroit, 223.
Raft, how made, 745.
Rageot, Francois, chief registrator, provost court, Quebec, witness, 221, 225, 226, 228, 231.
Railroads, see Detroit & Grand Haven, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Lake Erie & Western, Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, Michigan Central, Detroit to Dexter, Michigan Southern, New York & Harlem.

Raimbault, Pierre, Sieur, lieutenant general, Montreal, 117; sketch, 116.
Rain, caused discomfort to troops, 549; reported, 542.
Ramezay, Claude de Monier, Governor General of Montreal, 141, 312, 313, 321; complaints sent to, 315.
Ramezay, de la Gesse, ensign, son of governor, shipwrecked, 292.
Ramezay, Louise Genevieve de, married Boishebert, 141, 320, 321.
Ramezay, Chateau de, standing in Montreal, 321.
Rancontre (Racontre), Detroit street, 256, 264.
Rand, Benjamin, ensign, 2 sub legion, 599, 611, sketch, 516.
Randall, Marian, Mrs., 747.
Randolph, —, major, 513. See Major Rudolph.
Randolph, Detroit street, 259.
Randolph, Fort, army at, 540.
Rank, officers decided by lottery, 447, 450, 464, 483.
Ranson, John, acquitted by courtmartial, 387.
Rapids, Miami, troops at, 740.
Rations, amount issued, 541, 694; in arrearage, 682; regulation of, 591; reports required, 580; scanty, 558.
Raven, cry denotes hunger, 152.
Raygaill, —, Sieur, Commissairie d'Artillerie, feebleness, 55.
Razice, Francis, imposter, courtmartialed, 714, 715.
Razor, inventoried, 258.
Reader, Nathaniel, sutler, dismissed from camp, 586.
Reading, James, corporal, 1 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 509, 562, 563; executed, 571.
Reaume, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, complained of Tonty, 315; sketch, 40.
Receipts, amending, 166; from licenses, 78; how given, 167, 170, 171, 173, 174, 177; Noyan refuses to sign, 165.
Recollets, cloister additions, 91; Superior gave instructions, 103.
Records, destroyed by fire, 304; found at Montreal, 327; found in Quebec, 294; notarial preserved, 116.
Recovery, Ohio, cannon buried at, 738.
Recovery, Fort, 523, 539, 540, 542, 543, 546, 549, 573, 746; assaulted by Indians, 376; depot for supplies, 552, 558, 559; location of battle, 526; St. Clair's defeat, 393, 475, 478, 480, 502; Wayne's battle at, 364, 417, 503.
Recruiting, money appropriated for, 591.
Recruits, number to secure commission, 519.
Read (Reed), James, captain, sketch, 518.
Red, color for 2 sub legion, 382.
Red Banks, settlement at, 743–745.
Reder, —, 4 sub legion, haymaker, 527.
Redmond Lily Meldrum, Mrs., Holland, 772.
Reed, —, captain, took possession of Detroit, 561.
Reed, —, sergeant, struck by soldier, 563.
Reed, Ebenezer, death recorded, 759.
Reed, James, 518. See Capt. James Read.
Reed, John, captain, 3 sub legion, 560; sketch, 515
Reeder, J. H., gift to museum, 10.
Reedy, —, sergeant 421
Regiments, name replaced by sub legions, 455
Registers, World's Fair, gift to museum, 10.
Registrars, duties, 116; how paid, 16; sent to Detroit, 13, 14; small pay, 117.
Registry, office at Montreal, 118.
Regnault, 307. See Dubuisson.
Reichman & Co., repairs to room, 9.
Reid, —, corporal, on guard, 698.
Reid, Samuel, 370, 371. See Samuel Rivers.
Reiley, James, courtmartialed, 370.
Reily, Philip, private, courtmartialed, 536.
Relief, sent to Fort St. Clair, 672.
Remington, Jonathan, Jr., ensign, 600, 612; resigned, 671.
Renards, 51. See Fox.
Rent, owed by voyageurs, 255; paid for ground and house, 247.
Repentigny, —, son, killed in Bay affair, 115.
Repentigny, Sieur de Tilly, Sieur de Courtemanche, Sieur Le Gardeur, French officer, pension solicited for, 234–236; commanded Indians, 338; death reported, 292; son's death reported, 115.
Report, memorial committees, 747–778; Barry Co., 747–755; Bay Co., 755; Branch Co., 756; Chippewa Co., 762; Ionia Co., 765; Macomb Co., 766; Oakland Co., 771; Ottawa Co., 772; Saginaw Co., 772, Shiawassee Co., 773; Washtenaw Co., 775; Wayne Co., 777.
Reportoire, General du Clergé Canadien, quoted, 277, 278.
Reports, secretary's, 1, 6–8; treasurer's, 1, 9; vice-presidents, 1, 747–778.
Representatives, Georgia ordered new election, 344
Ressayre, M., M.D., political counsellor, 300.
Revau, Louis, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Revolution, War of, aided by Wayne, 343.
Rewards, offered for cattle thieves, 504, 561; offered for deserters 358, 387, 553.
Reynolds, Joshua, courtmartialed, 369.
Reynolds, Reuben, sergeant, dragoons, courtmartialed, 458, 459.
Reynolds, Richard B., Hon., mother's gift to museum, 10.
Reynolds, Stephen, detailed as artificer, 596
Rhode Island, 516, 597.
Ribbon, inventoried, 273; yellow, signal of friendship, 524.
Rice, price, 582.
Richar, —, witness, 263.
Richard, —, lieutenant, 3 sub legion, 515. See Lieutenant Rickard.
Richard, surgeon, proposed as second consul. 301.
Richardie, Armand de la, Jesuit, accompanied Belestre to Detroit, 336; denounced by Beauharnois, 212; detained by illness of Indians, 337; goes to meet Hurons, 210, 211; letter from regarding Hurons removal, 172, 173 Beauharnois report regarding Hurons, 182, 183, 191, 194–197, 199–202, 203, 205; letter referred to, 154; requests advice regarding Flat Heads, 189.

Richardiere, —, Sieur de la gratuity granted, 89.
Richardy De, at Detroit, 68.
Richarville, Jean Baptiste, half breed, Miami chief, 735.
Richcreek, Gasper, alias James Anderson, deserter courtmartialed, 431.
Richeaume, Jean Baptiste, contract with Tonty, 313.
Richey, E H., gift to museum, 10.
Richey, James, held offices, 760.
Richey, James, wounded at Shiloh, death recorded, 759.
Richmond, James, ensign, 589, 599, 612, 707, 725; sketch 516.
Rickard, Wm., promoted captain, 3 sub legion, sketch, 515.
Rigaud, 164. See Vaudreuil.
Riordan, —, nephew and niece in N. Y. city, 773.
Ripley, John. lieutenant, declined commission, 602; sketch, 598.
Ristigouche, location, 99.
Riswick, treaty, 331.
Ritual, Roman, inventoried, 268.
Rivar, Mathurin, witness, 248.
Rivard, Joseph, witness, 264.
Rivard, Nicolas, witness, 263.
Rivardi (Rivarde, Rivards), John Jacob Ulrich, major, artillery, 600, 712, 713, 717, 718; sketch, 597.
Riverin, Joseph, Mon., Quebec merchant, received power of attorney, 231, 232; indemnity to Cadillac, 248–250.
Riverin Michelle Mars. Madame, indemnity to Cadillac, 248, 249.
Rivers, Samuel, alias Reid, deserter, courtmartialed, 370, 371.
For rivers, see Alleghany, Androscoggin, Au Glaize Aux Sable, Bay, Belle, Chambly, Chazy, Cumberland, Cuyahoga, D'ISachetanon, Des Moines, Detroit, Ecorces, Eel, Ferree, Fox, Grand, Great, Green, Hudson, Illinois, Kanaouagon, Kankakee, Kansas, Kennebec, Kentucky, LaBelle, LaLoutre, La Roche, La Trinite, Mad, Maranac, Margot, Martin, Maumee, Mohingona, Moingona, Monongahela, Miami, Misseneway, Mississippi, Missouri, Niagara, Ohio, Oswego, Ottawa, Ouabache, Ouelle, Ouichkousiro, Roche a la, Saco, Salt Sans Fourche, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, St. Mary, Seneca, Tennessee, Three Rivers, Tittibawassee, Wabash, White, Wisconsin, Wolf, Yazoo, Yazoux.
Rivet, Pierre, witness, 221, 232.
Riviére, Hilaire Bernard, de la, witness, 254.
Road, ordered made for army, 420, 437, 540
Roads, William, courtmartialed, 387.
Roan, William, reported as waiter, 688.
Roate, Hugh, deserter, courtmartialed, 369.
Robert, witness, 239.
Robert, Louis, witness, 265.
Robert, Mary Louise, widow of Francois Pelletier, wife of Louis Campau, 40.
Robert, Pierre, early Detroit settler, 40
Robert, Prudent, marriage contract, 265, 266.
Roberts, Anna Maria, Mrs., obituary, 753.
Roberts, James P., married Anna Maria Roberts, 753.
Roberts, Richard Brooke, captain, infantry, 2 sub legion, acting adjutant, 478; promoted major, 466, 514, 515; sketch, 374.
Robertson, 1 sub legion, boatman successor appointed, 609.
Robertson William, deserter, courtmartialed, 370.
Robeson (Robertson), Jonathan, lieutenant, sketch, 601.
Robinson, David G., judge, 753.
Robinson, James, 381. See John Fisher
Robinson, Joseph, trader, acquitted of extortion, 536.
Robinson, Sarah Keith, Mrs., 753.
Robison, John, alias Grimes, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 579
Rocbert, —, M., 156.
Rocbert, Marguerite, married Joncaire, 98.
Roche a la, river, 181.
Rochefontaine, Stephen, lieutenant colonel artillery, 600; sketch, 597.
Rochefort, sea port, 87, 134.
Rochester, N. Y., 748.
Rochester, Oakland Co., 767.
Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., 768.
Rodeques, Bartholomew, discharged, 640.
Rodman, Daniel private, courtmartialed, 612.
Roebuck hide, inventoried, 257, 258
Rogers, Jedediah, captain of dragoons, 1 sub legion, sketch, 372.
Rogers, Robert, major, Detroit surrendered to, 336, 339.
Romeo, Macomb Co., 767, 769: First National Bank, 770.
Ronceray, Jean, kept in colony, 115.
Ronde, Denys, De la, Sieur, captain, sketch, 292.
Roof, made of grass, 238, 240, 241.
Rooks, Ellen M., married Ebenezer Reed, 759.
Rooks, George A., Coldwater, 756.
Rooks, Hannah, married James H. Case, 756.
Rooks, Mary J., Coldwater, 756.
Root, Mary, Miss, married Solomon H. Kenyon, 751.
Root, Timothy sergeant, 2d regiment, courtmartialed, 704.
Roots, traded for whiskey, 390
Rope, inventoried, 258.
Rorar, Martin, ordered on march, 657.
Rork, Mrs., —, member Universalist choir, 2.
Rosaries, inventoried, 272.
Rose, Benjamin R., death recorded, 753, 754.
Rosencrantz, Nicholas, ensign, 516, 611; note, 599.
Roslin Castle, time of, 552
Ross, May, Miss, member Universalist choir, 2.
Roubidon, —, complained of Tonty, 315; early Detroit settler, 40.
Rouelle, Pointe a la, fisheries established at, 95.
Rouville, —, Sieur de, captain, Isle Royal, ordered to Canada, 291; sent to capture Albany and New York, 312.
Rouvray, Marg. Suzanne, Guyon du, 177. See Guyon.

Rowan (Rowen), Robert, lieutenant, date of rank, 601.
Rowdy, Fort, hides sent to, 681.
Rowley, Hannah, married Gilbert Sherman, 760.
Roxbury, Mass., 758.
Roy, Marie Louise, married Alexis Trotier, *dit* Desruisseaux, 40.
Roy, Pierre Le, inhabitant of Detroit, 262; in charge of Cadillac s goods, 21, 31, 34, 267, 276; unable to write, 263.
Rozelle, —, Canadian, came with flag of truce, 558.
Rrice, lieutenant, 386. See Benjamin Price.
Ruby (Rubis), French ship, 112, 147.
Rudolph (Randolph), Michael, major, in charge of lottery, 394; president courtmartial, 387, 389–393, 397, 400; resigned, 465, 513, 517; sketch, cashiered, 385.
Ruisseau de Rurtus, 259. See Savoyard
Ruler, iron, inventoried, 269.
Rulers, French at Detroit 303–340.
Rum, sold to savages, 99. See also brandy.
Russell, —, Mrs., Howlandsburg, Kalamazoo Co., 751.
Russells, George, old deserter, courtmartialed, 371
Rutland, Barry Co., 747, 748, 752, 753.
Ryan, —, ordered on march, 657.
Ryan, Misses —, sang duet, 4.
Ryan, Edmund, private, courtmartialed, 597.
Rye, around Fort St. Frederic, 156.

Sabins, Dora, married Lewis C. Spencer, 761.
Sabrevois, de Bleury, Jacques Charles Chevalier St. Louis, commandant at Fort Chambly and Detroit, 13, 182; biography, 311–313; charges against Tonty, 21; commandant at Fort St. Frederick, 329; commanded expedition, 312; continued land lease, 35; established at Detroit, 24; honors asked for, 293; leased Detroit lands, 23; married Jean Boucher, 313; quarrel with Cadillac, 311; renewed land lease, 32; sent to Detroit, 19, 30; succeeded La Forest at Detroit, 34
Sabrevois Henry, father of governor, 311.
Saco, river, Abenaki village on, 98.
Sacraments, refused liquor sellers, 102
Sacrifices, used by Indians, 51.
Sacs (Sakis, Saquis, Socks), allies of French, 74; of Foxes, 51; of Mascontins, 67; attacked by French, 120, 323; attacked by Hurons and Iroquois, 122; captured by French, 123; characteristics, 68; chiefs at Fort Wayne, 734; chiefs sent to Montreal, 180; country of on Tittibawassee river, 68; enemies of Hurons, 132; expedition against, 122; French sent belt to, 127; gave hostages to French, 127; peaceful intentions. 181; pursued by French, 130; returned to the Bay, 98; significance of name, 68; sued for truce, 131; taken captive, 125; talk with Beauharnois, 184; troublesome to French 82.
Saginaw Co., 755; memorial report, 772.
Saginaw, East Side, number of aldermen, 772, 773.
Saginaw river, 736.
Saginaw valley, pioneers 755.
Saguinau, Indian name for Saginaw, 151.
St. Amand (Amant), 311. See Pellerin.
St. Amand (Amant), Louise Mousseau, kept boarding house, 311
St. Ange, Jean de Bellerive, *dit* Grosson, sketch, 110.
St. Ange, Louis, at New Orleans, 110
St. Anne, 292. See Port Dauphin.
St. Annes, old Detroit church, 266, 64, 261; records quoted, 317, 319, 335.
St. Anne street, Detroit, 238, 240 242, 246, 256
St. Arnoul, 296. See Jacques Lucas.
St Aubin, 255. See Jean Cassé.
St Aubin, Jean Gautier, Detroit emigrant, 121.
St. Aubin, Joseph, Detroit emigrant, 332
St. Aubin, 121. See Pierre Cassé.
St. Augustin, 187.
St. Castin, warned by commandant, 90.
St Clair, Arthur, major general, governor Northwest Territory, 135, 462, 517; built Fort Jefferson, 438; causes for his defeat, 344; defeat at Fort Recovery, 348, 373, 375, 376, 475, 502, 519; directed against Indians, 342; purchased Ohio lands, 746; succeeded by Wayne, 343;
St Clair Co. 768.
St. Clair Co., oldest man in, 767.
St. Connue, early Detroit settler, 40.
Ste. Foye, 187.
Saint Francois, 98
St. Francis de Sales, Abenaki village, 98
St. Francois, Canada, 135.
St Francois, on Jesus Island, Montreal, 117.
St. Francois, St. Detroit, 239, 243–245, 256.
St. Frederic, Fort (Crown Point), 156, 329; commanded by Deschaillon, 319 location, 148; one proposed at, 149; payment of troops, 185.
St. Germain, France, 311.
Ste Helene, de, 324. See Le Moyne.
St. Ignace, early home of Ottawas, 69.
St. Jean, —, killed by La Roze, 236.
St. Jean, invaded by Americans, 340.
St. Joachim, Detroit street, 237, 246, 247.
St. Johnsberry, Vermont, 747.
St. Joseph, commanded by Belestre, 336 337, commanded by De Muy, 132, 137, 334; deputations sent to, 337; Indians at, 336; location of post, 319, 337; post strengthened, 328; Potawatamies at, 737; town on river same name, 319.
St. Joseph's Retreat, Dearborn, Mich., 752.
St Joseph river. 68, 74, 123 163, 554; description of, 67, Indians at, 51, 82, 84, 122, 131. 132, 172; mission at, 69; post at, 137, 319, 337; surrender of Foxes at, 105; trade at, 80.
St. Joseph, or Sillery, Abenakis village, 98.
St. Laurent, Island, sold to Cadillac, 229.
St. Lawrence, gulf, 93.
St. Lawrence (St. Laurent, La Grand, Great river), 99, 125, 229, 236, 286; note on, 80.
St. Louis' castle at Quebec, transaction at, 222, 225.
St Louis, church at Montreal, 333
St. Louis, Detroit street, 241, 256.
St. Louis, Falls, called The Falls, 182, 184, 191, 195–197 201 204 205

St. Louis, Fort, discontinued 310, La Forest at 309.
St Louis, Gratiot Co., 767
St Louis, Mo., 105, 519. founded by Laclede, 110; picture sent to exposition, 4; steamer on lakes, 750.
St. Louis, military order of honor for French officers, 15, 97 119, 120, 132 213, 291, 293, 297, 298, 312, 322, 324, 327, 329, 333—336, 340
St Magdalene, Islands, 296.
St Maries, 665 See St. Mary's.
St. Marie's, college at Montreal, 277.
St Martin, St. Jean de, owned house at Detroit, 246.
St. Mary, Fort, 650, 665, 668 746; commanded by Captain Whistler, 519.
St. Mary's, river, 540, 554, 563, 663, 665, 677, 762.
St. Maurice, condition of forges. 187; iron works at, 133, 188
St. Michel — Sr. de 211.
St. Onge, 240. See Pierre Garreau
St Onge, 237. See Pierre Pichet.
St. Ours, Jean Baptiste de, Sieur Deschaillons, 64. See Deschaillons.
St. Ours, Jeanne de, married Antoine Pecody, 321.
St. Ours, Mary Barbara, married Le Gardeur de Beauvais, sketch, 62.
St. Ours, Pierre de, married Helene Francoise Celoron, 327.
St. Ours, Roch, son of Deschaillons de, married Louise Charlotte Boishebert, 321.
St. Ours, place, 191, 321.
St. Ovide, —, Sieur de, lieutenant, commandant at Isle Royal, 292.
St. Patrick birthday, celebrated by troops, 686.
St. Paul, street in Montreal, 328
St. Pé, Jean Baptiste, Jesuit, consulted by Father Richardie, 189; sketch, 172.
St. Peter, parish of Bourdeau, 235.
St. Pierre, —, Sieur de, assured Indians, 123; report from, 144, 169.
St Pierre, parish on St. Laurent Island, 229.
St. Pierre street in Quebec, 311.
St. Remy, festival, 230.
St. Sacrament, Lake, 332 See Lake George.
St. Sulpice, Montreal, branch of Paris Seminary, 92, 117.
Saint Tammany, 606. See Tammany.
Saint Terny (Serny), Louis, bought house, 264.
St. Vallier De, estate, 91.
St. Vincent —, Mlle de, granted gratuity, 115.
Sakis. See Sacs.
Salamanic, Indian village to be made at, 735
Salary, Cadillac's as mayor, 299; voyageurs, 217.
Sale, of Cadillac's property at Detroit, 304; ground at Detroit, 259; Madame La Forest to Cadillac, 229; of houses, 237–241. 243–245, 247, 256, 264
Saline, camp at, 743, 744.
Salmon, George ensign, 629; sketch, 623.
Salt, drawn by troops, 557; inventoried, 271; none in camp, 555; price, 556; smuggled into Canada, 135; used as money, 238.
Salt cellar, inventoried, 258
Salt river, settlements on, 743.
Salvigniac, Pierre, widow of marries Cadillac 297
Sanarias (Savaria), Marie Charlotte, married Jacques Desmoulins, *dit* Philis, 46, 241, 256.
San Diego, Cal., 755.
Sandusky (Sandoské), peace attempts with Hurons at, 163, 164, 182, 201, 210.
Sandwich, Church of the Assumption at, 340.
Sanitary measures for troops, 549, 592, 663.
Sans, Fourche, river, Foxes go to, 123.
Sans Peur, 121 See Jean Gilbert.
Sansquartier, 245. See Guillaume Agnet
Santon, partner of Moreau and Durant, 217
Saratoga, battle, 519.
Sarrasin, —, Sieur, 95.
Sastaretsy (Sastaredzy), Huron chief, council with Beauharnois, 191, 198, 204; death reflection on French, 337; death reported, 336, 337; plead for safety, 193; reported Ottawa attack, 195.
Sault St Marie, Chippewa Co., 771; home of Chippewas, 108; oldest woman at, 762; people act as envoys, 172.
Saunders, John, lieutenant, 602; sketch, 598.
Savages. See Indians.
Savage, Joseph, captain sketch, 377.
Savaria, Charlotte, 256. See Marie Charlotte Sanarias.
Savigny, Charles le Marchand, Sieur Desligneries, 149. See Ligneries Des.
Savoyard, Ruisseau de Rurtus, brook in Detroit, 259.
Saw mill, early one at Detroit, 121.
Saws, inventoried, 270.
Sawyers, activity urged 650
Saxe, John, sergeant, courtmartialed, 388.
Saxton, Edward, private, 2 sub legion, court martialed, 643; sentence remitted, 649.
Say, —, sergeant, authority resisted. 581.
Scales, inventoried, 272.
Scalps, brought to Montreal, 110; taken from Indian woman, 152; taken of Chicachias, 69; taken of soldier, 128; wounded men's secured by Indians, 125.
Schaumburgh, Bartholomew, lieutenant, 2d battalion, sketch, 478.
Shawnese (Chaouanous, Chaouenous. Chawanous), Indian tribe, allies of Chickasaws, 109; allies of English, 74; migrations of. 76; prevented from going to Quebec, 181; prevented from trading with English, 98; replace Hurons, 182, 183, 197, 200, 201; talk with Beauharnois, 184; trade with English, 75.
Scheff, —, Mrs., gift to museum, 10.
Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N Y., 768.
Schoolcraft, Henry R., historian, married Johnston's daughter, 762.
Schools, Michigan, libraries given historical collections, 5.
Scissors, inventoried, 258, 270.
Scott, —, inspector 3 sub legion, appointed superintendent artificers, 690.
Scott, —, Dr., in charge of invalids 571
Scott, Abraham, N. Y , 752
Scott, Amanda Miss, married Dr L. N Mixer, 752
Scott, Ernest, Rev , absence, 1.

Scott, James, fifer, courtmartialed, pardoned, 593.
Scott, John, surgeon, 2 sub legion, 479.
Scott, Thomas, Hon., 353.
Scott, William, ensign, sketch, 623. 629,
Scott, Winfield major general, 495, 548, 551, 552; instruction to troops, 538; named Fort Defiance, 573; quelled revolt, 558; supplies for, 540 541; thanked by Congress, 576.
Scraper, inventoried, 269, 270.
Scythes, furnished troops, 627; inventoried, 270.
Seals, placed on inventory, 296.
Secretary of war ordered arrangement of officers, 372; orders trial of Ensign Harris, 654; payment of troops, 378; reports furnished of deserters, 353; reprimanded Captain Shaylor, 349.
Sedam, Cornelius Ryor, captain, infantry, 1 sub legion, 402 472, 478, 489, 519; sketch, 373.
Sedgwick, Theodore, captain, 2 sub legion, 698, 704, 705, 709, 712, 715-718, 720, 722, 726, 728, 730, 731, 733; officer of the day, 702, 703, 706, 710, 711, 714, 719, 721, 723, 725 727, 729, 732; president courtmartial, 697, 698, 700, 701, 707, 710, 713, 724; sketch, 514.
Seedam, William, 417. See Suydam.
Seguin, Indian allowed to go to Illinois, 145.
Seignelay, —, Marquis de, message to, 285.
Sela, —, Mr., on way to Red Banks, 743.
Sellman, —, Dr , ordered to Greenville, 693.
Seminary, amount of taxes, 97; at Quebec, 118; St. Sulpice at Montreal, 92, 117, 118.
Semontel, de Launay, name for Cadillac's father, 303.
Semphronious, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 756.
Semple, Robert, ensign, 1 sub legion, sketch, 611.
Senator, U. S., Gen. Cass elected, 374.
Seneca river, 309.
Senna, inventoried, 274.
Senontwans, 196. See Sonnontouan
Sentences, peculiar passed on deserters, 371, 381.
Sentinel, wounded officer, 544.
Serae, —, M., first doctor of the King, 301.
Sergeant, T., 519. See Sergeant Ogden.
Serigny de, 324. See Le Moyne.
Serimger, James, on extra duty, 720.
Serney, 264. See Louis Saint Terny
Settlements, abandoned, 342; at Detroit, 150; fired by Belestre, 338; how formed 146; sa'e of timber injurious, 93; to be made at Fort Frederick, 149.
Settlers. See also Detroit settlers; at Montreal, 65; complained of Wayne's soldiers, 395; lack carts at Montreal, 96; murdered by Indians, 341.
Severen's, valley, 745.
Sewers repaired, 719.
Sewing-bird, gift to museum, 10.
Sewing, thread, inventoried, 258
Shaffer, George, deserter, courtmartialed, 369
Shanklin (Spanklin), Andrew, ensign, 449, 481; lieutenant at Miami Rapids, 740; date of rank, 515; sketch, 418.
Shannon, William, sutler, courtmartialed, 586.
Shattuck, Thomas, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Shaw, —, 1 sub legion, haymaker, returned to duty, 527.
Shawanese (Cha8anous), Indian tribe, allies of McKee, 734, 735; anxious for war, 558; attempt to alarm, 739; burned at Detroit, 207; messenger from, 738 number 740.
Shaylor, Joseph, captain, 374, 480, 485, 492, 496, 507, 538; courtmartialed, 349; president courtmartial, 549-551, 651, 652, 654, 657; promoted major, 514, 515, 636; sketch, 348.
Sheep, price, 556; sold to Cadillac, 230; stolen by soldiers, 567.
Sheets, inventoried, 258.
Sheffield, England, 749.
Shelby, Fort, 715. See Fort Le Noult.
Shelby, Macomb Co., 766.
Sheldon, Erwin, killed at battle of Murfreesboro, 760.
Sheldon, Laura A., Mrs., death recorded, 760.
Sheldon, Oscar, died in infancy, 760.
Sheldon, William, married Laura Ann Fuller, 750.
Shell, inventoried, 274.
Sheneman, Margaret, Mrs., Batavia, 757, 758
Shepherd, Samuel, courtmartialed, 626, 627
Sherburne, —, lieutenant colonel in Connecticut regiment, 642.
Sherman, Gilbert, death recorded, journey on foot, oldest mason of Coldwater, 760.
Sherman, William T., Gen., march to the sea, 758.
Shiawassee Co., memorial report, 773; Pioneer Society, 774, 775.
Shiloh, battle, 759.
Ship, built by Lefevre, 89; conveyed smugglers, 135; piece of "Porcupine," gift to museum. 10; purchased by Rudolph, 385; "The Camel" lost at sea, 28; to be built for Canada, 156; took plants to France, 137.
Shirt, fine one demanded by Mekinak, 337; hunting, issued to crew, 593; returns for ordered, 649; inventoried, 258, 274
Shockey, —, corporal, on guard, 698.
Shoemaker, Joseph, death reported, 7.
Shoemaker, Peter, ensign, 449; promoted lieutenant, 466, 479, 514; captain, sketch, 418.
Shoes, Indian eaten by soldiers, 127; wanted in sub legion, 561.
Shomberg, Bartholomew, lieutenant, 483, 490, 518; appointed aid de camp, 490; promoted captain, 598, 629.
Short (Strote), George, private, courtmartialed 445; pardoned on account of sickness, 446
Shovel, inventoried, 271.
Shrimes, George, captain company spies, ordered mustered, 566.
Shutters, inventoried, 275.
Sick, care of, 362, 363, 664. convalescents exercise on horseback, 455; improvements of, 552; inspection ordered, 487; removed from blockhouse, 619; soldiers place supplied, 610.
Sickness, prevailed among troops, 96, 328.
Sieve, inventoried, 228, 267, 274, 275.
Signals, explanation, 451, 530, 531; for dinner, 705; how arranged, 412; list given, 471; orders for, 411,

Sillery, 98. See St. Joseph, Indian village.
Silmon, I., sur. mate, on staff, 480.
Silver, —, Mr., trader in store at Cincinnati, 510.
Silver, used as specie, 246.
Simmons, William, letter from, 695, 696.
Simon, Fort, prisoners exchanged at, 324.
Sinclair, Fort, refuge against enemy, 439
Singleton, George, Mrs., Minneapolis, 778.
Sioux, 123; attacked French, 144; characteristics, 51; conference with Beauharnois, 184-enemies of Kickapous, 67; necessity of post, 82, 97; post, receipts of furs from, 130; sketch, 51; trade with, 218; trouble with Ottawas, 181.
Sites, grants revoked by King, 34.
Sivaine, Thomas, ensign, 4 sub legion, date of rank, 612.
Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, Co. I., at Gettysburg, 753.
Skate, inventoried, 258.
Skiff, ordered destroyed, 429
Skinner, Isack, private, courtmartialed, 414, 415
Skins. See furs.
Skulls, gathered on battleground, 503.
Skunk skins, inventoried, 257.
Slade, D R., Mrs., Maple Grove, 753.
Slave, black, desertion of, 101; brought to Montreal, 110; delivered to Ottawas, 182; gave information to French, 123, 124
Sleds, ordered to carry wood, 667.
Sleeves, inventoried, 274, 276
Slice, kitchen, inventoried, 272.
Slings, 500 ordered for falling axes, 389.
Sloane, —, Mr., apology made to, 555; appointed flour inspector, 593; commissary, 585.
Sloane, William, 604. See William Stone.
Slough, Jacob, captain infantry, 4 sub legion, 453, 456, 457, 482, 485, 499, 506, 507, 511, 527, 566, 624; furloughed, absence not regretted by troops, 549; gave soldier good character, 461; killed in battle, 546; president courtmartial. 407, 409, 493–495; captain, rank decided by lottery, 447; sketch, 376; soldiers desert from company, 402.
Slough, Matthias, promoted cornet, 515, 597
Slought, 495. See Captain Slough.
Small, John, artificer, deserter, courtmartialed 403, 584.
Smallpox, among Indians, 109; soldiers suffer from, 350.
Smallwood's regiment in revolutionary war, 375.
Smart, —, detailed as artificer, 590.
Smith, —, corporal dragoons, courtmartialed, 733.
Smith, —, ensign, at Lexington, 652.
Smith, Anthony, alias Peter Wykof, alias John Cowead, Muning Lawson, deserter, courtmartialed, 401, 403.
Smith, Ballard, captain, 1 sub legion, 381; charges against, 389 391, 393–396, 397; death reported, 515, promoted major, 345, 466, 472, 482, sketch, 373.
Smith, Campbell, ensign, 4 sub legion, 449; appointments of, 434, 437, 443, 444; killed in battle, 546; promoted lieutenant, 466, 575, 595, 620, 622, 667; resigned, 598, 602; sketch, 418; sickness reported 702.
Smith, Charles, Mrs., member Universalist choir, 2
Smith, Cynthia, married George Maxwell, 759.
Smith, George N., Rev., biography given by daughter, 2.
Smith, Hal H., gift to museum, 10
Smith, Harmon, first typesetter in Barry Co., sketch, 766.
Smith, Henry O., sketch, 770.
Smith, James, dragoon, courtmartialed, 624, 625; pardoned, 640.
Smith, John, major, 2 sub legion, 344; courtmartialed, 422, 423; lieutenant colonel, 466, 472, 473, 480, 486, 515; reported sick, 446; sketch, 374
Smith, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 402, 403.
Smith, John, discharged from Captain Kibby's spies, 562.
Smith, Laben, courtmartialed, 673.
Smith, Patrick, 2 sub legion, dragoon, courtmartialed, 567.
Smith, Patrick, private, 4 sub legion, courtmartialed, 618.
Smith, Phineas, wagoner, returned to duty, 649.
Smith, Robert, Printing Co., payment to, 499.
Smith, Samuel, 4 sub legion, courtmartialed, 436.
Smith, William artificer, 632, 720.
Smith William C., lieutenant, 417 448, 487; courtmartialed and cashiered, 475,515; sketch, 355.
Smith, William P., ensign, 517, 599; sketch, 612.
Smithy, built at Detroit by Cadillac, 106.
Smugglers, in Canada, 135.
Snake Black, Indian name for Gen. Wayne, 634.
Snaketown, on Miami, in sight of camp, 544.
Snowden, Jesse, private, courtmartialed, 568.
Snow-shoes, gift to museum, 10; used for travel, 119.
Snuffers and pans, inventoried, 272.
Soap, inventoried, 275, 295, 296; price, 582.
Societies, see First Temperance, Hall's Michigan Sharpshooters, Horticultural, I. O. of O. F., Iowa Historical, Michigan Pioneer and Historical, Ontario Historical, Order of St. Louis, Shiawassee Pioneer, Wisconsin Historical, Woman's Foreign Missionary.
Socks See Sac Indians.
Soda, (*Sout,*) inventoried, 275.
Soeur, Catherine of the Incarnation, Superior, 250, 253, 254.
Soldiers, French, for those in Wayne's army see troops.
Soldiers, act as escort, 110; additional asked for at Detroit, 114; addressed by Noyan, 83; ate Indian shoes, 127; beaten by Indian, 128, become settlers, 139; clothed by Tonty, 40; cultivate land, 129; deserted, 188; discharged by Beauharnois 95; expenses of, how met, 36, 170, 173, 211; forbidden harbor, 145; forbidden houses, 148; forbidden trade, 224, 225; increase at Detroit, 140; invalid examined and guarded, 95; killed in Illinois country, 181; necessity of, 81, 113, 156; number at Detroit, 322; number sent to Ohio, 330; sent to arrest Bourgmont, 306; serve at all posts, 176; trouble about pay, 168, 174, 185, 186.

Sonderot, French deserter, drowned, 236.
Sonnontouan (Sonont8aus Senontwans), Indian tribe, chief killed by Illinois 285; Hurons re move to, 196, 203; killed at Mackinac, 277
Sorret, —, signed document, 220
Sout, 275. See soda.
South America, 773
South Bend, Ind , 67.
South Carolina, 517.
Southworth, Wellington S., oldest teacher in Branch Co., 760; death recorded, 761.
Souverain Conseil, confiscated furs, 316.
Spade, inventoried, 270.
Spanish, in control at St. Louis, 110.
Spanish, territory, 375.
Spanklin, 418. See Andrew Shanklin.
Sparks, Richard, captain, riflemen, 375, 390, 409, 447, 473, 481, 560, 564; commanding detachment, 621; resigned, 375; sketch, 354; took possession of Detroit, 561.
Speak, Samuel, ensign, 600, 612; sketch, 517.
Spearfish, Dak., 771.
Spears, given to soldiers, 349.
Spielman, W. H., gift to museum, 10.
Spence, Joseph, in artillery, courtmartialed, 381; witness against Lynch, 390, 391.
Spencer, —, sergeant, continental regiment, 515.
Spencer, Alice, Miss, Coldwater, 761.
Spencer, Elam D., Lockport, N. Y , 754.
Spencer, Harvey, married Cordelia Springer, 754.
Spencer, Lewis C., death recorded, 761.
Spencer, Mary C., Mrs., elected on executive committee, 3; supervised index for books, 8.
Spices, inventor ed, 272.
Spiere, —, private, 520. See James Douglas.
Spies, companies of, in revolution, 375. discovered enemy, 545; foot journey, 745; report of country, 549.
Spikes, inventoried, 273
Spirits, 348. See whiskey.
Spits, iron, inventoried, 271
Sponge, inventoried, 258.
Spoons, inventoried, 258.
Sprague, —, sergeant, wife charged with unfaithfulness, 396.
Sprague, —, Madame, charged with infidelity, 396; with attempt on life of sergeant, 397.
Sprague, Phoebe, married A. C. Burdick, 756.
Spring Arbor College, 777. See Albion.
Springer, Cordelia, twice married, 754.
Springer Uriah, captain, riflemen, 3 sub legion, 355, 375, 409, 421, 453, 456, 473, 481, 492, 530, 559, 570, 624; brought supplies of flour and salt, 562; drove enemy, 545; granted leave of absence, 610; president courtmartial 518–520, 535, 536; sketch, 353; superintend change of hats, 414.
Spring Garden, soldiers punished for desertion, 347.
Squash, Indian food, 69.
Squaw, 553. See Indian women.
Squier, Will, Mrs., 750.
Stags, overtaken by Indians, 67
Stake, John, captain, dragoons, 2 sub legion 374, 386; commended by Gen. Wayne. 393; president, courtmartial, 364, 368, 370, 371, 381; resigned, 359, 394.
Stalker, George, Mrs., Detroit, 770
Stamp, copper, inventoried, 272.
Stanton, 742.
Starch, inventoried, 295.
Starr, Armilla J., Mrs., obituary, 761.
Starr, George, death reported, married Josephine A. Dunning, 761.
Starr, Georgiana A., Coldwater, 761.
Starr, John P., Ogdensburg, N. Y., 759.
Starr, John T., Coldwater, 761.
Starr, Kate May, death reported, 761.
Starr, Ruggles, married Helen S. Parkhurst, 759.
State Military Board, gift to museum, 10.
State Normal School, Ypsilanti, 764.
State Treasurer, Daniel McCoy, 9.
States, Atlantic, 543.
Stationery, allowed troops, 359; how distributed, 682.
Stead, John, married Mary Brabb, 770.
Stedman, John, artificer, detailed at public works, 566.
Steadman (Steedman), William, lieutenant, 4 sub legion, resigned, 466, 515; sketch, 449.
Steele, John, ensign, sergeant, 353, 644; lieutenant, retreat of, 545; sketch, 481.
Steel and flint, inventoried, 272.
Stephenson, James, captain, infantry, 4 sub legion, sketch, 376.
Sterling, Henry P., ensign, 589, 599, 612; sketch, 516.
Sterling House, Coldwater, 758.
Sterritt (Sterrett), James, lieutenant, 632, 633; sketch 601.
Steuben, Baron, quoted, 726.
Steuben Co., N. Y., 777.
Steuben, Fort, 684, 742; location, 424.
Steve, —, 120. See La Jeunesse.
Stevens, revolutionary continental battalion, 376, 478, 597.
Stevenson, George W., death reported, 761.
Stewart, —, Mr., dragoons, received detailed men, 602.
Stewart, —, sergeant, 390, 391, 722.
Stewart, Charles C., Mrs., Detroit, 771
Stewart, William, private, courtmartialed, 581.
Stille, Life of Wayne quoted, 343, 450,
Stillwater, battle referred to, 374; location, 539
Stock, live, inventoried, 275.
Stockings, inventoried, 274.
Stoke, —, dragoons, arrival at Pittsburg, 351.
Stokes, John, alias Linton, sergeant, courtmartialed, 402, 403.
Stole inventoried, 268.
Stone, George, Mrs., gift to museum, 10.
Stone, Harry, member Universalist choir, 2.
Stone, Harry, Mrs , member Universalist choir, 2
Stone, William, alias Sloane, courtmartialed, 604.
Stone hatchet, inventoried, 295.
Stony Point, battle referred to, 374.
Store, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 407.
Store, broken open, 673; closed at night, 521; in Saginaw, destroyed by fire, 773

Stores, medicine and hospital, how regulated, 664; ordered closed Independence Day, 526.
Store houses, number at Detroit, 314.
Storekeepers, accounts sent for, 153, at Niagara, reported boat seizure, 59; at the forts, 174; charge of powder, 714; ordered from camp, 615; pay of, 460.
Storey, —, corporal, 4 sub egion, detached on special service, 644.
Stove, inventoried, 258.
Strait, Detroit, 76.
Strang, James J., crowned Mormon King in Michigan, 7.
Streets of Detroit See Detroit.
Striker, Sarah E., Mrs., reports Barry Co. deaths, 747.
Strote, George, 446 See George Short.
Strong, —, private, 1 sub legion, accused of taking horse, 551.
Strong, David Meigs, major and lieutenant colonel, 344, 472, 479, 495–497, 508, 509, 530, 560, 614, 636, 683, 691, 698, 704, 711, 712, 725, 728, 730, 733; acting commander in chief, 650, 665, 680, 699, 701, 710, 714, 719, 725, 728, 529, 731, 733; forbids sale of liquor, 697; president court-martial, 422, 423, 505, 559, 560, 605–608, 620–621, 713, 715; president court of inquiry, 551; received thanks of Gen. Wayne, 614; sketch, 374.
Strong, Elijah (Eliza), ensign, 450; lieutenant, 598 629; sketch, 484.
Strother, Benjamin, lieutenant, 4 sub legion 449, 482; courtmartialed, 589, 593, 594; pardoned, 595; sketch, 417.
Strother, George, ensign, 552, 599, 612, 694; sketch, 517.
Steuben, Fort, 424. See Fort Steuben.
Stuffs, given to pacify Indians, 156
Sub-delegate, granted license, 162.
Sub legions, given distinctive marks, 382; ordered to replace regiments, 455.
Sugar bowl, pewter, gift to museum, 10.
Sugars, prices, 582.
Sullivan, —, ensign, declined, 600.
Sullivan, George, ensign, appointed to vacancy, 516
Sullivan, James, deserter, courtmartialed, 369, 440, 441.
Sullivan, John (I.), lieutenant, 479; captain, 514, 537, 573, 587, 596, 602, 647; courtmartialed and dismissed, 441, 442, 576, 606, 608, 671.
Sulpitians, religious order, 97.
Sulte, historian, quoted, 325.
Sunday, how observed, 666, 670; mass said and banns published, 297.
Superior, Lake, 69, 108, 172; explorations of La Verendrye, 69, 143; mines at, 84, 777, 778; posts on, 80, 84.
Supplee, Agnes, Hastings, 754.
Supplee, George, death recorded, 754.
Supplee, Roy, Hastings, 754.
Surgeon, at Fort Pontchartrain, 772; duties, 664; expenses, how paid, 36, 40, 56, 211, 314; granted license, 162; salary, 312; stationery granted, 359.
Surgere, Blaize, neighbors to, 243–245, 256.
Surgere, Pierre, adjoins Herbin, 239.
Surplices, inventoried, 268.
Surveyor, land, how paid, 16; sent to Detroit, 13, 14.
Sussex Co., N. J., 769
Sutherland, Silas, came to Michigan, 769.
Sutler, appointment of, 679, 670.
Sutlers, denounced by commander, 668; huts to be used by dragoons, 586; ordered from camps, 615; regulations of, 666 682; restricted on liquor sales, 686; to be licensed, 663.
Suydam (Seedam), William, lieutenant, rank decided by lottery 417.
Swaine, Thomas, ensign, 527, 599, 604, 685. sketch, 516.
Swan, Caleb, paymaster general, sketch, 695.
Swan Creek, vessel arrived at, 739.
Swanskin, price at Detroit, 43.
Sword, demanded by Mikniak, 337; given to Col. Meigs, 642; inventoried, 258, 270.
Sylvester, A. F., Mrs., Yankee Springs, 747.
Symes, —, corporal, 4 sub legion, detached for special service, 644.
Symmes, John Cleves, sold Ohio lands, 746.
Symmes, John Cleve, Madame, married Lieutenant Lockwood, 391.
Synclinal, Mining Co., Colorado, 778.

Tabernacle, inventoried, 269.
Tabitibis, 99. See Abittibi.
Tabitibis Lake, 99 See Abittibi.
Table, inventoried, 271.
Table cloths, inventoried, 258, 272, 274.
Tacet, Pierre, *dit* Francoeur. 237. See Francoeur.
Tacherau, —, M., 173. See Taschereau
Tactics, how regulated, 454, 505; ordered for legion, 467–470, 491, 497, 576–578, 675–677.
T'aSistaSio, Indian name for Noyan, 340.
Taft, Jonathan, Dean of Dental College U. of M., sketch, 776, 777.
Tallard Duc de, relative of Deschaillons, 119.
Tallman (Talman), —, lieutenant, 717, 720, 721.
Talman, Joseph G., lieutenant, date of rank, 602.
Tallman (Talman), Peter, lieutenant, 602 sketch, 598.
Talon, Intendant, succeeded by Du Chesneau, 281.
Tamarois (Tamavois), location, 71; missionaries sent to, 86.
Tammany, St., Tutelary Saint of America, birthday celebrated, 606.
Tanguay, Abbé, quoted, 277, 281, 325, 333.
Taps, inventoried, 271.
Tarieau. Charles Francois, married Louise Genevieve Boishebert, 321.
Tarieu, Thomas, 123. See La Perade.
Tar sulphur, preventive against distemper, 410.
Taschereau (Tachereau), Thomas Jacques, Sieur de Sapaille, counsellor, treasurer military, 174; letters, 167, 168, 170, 176; sketch, 165; trouble with paying troops, 185.
TatakSiscreyakSieche, Indian name of Longueuil, 340.
Tattoeing, practiced by Indians, 67.

Taxes, yearly amount, 97.
Tayatchatin (Taychatin, Tayetchatin), Huron chief, message to governor, 198; pleads for safety, 193; sickness of, 337.
Taylor, Edmund, ensign, 450, 484; lieutenant, 598; resigned, 671; sketch, 478.
Taylor, James, acquitted charge of desertion, 408.
Taylor, James, cornet, promoted lieutenant, 394, 479, 498; captain, 513, 521, 534, 584; resigned, 598, 601; sketch, 393.
Taylor, Jonathan, ensign, 449; promoted lieutenant, 466, 515, 529; resigned, 631; sketch, 418.
Taylor, Palmer H., vice-president Ionia Co., report, 765.
Taylor, S., lieutenant, 2d battalion infantry, 482.
Tekonsha, Branch Co., 760.
Temperance, first soicety in U. S., 768.
Temple, Robert, appointed ensign, 516, 599.
Ten Broeck, J. A., Rev., paper by, 3
Tennessee, 169, 745, 758.
Tennessee, history, cited, 169.
Tennessee, river, 743, 744; soldiers enlisted at, 743; without law, 744.
Tent cloth, inventoried, 276.
Tents, how occupied by officers, 529.
Terrebonne, place, New France, 165
Terrell, Alexander, courtmartialed, 387, 388.
Terron, Antoine, sale of house, 239.
Tetes plattes (Flat heads), 76. See Cherokees and Chickasaws.
Texier (Tessier), Paul, Montreal witness, 261.
Tezé, Francois, *dit* Lavergne neighbor Dupuis, 238.
Tharp, 619. See Mr. Thorpe.
Thatcher, —, sergeant, attacked by soldier, 568; received apology, 569.
Thatcher, Joseph, deserter, courtmartialed, 641.
Thayer, George W., Hon., chairman nominating committee, 2; report, 3
The Bay, 127, 131. See Green.
The Falls. See St. Louis Falls.
The Lake, 51, 195; Hurons at, 197–201, 202.
Theologian, appointed by King, 91.
Thierry, —, trader at Detroit, 314
Third, Infantry, Michigan, 748.
Tholme, Angelique, married Pierre Robert, 40.
Thomas, William, private, deserter, acquitted by courtmartial, 519, 520, 523.
Thompson, —, ensign, member courtmartial, 707, 713, 730; officer for the day, 704, 717.
Thompson, Alexander, captain, sketch, 600.
Thompson, Anna, Mrs., pioneer Macomb Co., death recorded, 771.
Thompson, David, ensign, 599; sketch, 516.
Thompson, John W., ensign, 600; sketch, 611
Thompson, Lewis A., sketch, 761, 762.
Thompson, Robert, lieutenant, 4 sub legion, 417, 448, 482; promoted captain, 466, 515.
Thompson, William, deserter, courtmartialed, 380; pardoned, 381.
Thorp, —, sergeant, life attempted, 397; received abuse, 396, 453.
Thorpe (Tharpe), —, Mr., cow stolen from, 562; in charge of artificers, 444, 501, 506, 507, 557 566, 590, 602, 603, 619, 621, 632, 633, 690; reimbursed, 563.
Thorpe, Dudson, private, courtmartialed, 608.
Thread, inventoried, 273.
Three Rivers, village near Montreal, 11, 16, 91, 133, 134, 141, 143, 149, 157, 175, 222, 238, 292, 293, 311, 316, 334, 335.
Thwaites, Reuben Gold, quoted, 27, 89, 92, 105.
Tice, Elisha, sergeant, 1 sub legion, detached for special service, 644.
Tichenet, —, abandoned woman, 306; with deserters, 235, 236.
Tienel, —, French deserter, 236.
Tiercan, —, Sieur, requests to be sent to Isle Royal, 291
Tillinghurst (Tillinghast), John, captain, 3d battalion rifles, 466, 480, 490, 492; resigned, 417, 499, 514; sketch, 448.
Tilton, Daniel, lieutenant, 448, 479; captain, 514, 571; courtmartialed, 422, 423; resigned, 671; sketch 417.
Tilly, —, Sieur de, 62 See Repentigny
Timbers, plenty, 540; sale of standing forbidden, 93; yards established, 96.
Timeley, Samuel, 515. See Samuel Tinsley.
Tin, inventoried, 272, 275.
Tin flagons, inventoried, 267.
Tinplate, inventoried, 258
Tinsley (Timeley), Samuel, lieutenant, 481; captain, 515, 518; sketch, 481.
Tionontates (Tionnontates), identity, 281; trouble with other tribes, 284.
Tisdale (Tisdall), Elijah, surgeon, acting 1 sub legion, sketch, 477.
Tittibawassee river, called Saki country, 68.
Tobacco, given Indians, 50, 737; inventoried, 258; price of, 42, 315, 582.
Todd, —, brigadier general, with mounted volunteers, 549.
Toledo, on Maumee river, 308.
Tomahawks, Hurons, attempts to stay, 195. carried by troops, 350, 455; inventoried, 275; raised by Ottawas against French, 74; stayed by presents, 191.
Tompkins Co., N. Y., 759.
Tongs, inventoried, 272.
Tongues, Huron and Ottawa prevail, 150
Tontine, origin of system, 305.
Tonty, Pierre Alphonse De, Baron De Paludy, French captain, commandant at Detroit, 11, 33, 46, 63, 254, 305, 306, 313–316; absence, 45; action brought against, 17; asked command at Detroit, 16; authority questioned, 21, 22; biography, 305, 306, 313–316; borrowed of Bouat, 313; complaints against, 15–17, 23, 25, 50, 52, 60, 315; debt to Cadillac, 31; death reported, 64, 316, 317; defends his conduct, 48; given Detroit by King, 63; granted Fort St. Louis, 309; granted money for expenses, 314; granted monopoly, 16, 42, 44, 49, 50, 57; gratuity granted to, 29; helpless at Detroit, 315; honors asked for, 293; insulted by governor's daughter, 315; inventory given to, 277; leased Detroit trade, 40, 56; letter from, 46–48; married widow La Pipardiere, 313; payment due, 39; powder given to, 66; presented case to M.

Dupuis, 18; promises reform, 314; quarrel with Cadillac, 33; recalled from Detroit, 50–52, 54, 58, 59, 61, 146, 316; renewed Detroit lease, 23; report on mill at Detroit, 12–35; responsible for expenses at Detroit, 53; rights to Detroit, 24–28; sent to Detroit, 20; service at Detroit, 46; sold powder to Indians, 305; sold trade licenses, 38, 41; succeeded Cadillac at Detroit, 32; succeeds Sabrevois, 30, 34, 312; superseded by Belestre, 317; superseded by Deschaillons, 319; superseded La Forest at Detroit, 19; unjustly accused, 14; use of land, 36; wounded in battle with Indians, 110.

Tonty, Henry De, called Iron Hand, companion of La Salle, 305; engaged in fur trade, 310; in charge of Fort St. Louis, 309

Tonty, Laurent, father of Alphonse Tonty, 305.

Tools, care, 498; how distributed, 512; inventoried, 269, 270; necessary at Detroit, 44; ordered returned, 496, 507, 558, 582, 647; sold to Cadillac, 230.

Tope, Piercy 479. See Percy Smith Pope.

Toronto U. C, formerly called York explosion at, 375.

Torr, —, brigadier general, position on march, 553

Torrans, Robert, ensign, 611; sketch, 600.

Torry (Torrey), Daniel, cornet, sketch, 480

Toulouse, Province in France, 292, 298–300, 303.

Tournemire, —, political counsellor, 300; committee on nomination, 301.

Tours, France, 334.

Tousard (Tonsard), Louis, major, 600; lieutenant colonel, sketch, 597.

Tower, Fanny M., Mrs., 752.

Towles (Towels), Henry Beverly, ensign, 417; lieutenant, 448, 464, 483; acting adjutant and quartermaster, 428, 482; killed, death lamented, 545, 547, 599; sketch, 396.

Trade, at Detroit given Sabrevois, 312; attempt to stop English with Indians, 70–72, 85–88; encouraged with Indians, 76; excessive prices, 43; free at Detroit, 46, 47, 49, 52, 140; free promised by Governor New France, 50; free promised by Tonty, 314; free established, 59–61; French attempts to obtain from English, 331; given Tonty, 16, 42, 44, 49, 50, 57; how controlled by commandant, 36, 37, 40, 66, 82, 159, 162, 225; illicit destroyed, 65; illicit done by voyageurs, 74; improper restrictions at Detroit, 55–58; in brandy forbidden, 289; Indians attracted by cheap prices, 138; licenses urged, 78, 161, 679; monopoly given to Beaver Co., and by them to Cadillac, 18, 29, 34, 222–224; monopoly given Tonty, 44, 45, 64: none done by Noyan at Detroit, 81; not possible with Sioux, 144; prevents agriculture, 139; report, 90–104; reserved by King, 84; restricted with Indians, 38, 39, 42, 77; sold by Tonty, 38, 41; taken away from commandant, 85, 87; taken from Tonty, 316; Tonty compelled to grant privileges of, 16; Tonty leased, 40, 56; trade in brandy controlled, 75; value of, 77, 80 159.

Traders, ask rights at Detroit, 38; English driven away by French, 330; French easily bought, 735; ordered from camp, 615; return to Albany, 99; to be governed by rules, 521.

Trading, Cadillac asks reimbursement, 107, how encouraged, 211; excluded by King, 46.

Trambly, Ambroise, Detroit emigrant, 332.

Trambly, Augustin, Detroit emigrant, 332.

Trambley, Pierre, Detroit emigrant, 332

Trammel, gift to museum, 10.

Traner, Edward, sergeant, reduced to ranks, 588.

Translator, note by, 170, 171.

Trask, Belle, Mrs., Hastings, 754.

Travernier, Nicholas, Detroit emigrant, 332.

Treasurer, King's, gave receipt, 300; responsible for soldiers' pay, 175.

Treasury royal, indemnification granted Cadillac, 34.

Treaty, at Aix-la-Chapelle, 331; at Greenville, 374; at Fort Harmer, 341; at Fort McIntosh, 341, at Riswick, 331; at Utrecht, 331; denounced, 737; hard on Indians, 319; hoped for with Indians, 345, 615; pending with Indians, 620; repudiated by Indians, 341; violation, 341.

Tree, fell and injured Gen. Wayne, 541; felled by Hurons, 201.

Tremblé, Joseph du, witness, 266.

Tribble, Joseph, private, 1 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 522

Trigg, Stephen, ensign, 449, 482; lieutenant, date of rank, 515; resigned, 671; sketch, 418.

Trois Rivieres, 238. See Three Rivers.

Tronnontouan, 277. See Sonnontouan.

Troops, in Wayne's army. See also French soldiers and legions; accused of dishonesty, 395, 734; addressed by Gen. Wilkinson, 660; amount of bounty and wages, 377; amount of clothing provided, 500; appearance of, 614, 622; arrangement, 364; arrival at Detroit, 740; attention called to arms, 465; bones left on battleground, 503; carry tomahawks, 455; cause of desertion, 697; celebrate holidays, 664, 665; comfort consulted, 439, 579; commended by Gen. Wayne, 361; condition reported, 545, 559; conduct ordered, 363; defrauded of rations, 561, 570; denounced for intoxication, 429, 557, 626; destroy property, 546, 547; detail, ordered to Fort Wayne, 605; discipline of, ordered, 342, 368; exposed to smallpox, 350; forbidden to go for water, 459; forfeit whiskey for behavior, 492, 619; fortified camp, 554, furnished bad flour, 367; Gen. Wayne takes leave of, 659; given extra whiskey, 416, 606; hair powdered, 525, 569; how dressed, 675; how drilled and equipped, 362, 450, 473; how mustered and provisioned, 497, 566; how paid, 167, 175, 176, 178, 179, 185, 224, 378–386; how punished, 704; incomplete, 466, 517; instructions to guards, 592; invalids to be discharged, 686; live on half rations of whiskey, 552; loss in killed, 338, 526, 545, 550; many barefoot, 561; number of U S., 342; order of marching, 530, 531; order vaccinated, 350; orders regarding fireworks, 634; organization of, 344, 477, 548; passes to be regulated, 549, 550; position of, 746; provide their own wood,

353; rations, 357, 746; receive battle orders, 636; re-enlistment, 609; refused passes, 393; legion religious service, 635, 666; route given, 355; rules read to, 386, 435; sanitary conditions ordered for, 350, 443, 592, 663; sickness increasing, 552; some sent to Pittsburgh, 673; succeeds regiments, 462; suffer from fever and ague, 551; tactics for, 577, 675–677; trouble over pay, 180; where located, 595; witness execution, 347, 360; wounded neglected by Dr. Carmichael, 548.
Trotier, Alexis, *dit* Desruisseau, early Detroit settler, sketch, 40.
Trotier, Marie Catherine, widow of Caillerier, married Belestre, 317.
Trotter, John, sergeant, deserter, courtmartialed, 404, 405.
Trowel, inventoried, 270.
Troy, N. Y., 768.
Troy, Oakland Co., 766.
Troyes, —, Sieur, French officer, witness to quarrel, 311.
Truce, asked by Sacs, 131
Trueman (Truman), Alexander, major, 4 sub legion, killed and scalped, 345; sketch, 376.
Trumpets (small horns), inventoried, 273.
Trunk, inventoried, 274.
Tucker, James G., Mrs., Mt. Clemens, 771.
Tully, William, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 430
Tuner, Edward, tried for desertion and acquitted, 653.
Turkey, President Angell minister to, 776.
Turkinstine, —, ordered on march, 657.
Turner, —, Mrs., one of the Munroe girls, 1.
Turner, Caleb, sergeant, 1 sub legion, detached on special service, 644.
Turner, Charles, ensign, rank decided by lottery, 484.
Turner, Edward D., lieutenant, 479, 480; adjutant general signed orders, 588, 592, 596, 602–604; commended by Wayne, 507; captain, 514, 528, 574, 584, 590; major resigned, 369, 571, 609.
Turner, George H., colonel, resolution offered by, 10; vice-president Branch Co., 756.
Turner, Marian, Mrs., one of the Munroe girls, 1.
Turpin, Alexandre, Montreal.
Turpin (Turpain), Jean Baptiste, bought house, 264, 265; marriage contract of, 260, 261; witness, 263, 266.
Turtle Little, Shawnee, reports cannon, 738.
Twist, inventoried, 273.
Two Mountains, Lake, 124, 125, 184, 204; Hurons at, 153, 191, 192, 205; location, 97; missionary at, 155.

Underhill, James, lieutenant, 2d battalion infantry, 449, 482; commandant at Fort Adams, 542, 567; resigned, 595, 671; sketch, 417.
Underwood, Thomas, lieutenant, 602, 650; sketch, 598.
Uniforms delivered to soldiers, 349; directions for, 675; ordered repaired, 457, 486; sold by deserters, 646.
United States, army reorganized and named, 344; attempts at peace, 345, 735, 737; celebrating anniversaries, 348, 625; claimed post, 546; consul at Auckland, Judge Chatterton, 764; control Indians, 342; minister at China and Turkey, 776; soldiers desert service, 616.
University of Michigan, 773; Dr. Angell president of, 776; branch at Detroit, 777; second law class, 10
University of Vermont, Angell President of, 776.
Upper Pique, Ohio, 692. See Pique.
Urbana, Ohio, 758.
Ursulines, religious order of nuns at Quebec, contract for support of Judith Cadillac, 250–254, 303.
Utensils, for Judith Cadillac, 251; sold to Cadillac, 230.
Utica, Macomb Co., 767, 770.
Utrecht, treaty, 331.

Vagabonds, refused shelter, 145.
Valé, Jean, *dit* Versailles, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Valleir, —, Sieur, appointed theologian, 91
Vallerenes, Phillippe Clement du Vaule, Sieur de, sketch, 311.
Van Alen, Peter L., lieutenant, killed in a duel, sketch, 601.
Van Auken, H. H., Rev., preached funeral sermon, 753.
Vance, —, lieutenant, property threatened, 581.
Vance, James C., lieutenant, 3 sub legion, elected paymaster, 528, 529.
Vance, Samuel, lieutenant, 3d battalion rifles, sketch, 481.
Van Cleve, Benjamin, memoranda, 741–746.
Van Cleve, John W., quoted, 734.
Van Dyke, Thomas J., sur. mate, 517; sketch, 671.
Van Hoye, corporal, 4 sub legion, on detached service, 644.
Vanhurst (Vanhist), sutler, courtmartialed, 586.
Van Meter, —, first settler in Severen's Valley, 745.
Van Rensselaer (Ransalair), Solomon, captain dragoons, 465, 482, 492, 496, 508, 513; granted furlough, 549; reported killed at Fallen Timbers, 546; colonel, sketch, 394.
Van Tuyne, Claude, Prof., elected on historical committee, 3; read paper, 4
Vassalboro, Me., 753.
Vaudreuil, Madame, Marquise de, applied for position for nephew, 317.
Vaudreuil, Phillippe de Rigault, Marquis de, Governor of New France, 16, 24, 28; advice to Indians, 192; asked St. Louis cross for Tonty, 15; assign land for post, 37; commanded against Iroquois, 142; defended Tonty, 17; explanations to Cadillac, 107; grant land concessions, 37; King's directions to, 36, 44, 56; letter from reporting Detroit, 11–13; promoting officers, 291–293; message to Hurons, 197; ordered surrender, 339; persecution of Le Roy, 22; petition to Maurepas, 54; plans to capture Albany and New York, 312; protected Tonty, 26; protector to Indians, 195; refused Cadillac's son Detroit, 318; seized Cadillac's property, 25; sent Boishebert to fight Iroquois, 320; sent Louvigny to Canada, 319;

took advantage of Cadillac, 30; upset agreements, 19.
Vandreuil —, Sieur, Rigaud de, carried dispatches, 164; proposed as commandant at Detroit, 164
Vaults, ordered for troops, 414.
Veet, Joseph, artificer, 632.
Vegetables, abundance of, 543, 544, 549, 552; gathering of regulated, 550; land set apart for, 37; traded for whiskey, 390; welcomed by troops, 542.
Veil, inventoried, 268.
Velvet, inventoried, 274.
Vendue, ordered for horses, 450.
Venice, Shiawassee Co., 775.
Verchere, Madame, French officer's wife, Madeleine D' Aillebout, 163.
Verchere, (Veschere,) Mme. de, sister-in-law of Noyan, received husband's pay, 178.
Verchere (Veschere), Jean, Jarret, de Chevalier and Seignor, how paid, 166.
Verendrye, La, 69. See La Verendrye.
Vermillion, Leonard, on extra duty, 720.
Vermillion, inventoried, 258.
Vernon, Herald, newspaper, 774.
Verrier, —, Sieur, Procureur General, 72, 73, 93.
Verron, 248. See Grandmesnil.
Versailles, 332. See Jean Valé.
Versailles, letter from, 90.
Vescheres, 166. See Verchére.
Vessels, aid discovery of mines, 84; brought supplies, 739; captured by Boishebert, 320; cargoes given, 94; convey goods, 82; freight, 80; from Niagara, 173; necessary to Detroit, 79; profit from, 81; taken at Boston, 142; time of passage, 211.
Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., 747.
Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 752.
Vidal, Anne, mother of Léry de, 97.
Vieneau, Louis Francois, bought house, 237.
Villages. For Indian villages see Indians.
Ville Marie ("City of Mary"), first name given to Montreal, 220. See Montreal.
Villers, Louis, Detroit emigrant, 332.
Villiers, —, Sieur de, asked aid of Detroit against Indians, 68; attacked Foxes, 97; failure of expedition, 74; Indians beseech aid of, 67; news of Sacs, 98.
Vincennes (Vicenne, Vinsenne), Jean Baptiste Rissot, Sieur de, at Louisiana, 86; at St. Joseph river, 68; incited help against Indians, 108; messenger to Montreal, 109, 110; withdrawn from Detroit, 71.
Vincennes, Ind., 743, 745; location of Fort Knox, 424; post commanded by St. Ange, 110.
Vinegar, inventoried, 271.
Virginia, 515, 516; governed by Henry Lee, 343.
Vischer (Visscher, Vicher), John Nanning (Hanning, I.), ensign, 2d battalion infantry, 400, 418, 449, 481; promoted lieutenant, 516, 528; sketch, 396.
Visu, part of harness, 276.
Volmer, Thomas, exchanged prisoner, 324.
Volunteers, demanded to go home, 558. See also troops; mounted from Kentucky, 541; refuse to do duty, 557; to be mustered out, 558.
Voorhees (Voorhis), Garret, ensign, sketch, 483.
Voss, Edward, ensign, 612, 671; sketch, 600.
Voyageur, 71; abandoning old routes, 73; account with Cadillac, 254; become settlers, 139; benefits of trade, 162; brought news, 108, 154, 212; cheapen prices, 86; compromise by, 215; cost of transporting furs, 79; exemptions given, 211; goods seized at forts, 95; granted licenses, 160, 161, 211; high prices of, 77; hindered by Indians, 85; illicit trade of, 74; impressed by troops, 130; licenses restricted, 78; report Hurons, 212; trade restricted, 82; trade with, 43, 70, 80, 87, 98, 159; trouble with portages, 85

Wabash, attacked by Indians, 348; Indian chiefs presented with flags, by Gen. Wayne 450.
Wabash river, 526, 603, 735, 738, 743, 744; home of Weas, 74; Indian settlement on, 108, 109.
Wade, John, lieutenant, 1 sub legion, 477, 478, 483, 562; acting judge advocate, 546, 549–551, 554, 555, 559, 598, 629; captain, sketch, 464.
Wadsworth, Decius, captain, sketch, 601.
Wafers, allowed hospital, 359.
Waffles, Victoria, Mrs., Evart, 767.
Wagenvoord —, Mr., member Universalist choir, 2
Wages, matrons for hospitals, 363; soldiers, 377.
Wagons, covered ordered for troops, 384.
Waldron (Waldren), Francis, trooper, corporal, courtmartialed, 436.
Walker, Bert, Mrs., Irving, Mich., 755.
Walker, Ebenezer private, 2 sub legion, courtmartialed, 643; sentence remitted, 649.
Walker, Josiah, Bethel pioneer, obituary, 762
Walker, Mercy Jane, married B. J. Hendershott, 750.
Walkers, 51. See Metouscepriniouekss.
Wall, Benjamin, lieutenant, date of rank, 601, never accepted commission, 670.
Wallace, Samuel, artificer detailed at public works, 566.
Wallington, John, ensign, 489, 599, 612; sketch, 483.
Walls, Thomas, ordered on march, 657
Walton, Peter, courtmartialed, 587, 588.
Wampum, British give Indians, 737; required by Hamtramck, 738.
War, attempts to end, 282, 283; between England and France, 329, 332, 334, 336; between Foxes and Illinois, 67; beween Hurons and Chicachas, 209; between Iroquois and Illinois, 278, 279, 280; between Sioux and French, 144; declared against Chickasaws, 99; denounced by Father Richardie, 189; injurious to country, 281; management of, 83; Ohio inhabited before revolutionary, 341.
War Department, U. S., letter from, 695, 696; located at Philadelphia, 658; sent resolutions to army, 575, 576.
Wardrobe, inventoried, 271.
Warehouses, for King's goods, 175; number restricted by Tonty, 41.

Warner, P. Dean, absence of, 1
Warrants, sent for lands, 111.
Warren, Homer, Hon., sang solos, 3, 4.
Warren, Mary, Mrs., Davison, 771.
Warren Co , N. J., 767.
Warwhoop, aroused Americans, 318.
Warwickshire, England, 753.
Washer, Mary, Mrs., married Amos Littell, 769.
Washington, George, major general, President United States, 591, 768; colonel, committee to examine Bellestre, 338; celebration of birthday, 585, 678; control of Indians, 342; letter quoted, 343.
Washington, Peter, private, trial and sentence, 673.
Washington, D. C., 758, 776.
Washington, Fort, 348, 350, 354, 422, 509, 510, 526, 603, 646, 659, 661; artillery removed from, 687; at Greenville, 642, 643; doctors ordered from, 693; duel at, 466; headquarters of Gen. Wilkinson, 741; linked to army by Fort Hamilton, 430; location, 413; refuge for women and children, 637; size, 510; soldiers desert from, 648; soldiers transferred from, 650; supply base, 694
Washington, Macomb Co., 766, 769, 770.
Washtenaw Co., memorial report, 775.
Water, in low state, 457; lack of, 540, 541; pronounced bad, 539; river used, 459.
Water works at Detroit, Houghton superintendent, 777.
Waters, —, corporal, killed at Captina, 507.
Watkins, John, alias Aaron Onsbury, deserter, courtmartialed, 436.
Watkins, L. D., Hon., elected chairman historical committee, 3.
Watson, Cordelia, Mrs., obituary, 754.
Watson, D., ordered on march, 657.
Watson, Dexter, deserter, courtmartialed, 407.
Watson, William, married Cordelia Springer, 754.
Watts, James, tried for desertion and acquitted, 369.
Wawaiatanons, (Weas,) 74. See Oniatanons.
Wayne, Anthony, major general, commander in chief of army, 353, 516, 517, 656, 695; see also Gen. Wilkinson. Accepts resignation of officers, 384, 392, 499, 527, 595, 611, 653, 667, 669, 670; address at peace conference, 634; announced changes of officers, 465, 539, 671; applications for pensions reported, 427; appoints board to regulate prices, 579; arrangement of troops, 428, 467, 468, 469, 470; assignment of Major Winston, 662; at Philadelphia, 657; at Pittsburgh, 742; bargained for flour, 552; bespeaks harmony, 492; broke up garrison at Legionville, 413; built Fort Defiance, 573; called by Indians the Wind, 634, 736; campaign of, 374, 564, 617; campaign reported by George Will, 502, 503; care of troops and arms, 361, 439; charges neglect of orders, 500, 501; commanded Legion, 347; commends dragoons, 589; complaint made to, of flour, 367, 666; condemns sanitation existing, 435; condemns unnecessary firing, 383 559; confirms prices, 583; confirms sentences of courtmartial, 347–670; congratulates army on its success, 361, 534, 542, 547; decided to build garrison, 554; demanded British garrison, 546; denounces appearance of troops, 413, 551; denounces intemperance, 429, 459; deprecates personalities among officers, 433, 474; died at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., 450, 479; disapproves of manner of march, 454, 539; disapproves of sentences, 422, 423, 557; elected to Congress, 344; expedition, 348; explains names of soldiers, 548; forbids gambling, 595; forbids giving Indians liquor, 520, 521; grants choice of service to veterans, 596; home in Pennsylvania, 503; incensed by destruction of cattle, 746; injured by falling tree, 541; instructions in caring for uniforms, 575; known as Mad Anthony, 343; left army at Detroit, 503; letter quoted, 393, 734, 735; notified of Indians refusing to treat, 477; offers reward for offenders, 358, 504, 561; ordered march to Greenville, 557; orders courtmartial revised, 446, 593, 646; orders honors to governor, 463; orders regarding positions, 498; orders sub legion marks adopted, 392; pardons Anderson, Bailey, Baker, Baptize, Bell, Crocker, Cromwell, Doyle, Drake, Fox, Gibbons, Guion, Hamilton, Higgins, Hopper, Houghey, Keating, Kell, McDonald, Miller, Henry Miller, Newman, Porter, Scott, Smith, Stewart, Strother, Thompson, Walker, Weldon, Wilkey, Youell; presented flags to chiefs, 450; prohibits passes, 395; publicly thanked by Congress, 576; received secret dispatches, 559; rectifies promotion, 472, 473; refuses to pardon deserters, 408; regret at sentence of deserters, 354; regulates Indian trade, 590, 614, 615; regulates liquor deals, 527, 620; reinlistment of troops, 609; reports army progress, 351; reprimands Lieutenant Huston, 379; returns to Philadelphia, 660; service rendered, 544; sick to be reported to, 380; signals to be observed, 585; signed orders, 377; sketch, 341–345; tactics for officers, 472; takes leave of troops, 659; thanks extended to Breck Buell, Lee, Lewis, McMahon, Mills, Posey, Stake, Strong, Turner; treaty with Indians, 746; urges discipline, 368, 405, 415, 463, 471, 571; warns deserters, 382.
Wayne's Campaign Journal of Boyer, 539.
Wayne, Gen., Life quoted. See Life
Wayne, orderly book, 346–733.
Wayne Co., 770; memorial report, 777.
Wayne, Fort, at Detroit, 563, 573, 605, 609, 614, 628, 644, 663, 665, 684, 691, 692, 723, 734; building aided by Burroughs, 748; commanded by Colonel Hamtramck, 693; commanded by Captain Whistler, 519; completion, 746; name given by Colonel Hamtramck, 561; prices as regulated, 582; scene of Harmar's defeat, 342; taken possession U. S. army, 374, 475.
Weapons, devils claws, 745.
Wearing apparel, inventoried, 296.
Weas, 67. See Quitanous.
Weather, reports of, 384, 426, 427, 453, 470, 471, 539–541, 549, 552, 554, 556–559, 563, 564, 575,

585, 675, 677, 696, 718. 744; interfered with marching, 383; severity, 667.
Webb, George, appointed cadet, 584.
Webb, John, lieutenant, dragoons, 482, 513; captain, 597, 604; preferred charges against Lieutenant Blue, 631, 633, 634; sketch, 465.
Webber, Betsey, Mrs , one of the Munroe girls, 1.
Webb's, additional, continental regiment, 373.
Webster, Rezin, ensign, 570; lieutenant, 598, 629, 638, 684; captain, 355; sketch, 516
Wedge, Henry, death reported, 766.
Weekly, Nathan, deserter, courtmartialed, 369, 407, 408.
Weights and measures, ordered, 668.
Weights, established by Hocquart, 70
Weldon, Thomas, private, 4 sub legion, deserter, courtmartialed, 624, 625; pardoned, 640.
Wellman, Bettie A., married Wallace Hobbs, 751.
Wells, 2 sub legion, 376.
Wells, captured squaw, 553.
Wells, —, Mr., in possession of horse, 551
Wells, —, promoted captain spies, sketch, 544.
Westcott, Ellen, Mrs., gifts to museum, 10
Western sea, post of, 324.
West Maple Grove, Barry Co., 750.
West Olive, Branch Co., 761
Weston, Damon (Daman), Mt. Clemens builder, 771
Weston, Damon, Mrs., sketch, 771
West Point, garrison at, 489.
Wharf, at Port Royal, 251.
Wheat, at Mackinac, 80; best grown at Detroit, 79; (*ble froman*), inventoried, 257, 271, 296; exchange for goods, 57; no storehouse for, 38; not allowed to leave Montreal, 94; not enough to supply Detroit, 314; price, 42, 55, 314, 322; quality, 94; quantity at Detroit, 136; sent to mills, 134; taxes paid in, 103; to be furnished Miamis, 76.
Wheel, fiy, inventoried, 270.
Wheeler, George, death reported, 7.
Wheeler, Lycurgus J., obituary, 777
Wheels, inventoried, 276.
Whipple, John, ensign, sketch, 728.
Whiskey, allowed for wood, 390; brought into camp without leave, 456, 458, 488. 535; cause of much crime, 459; exhausted, 552, 584; extra issued, 348, 513, 677, 678, 686, 730; extra issued on account of holidays and peace celebrations, 525, 575, 585, 606, 664, 665; given to soldiers, 409, 429, 430, 537, 542, 548, 557, 626; Indian chiefs only receive, 718, issued as a reward, 365, 512, 558, 619, 627; issued to troops on account of rain, 416, 434, 438, 450; price, 556, 582; returns for, 508; stolen by soldiers, 583, 584; withdrawn as punishment, 457.
Whistler, —, artist, grandson of Captain Whistler, 519.
Whistler, —, lieutenant, removed from duty, 678.
Whistler, John, captain, grandfather of artist, sketch, 519.
White, A F., Rev., Mason, wrote sketch, 763.
White, Catherine B., Mrs , death recorded, 754.
White, John, deserter, courtmartialed, 436, 437.
White, Josephine M., married Lucius E. Gould, 773.
White, Peter, Hon., elected on historical committee, 3.
White, color for 1 sub legion, 382.
White Cap, Shawanese chief, alarms Indians, 739.
White Cat, Nipissing chief, 123.
White Cloud, St. Joseph Co., 748.
Whitehead, Jacob, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 490.
White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., 756.
White river Chickasaw camp on, 109.
Whitewell, England, 749.
Whitney, E. D , California, 765.
Whitney, Edwin H., death reported, 7; obituary, 764; offices held, 765.
Whitney, Louis, Lansing, 765.
Whittlesy, orderly sergeant, 689.
Wiest, Howard, judge, displayed picture, 4; gift to museum, 10.
Wilcox, E R., Mrs., Washington Mich., 770.
Wild cat, skins, inventoried, 257.
Wilhelm, Baltzer, courtmartialed, 596.
Wilkins, —, sergeant, killed by Private Bidell, 617.
Wilkinson, James, brigadier general, 446, 490, 491, 498, 499, 517, 538, 692, 694, 704, 708–710, 715; absence, 665; allotted timber, 496; announced Burgoyne's capture to Congress, 348; at Fort Hamilton, 483; at Mackinac, 719; clothier general to army, 348; commander of army, 660–733; commanding Ohio troops, 741; confirms sentences, 670, 674, 681, 685, 686, 688, 691, 708; deplores drunkenness, 685; enlarged Fort Hamilton, 430; Governor of Louisiana, 348; implicated in Conway's Cabal, 348; in charge of Fort Jefferson, 441; issued half rations of pork, 687; leniency expressed, 709; letters, 695, 696, 738–740; ordered trial of Major Smith, 422; orders courtmartial, 348; pardons absent soldiers, 703; proclamation to troops, 660; punishes neglect, 697; purchased Ohio lands, 746; receives officers, 705; remits sentences, 639, 711; restricts meat, 683; sketch, 348; succeeds Wayne as commander in chief, 659, 660–733; summons courtmartial, 464; treatment of deserters, 702.
Wilkey, John, courtmartialed, 624, 625; pardoned, 654.
Will, George, letters quoted, 502-503; wounded at Fort Recovery, 503.
Williams, Ezra, private, 1st cavalry, deserter, courtmartialed and pardoned, 445.
Williams, George, artillery, returned to duty, 617.
Williams, Harriet, Mrs., reminiscences by, 3.
Williams, J. L., Mrs., Hastings, 751.
Williams, Jeyse (Jesse), deserter, courtmartialed, 402, 403
Williams, John S., letter to, 502, 503.
Williams, Meade, Rev., gift of book, 10.
Williamson, —, captain, deceased, 598; vacated office, 601.

Willis, Ann, Mrs., Knowlton, N. Y., 758.
Wills, —, sergeant, 3 sub legion, appointed sergeant major, 705.
Wilson, —, boat of, 742.
Wilson, —, Mr., ordered to make returns of pack horses, 526.
Wilson, Ella S., Mrs., read paper, 2.
Wilson, John, private, courtmartialed, 456, 457.
Wilson, John, sergeant, preferred charges against Captain Faulkner, 462.
Wilson, Mary L., Mrs., death recorded, 766.
Wilson, William, major, sketch, 598.
Winchester, —, James, brigadier general, 375.
Wind The, Indian name for Gen. Wayne, 634, 736.
Wine, brought to Canada, 160; offered to Cadillac, 311; prices, 582; sold at Detroit, 158.
Winkleman, Adeline L., Miss, married John M. Burroughs, 748.
Winnebagoes (Puants, Puans, Pouans, Otchagras), Indian tribe, characteristics, 82; signification of name, 82; talk with Beauharnois, 184; troublesome to French, 82.
Winning (Wining), Elias, courtmartialed, 699.
Winning of the West, quoted, 449.
Winsor's Mississippi Basin, quoted, 131.
Winston, William, captain, 460; major, 465, 509, 513, 518, 525, 589, 596, 611, 621, 662, 663, 665; president courtmartial, 530, 643–647, 649, 653; sketch, 376.
Winters, C. W., Mrs., West Olive, Branch Co., 761.
Wire, inventoried, 272.
Wire cats, used for punishment, 461.
Wisconsin Historical Society, quoted, 5, 69, 110; war carried into, 319.
Wisconsin (Ouichkousiro), river, mines at, 84.
Withington, Huldah E., married George W. Jackson, 758.
Wives, asked for for young men, 332.
Wolf, Anna, Miss, death recorded, 754.
Wolf, Parkman's, quoted, 332.
Wolf River, 169 See Margot.
Wolf skin, inventoried, 258.
Wollington, John, ensign, 489. See Wallington.
Wolves, grey (loup leveriers), 84. See Loups.
Wolvin, Elizabeth Davis, 771.
Woman, abandoned kept by Kreemer, 689; cause of trouble, 637; horses sent to, 406; Hurons, not safe at Detroit, 192, 198; Indian name for cowards, 68; kept by Captain Smith, 396; mistress to Sergeant Hopkins, 403; with children forbidden on march, 535; with children taken to Fort Washington, 637.
Women's clubs, co-operation urged, 7.
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 775.
Wood, Frank, Dr., Fremont, 755.
Wood, George, deacon, obituary, 771.
Wood, James, Mt. Clemens, 771.
Wood, John, idiot, charges against, 690; discharged, 691.
Wood, Morgan, deserter, courtmartialed, 358, 359.
Wood, Samuel, Hastings, 755.
Wood, William, married Mary Foster, 754.
Wood, William, Mrs., death recorded, 754.
Wood, at Detroit, 137; natural graft, gift to museum, 10; soldiers cut their own, 353; supply in Canada, 156; trade in, 94; transportation, 104.
Wooden comb, inventoried, 258.
Woodhead, Mary Ann, Sheffield, England, married Jonathan Fox, 749.
Woods, valuable at Detroit, 79.
Woodward, Nathan, ensign, rank decided by lottery, 483.
Woodworth, New York, 758
Wool, from Illinois cattle, 89.
Wool-cards, gift to museum, 10.
Wool, oxen, inventoried, 296.
Wooster, Ohio, 353.
Worden, James, Mrs., Batavia, 760.
Work of the beavers, gift to museum, 10.
Wormscrews, inventoried, 272.
Worthington, Carrie, Mrs., Batavia, 757.
Wrapper, inventoried, 269.
Wrenches, inventoried, 270.
Wright, Benjamin, courtmartialed, 431, 488.
Wright, Charles, ensign, 3 sub legion, 449, 481; promoted lieutenant, 515, 529, 534; sketch, 418.
Wright, Jennie M , Mrs., death recorded, 766.
Wright, Oren C., Ionia, 766.
Wurtemburg, Germany, 765.
Wyandots, Indian tribe belonging to Hurons, 47
Wyandotte, Enterprise, newspaper, 769.
Wykof, Peter, 401. See Anthony Smith.
Wyoming massacre, Mrs. Hull captured at, 765.

Xaintes, diocese of, 191.

Yankee Springs, Barry Co., 747, 754.
Yarn, inventoried, 273.
Yates, lieutenant, declined commission, 602.
Yates, William, captain, sketch, 598.
Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., 751.
Yazoux Indians, on river same name, 110
Yazoux river, 110.
Yellow, color for 3 sub legion, 382.
Yellow Banks, early settlement, 743, 745.
Yocks, Michel, Detroit emigrant, 332.
York, Penn., 742.
York, U. C., former name of Toronto, explosion at, 375.
Yorkton, battle referred to, 374
Youell, Thomas, private, deserter, courtmartialed, 648; pardoned, 649.
Young, Andrews, Mrs., death recorded, 755.
Young, James, courtmartialed, 642.
Young, John, 381. See John Fisher.
Young, John, courtmartialed, 642.
Younghusband, Isaac (Isack), ensign, 2 sub legion, 449; absence not regretted, 549; promoted lieutenant, 479, 483, 490, 599; sketch, 418.
Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., 765.

Zeigler, David, major, first president of Cincinnati, sketch, 348.
Zeigler, David, licensed trader, 615.

9707